

CATALOGUE OF COINS IN THE PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE

BY

R. B. WHITEHEAD

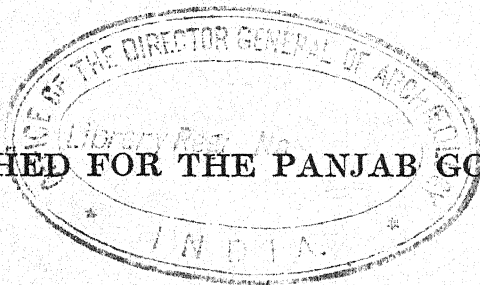
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

VOL. II
COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

هر که شمشیر زند سکه بنامش خوانند

‘Men read coins in the name of each one who smites with the sword.’

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PREFACE

THERE were two separate Collections of Indian coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore. One was the Government Collection proper, and the other was the Cabinet of the well-known numismatist Mr. C. J. Rodgers, which was purchased by the Panjab Government. At the time of the purchase Mr. Rodgers was asked to prepare official Catalogues of his Collection, and these were produced by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the years 1893 and 1894. A Catalogue of the coins in the Government Collection had already been compiled by Mr. Rodgers, and appeared from the Baptist Mission Press in the year 1892. Neither of these works was illustrated, a fact which has detracted much from their value.

The Cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers was strongest in the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India. It abounded in fine specimens in silver and copper, some of which still remain unique. The Government Collection had been accumulated in a more haphazard manner, but it was not wanting in good coins, especially in the Indo-Greek series, and in the monetary issues of the Sultans of Dehli, and of the Mughal Emperors. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the close of Mr. Rodgers' activities, a large number of Mughal coins have been acquired by the Museum, partly from treasure trove, and partly by purchase. In the latter category come the rare gold coins bought from the Bahawalpur State in the year 1909. Then in the year 1911 the fine Bleazby Collection of Indo-Greek coins was obtained for Lahore, half the cost being defrayed by the Panjab Government, and half by the Govern-

ment of India. It was felt that the time had arrived for the production of new Catalogues of the combined Indo-Greek coins, and of those of the Mughal Emperors of India; and I was asked to carry out this work.

Research in that branch of Indian numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, is a growth of recent date. Mr. C. J. Rodgers of Amritsar was the first regular worker on these important coins. As his Mughal Cabinet has now been merged into a combined Collection of all the coins of this series in the Museum, the Catalogue of which will supersede his own, I feel that this is a fitting place in which to pay a tribute to his work. He inherited the numismatic traditions of General Cunningham, and was at first a worker in the same field, that of the ancient coins of India. He soon quitted this to specialize in the coins of Dehli, and the numerous papers on this subject from his pen which appeared principally in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* between the years 1880 and 1895, testify to his industry and enthusiasm. They were beautifully illustrated from his own drawings. The Supplements to Edward Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli* deserve special mention. Mr. Rodgers' numismatic labours were crowned by the production of Catalogues of the Indian Museum Collections, and of the Government Collection and his own Cabinet in the Lahore Museum. These were completed by the year 1894, and were followed by one or two more papers. Mr. Rodgers died in the year 1897.

The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins appeared in 1892. Contributions from various workers in the field were published from time to time in the Asiatic and numismatic journals, and this scattered information was first collected and systematized by the Hon. Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., in his monograph 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', which appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1904. This year also saw the production of the first Numismatic Supplement

to that Journal under the editorship of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. The Supplements continue to appear at regular intervals, and have absorbed much of the recent original work done on the numismatics of Northern India, especially in connexion with the coins of the Mughals. Another aid to the study of Indian coins is the newly-founded Numismatic Society of India. It is hoped that this will become a permanent and useful body. In the year 1906 appeared the first volume of the new Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, on the pre-Muhammadan series, and this has been followed by the second and third volumes dealing respectively with the issues of the Sultans of Delhi and their independent contemporaries, and with those of the Mughal Emperors of India. Both have been written by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. This new Catalogue has been produced and published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The Catalogue of the coins of the Mughal Emperors is well supplied with good Plates, and no pains have been spared either by its author or by the Press to render it as complete and accurate as possible. I felt that I could not do better than adopt Mr. Nelson Wright's work as the general model for the new Lahore Museum Catalogue of Mughal Coins. My classification by mints is the same, but I have preferred the Persian alphabetical order; and I have adhered to the same definition of the obverse side of a Mughal coin. Where the *Kalima* or Muhammadan profession of faith is present, the side containing it is counted the obverse as being the more honourable. Otherwise the obverse is that side containing the name of the emperor, or the first half of a coin couplet. If both the *Kalima* and the emperor's name is absent, the mint side comes first. On the *ilāhī* coins of Akbar the side containing Akbar's creed has been treated as the obverse.

It will be noted that I have incorporated into the text of the Catalogue itself a metrical version of each coin couplet

as it occurs, and have added English translations. These quaint Persian couplets are very characteristic of the Indian Mughal issues. The first are found, but very rarely, on the coins of Akbar. It was under his successor Jahāngīr that the coin distich attained its greatest vogue. Each important mint had its own special couplet, and some had more than one. The title *Nūru-d-dīn*, 'Light of the Faith', which the emperor adopted on his accession, easily lent itself to the manufacture of couplets, and the Court poets showed much ingenuity in their varied treatment of the subject. After Jahāngīr's time it may be stated as a general rule that each of the emperors who used couplets adopted his own distich, and had it stamped on all the coins of his reign.

It is well known that many coins bearing the names of the Mughal emperors were not struck by their authority. For instance, the East India Company struck millions of rupees in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. The rise of independent States, which accompanied the gradual decay of the Mughal Empire, was signalized by the issue of coin, Mughal in nothing but name. In the earlier stages each new power preferred to shelter under the aegis of Dehli, and to take advantage of what still remained of the imperial prestige by striking coin in the name of the regnant emperor, and by imitating the imperial issues. These imitations can usually be distinguished by their style and local devices. It is necessary to decide what are to be accepted as Mughal coins, and to distinguish the imperial issues from the early currencies of Native States and of the various East India Companies. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has made an allusion to the matter in his Preface, and has accepted as Mughal issues all coins down to the close of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II which bear the name of the ruling emperor, excluding only obvious issues of the East India Companies.

It is clear that imperial coins should satisfy the following criteria :—

(i) They should be of the imperial type, and bear legible inscriptions ;

(ii) They should have legible mints, and their regnal and *hijrī* dates should be in accord ;

(iii) Local mint-marks, devices, and symbols should be absent.

The matter was discussed by a Coin Conference held at Allahabad in December, 1910. It was pointed out that other features in addition to those just described ought to be carefully scrutinized. The fabric and workmanship of a coin, if crude and clumsy, would be evidence of origin other than imperial. A coin with a collar, rim, or milled edge, could with certainty be assigned to an East India Company. Then, too, inquiry ought to be made whether history supplies corroborative evidence of a Mughal emperor having exercised direct control over the locality from which issued any coins assigned to him. As it would be impossible in many cases to obtain the requisite historical information, it was felt that a practical working plan could not be arrived at on these lines. Finally, the Conference passed the following Resolution :—

‘Resolved, that for the purpose of the compilation of a comprehensive treatise on the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, it is advisable to confine the scope of the work to coins bearing the names of the Mughal Emperors which were struck up to and including the year A.D. 1803 (A. H. 1218), the date of the British occupation of the capital Dehli. As this date is close to the end of the reign of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and as many issues bearing the name of this emperor proceed unchanged till the end of the reign, it is convenient to regard these as Mughal during the period intervening between the year A.D. 1803 and the date of the death of Shāh ‘Ālam II. Only those coins of Muḥammad Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh II shall be deemed Mughal issues, which were struck at Dehli (Shāhjahanābād).’

It was hoped that this simple and absolute rule would

meet with general acceptance. I have adopted it in the compilation of this volume.

The coins of each emperor are classified according to their mints, and the issues of each mint are arranged chronologically. In this classification I have followed Mr. H. Nelson Wright, but the mints are arranged in the Persian alphabetical order. In the mint and date columns a line means that the coin is defective in consequence of the fact that the die was often too large for the *flan*, or is illegible in these particulars. If, on the other hand, a coin is mintless or dateless, or both, the spaces provided in the Catalogue for these details are left entirely blank.

It will be noted that the Mughal emperors were fond of re-naming towns after themselves, or their exploits, or by names having a religious significance. Sometimes the new name, instead of superseding the old one, was coupled together with it, e. g. Muḥammadābād Banāras, Muminābād Bindraban. In my mint classification I have given precedence to the original name. For instance, Muḥammadābād Banāras must be looked for, not under Muḥammadābād, but under Banāras.

The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar and Jahāngīr conform to an average weight of 168 grains for the gold mohar, and 178 grains (173 to 177 for the used specimens) for the silver rupee, but are surprisingly divergent in shape and size. This is less true for the coins of Shāh Jahān, and from the time of Aurangzeb the coinage becomes very monotonous as far as the weights and sizes of the issues are concerned. I have therefore omitted, except in particular cases, to chronicle the weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors.

I have adhered to the familiar Hunterian system of transliteration in preference to the more scientific system advocated by the Royal Asiatic Society. Under the latter scheme the transliteration equivalents for the three Arabic letters ث, ض, and ذ are th, d, and dh, as differentiated from the Hunterian

s, z, and z respectively. The Society's rendering represents the correct Arabic pronunciation of these letters, but they are not so pronounced in Persian and Urdu. In this work it is almost entirely place-names in India that are transliterated into English, and their equivalents by the Society's system would be not only unfamiliar but incorrect. I have thought it unnecessary to add any separate Table showing the system of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue because in the Mint Notes and mint columns, both Persian and English forms of each mint-name are given together.

The total number of coins in the combined Collection here catalogued is 3,283—195 gold, 2,544 silver, and 544 copper—from 134 different mints. The Rodgers Cabinet of Mughal coins contained 1,559 specimens—53 gold, 1,021 silver, and 485 copper—from 99 mints. The Lahore Collection is now on the whole thoroughly representative of the various issues. It is very strong in the copper series, and the silver coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are particularly good. The zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr are poor, and there are none of the extremely scarce large pieces of the early Mughals; but, on the other hand, the rare small silver coins and silver largesse money are well to the front. The only emperors unrepresented are the three pretenders or claimants, Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and 'Azīmu-sh-shān.

As an Introduction I have written a few general remarks on the coins of the Mughal Emperors, and these are followed by Notes on the Mints whose issues are described in this work. In both Introduction and Notes I have incorporated materials from my papers 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India' (*J.A.S.B.*, 1912), 'The Place of Coins in Indian History' (*Journal of the Panjab Historical Society*), and from my Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the Dehli Museum of Archaeology. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has very kindly allowed me to make use of the Mint Notes in the Indian Museum Catalogue. I have endeavoured to make this Introduction

thoroughly up to date and trustworthy. In the list of emperors who issued coin, 'Azīmu-sh-shān makes an appearance for the first time. The silver coin in the British Museum Collection which bears the name of this eldest son of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, was struck in furtherance of a definite claim to the throne of his dead father, and he has an equal right with the other pretenders and claimants who issued coin to be included in the list. A reference is invited to my paper 'A Coin of 'Azīmu-sh-shān' in the seventeenth Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1912. On the other hand, Muḥammad Nekosiyar disappears from the list, as it is now certain that the coins formerly attributed to him are issues of Muḥammad Shāh. It is definitely stated by historians that money was issued in the name of Neko-siyar, but his coins have yet to be found.

In the body of the Catalogue I have incorporated lists of the mints and metals of each emperor unrepresented in the Museum, and in the Appendix I have included a Glossary of the words and phrases used on the coins. A supplementary Plate contains reproductions of coins of the emperors unrepresented in this Collection, and of some rare and interesting pieces in other Cabinets. For permission to reproduce these I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum; the late Monsieur de la Tour, Conservateur Adjoint au Dép^t. des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; and the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr. H. Nelson Wright, with the permission of the Indian Museum Trustees, has very generously allowed me to adopt some of the features of his Catalogue, and I am greatly indebted to him for the use of his Mint Notes. I am very grateful to Mr. J. Allan of the British Museum for general help in the compilation of this work, all the concluding stages of which have been done at the British Museum. The casts for the Plates are from the expert hands of Mr. A. P. Ready,

electrotypist to the British Museum, while the Plates themselves have been produced by the collotype process at the Clarendon Press. Dr. G. P. Taylor of Aḥmadābād has kindly permitted me to use the following papers from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the Numismatic Supplements to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*—‘Some Dates relating to the Mughal Emperors of India’, ‘On the Symbol *Ṣāhib i Qirān*’, and ‘Ilāhī Synchronisms of some Hijri New Year’s Days’. I am further indebted to Mr. J. Allan for kind help in reading through and correcting the proofs of this Catalogue. Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the promptitude and accuracy of their work.

R. B. WHITEHEAD.

BOOTLE RECTORY, CUMBERLAND,
June, 1913.

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NOTE.—The three names in italics are unrepresented in the Museum.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. D.	.	Anno Domini.
Æ	.	copper, including bronze.
A. H.	.	year of the Hijrī Era.
Ṛ	.	silver.
Ḃ	.	gold.
B. M. Cat.	.	<i>Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the British Museum.</i>
ex.	.	exergue.
I	.	Ilāhī Era.
I. M. Cat.	.	Vol. III of the <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Mughal Emperors).</i>
J. A. S. B.	.	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
J. R. A. S.	.	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.</i>
M	.	mint-mark or ornament.
N. S.	.	Numismatic Supplement to the <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
Num. Chron.	.	<i>Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society.</i>
Pl.	.	Plate.
R. or R.Y.	.	regnal year.
S.	.	size (in decimals of an inch).
Sq.	.	square.
W.	.	weight (in grains).

LIST OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

	A. H.	A. D.
I. Bābur, Zahiru-d-dīn	932	1526
II. Humāyūn, Naṣīru-d-dīn	937	1530
III. Akbar, Jalālu-d-dīn	963	1556
IV. Jahāngīr, Nūru-d-dīn	1014	1605
Dāwar Bakḥsh	1037	1627
V. Shāh Jahān, Shihābu-d-dīn	1037	1628
Murād Bakḥsh (in Gujarāt)	1068	1657-8
Shujā' (in Bengal)	1068-70	1657-60
VI. Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, Muḥayyīu-d-dīn (Muḥīu- d-dīn)	1068	1658
A'zam Shāh	1118-19	1707
Kām Bakḥsh	1119	1707-8
VII. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	1119	1707
'Aẓīmu-sh-shān	1124	1712
VIII. Jahāndār Shāh	1124	1712
IX. Farrukhsiyar	1124	1713
X. Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1131	1719
XI. Rafī'u-d-daula, Shāh Jahān [II].	1131	1719
Ibrāhīm	1132-3	1720
XII. Muḥammad Shāh	1131	1719
XIII. Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	1161	1748
XIV. 'Ālamgīr II, 'Azīzu-d-dīn	1167	1754
Shāh Jahān [III]	1173-4	1759-60
XV. Shāh 'Ālam II	1173	1759
Bedār Bakht	1202-3	1788
XVI. Muḥammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII. Bahādur Shāh II	1253	1837
Deposed by the British Government	1274	1858

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

TAIMŪR (died A. H. 807)

1. BĀBUR (born A. H. 888)

2. HUMĀYŪN

3. AKBAR

4. JAHĀNGĪR

Khusrū

5. SHĀH JAHĀN

Dāwar Bakhsh

6. AURANGZEB

Shujā' *Murād Bakhsh*

A'zam

7. SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR

Akbar

Kām Bakhsh

'*A'zma-sh-shān*

9. FARRUKHSIYAR

Rafī'u-sh-shān

8. JAHĀNDĀR

Nekosiyar

Muḥayyū-ḡ-ḡanā
Shāh Jahān III

12. MUḤAMMAD

Khujiṣṭa Akhtar

13. AHMAD

Bedār Bakht

15. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

16. MUḤAMMAD AKBAR II

17. BAHĀDUR II

11. SHĀH JAHĀN II
(Rafī'u-d-daula)

10. RAFI'U-D-DARJĀT

Ibrāhīm

NOTE.—The names in italics are those of claimants to the throne who issued coins.

LIST OF PLATES

- I. BĀBUR, HUMĀYŪN.
- II. KĀMRĀN, SULAIMĀN.
- III. AKBAR.
- IV. AKBAR.
- V. AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR.
- VI. JAHĀNGĪR.
- VII. JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN.
- VIII. JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN.
- IX. SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH.
- X. AURANGZEB.
- XI. AURANGZEB.
- XII. A'ZAM SHĀH, KĀM BAKHSH, SHĀH 'ĀLAM I.
- XIII. JAHĀNDĀR, FARRUKHSIYAR.
- XIV. RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT, SHĀH JAHĀN II, MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM.
- XV. MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.
- XVI. MUḤAMMAD SHĀH, AḤMAD SHĀH, 'ĀLAMGĪR II.
- XVII. 'ĀLAMGĪR II, SHĀH JAHĀN III.
- XVIII. SHĀH JAHĀN III, SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
- XIX. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
- XX. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II, BEDĀR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHĀDUR SHĀH II.
- XXI. SUPPLEMENTARY.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED

	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
Bābur	—	31	6
Humāyūn	2	25	49
<i>Kāmran</i>	—	4	—
<i>Mirza Sulaimān</i>	—	1	—
Akbar	41	392	337
Jahāngīr	31	269	22
Dāwar Bakhsh	—	—	—
Shāh Jahān	14	232	16
Murād Bakhsh	—	3	—
Shāh Shujā'	—	—	—
Aurangzeb	32	445	41
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	7	94	2
'Azīmu-sh-shān	—	—	—
Jahāndār	3	30	1
Farrukhsiyar	9	133	1
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	5	15	—
Shāh Jahān II	4	18	—
Muhammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muhammad Shāh	15	299	6
Aḥmad Shāh	5	87	3
'Ālamgīr II	7	106	5
Shāh Jahān III	3	5	—
Shāh A'lam II	13	326	52
Bedār Bakht	2	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II	—	1	—
Unassigned	—	1	—
	195	2544	544
Total coins	3283		

INTRODUCTION

MUHAMMADAN coins as a rule exhibit nothing beyond the Muḥammadan profession of faith, the name and conventional titles of the ruler, the date, and the name of the mint. These issues cannot vie with such coins as those of the ancient Greeks in the appeal they make to collectors and to those of artistic and antiquarian taste. Being what they are, they cannot give us the portraits of the rulers who issued them, nor are they ornamented with realistic pleasing designs. On the other hand, they are invaluable adjuncts to historical study, and Muḥammadan history is peculiarly susceptible to illustration and rectification from numismatic sources. The value of the evidence inscribed on these contemporary documents in metal is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muḥammadans to that department of the conventional regal functions involved in the right to coin. 'Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. Unquestionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not print, these stamped moneys obtruding into every *bāzār* constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity could have devised: readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents. . . . On the occasion of new conquests, the reigning Sultan's titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.'¹

That branch of Muḥammadan numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, conforms to the general rule with a few rare exceptions under those unorthodox monarchs Akbar and Jahāngir. On the other hand, a high level of artistic achievement is attained by means of the decorative adaptivity of the Persian script, combined with pleasing geometrical and floral designs. The

¹ Edward Thomas, *The Chronicles of the Paṭhān Kings of Delhi*, pp. 1, 2.

coins issued from the Āgra mint in the fifth and sixth years of Jahāngīr's reign are particularly fine, and in boldness of execution and artistic merit challenge comparison with the best issues of other countries. The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shāh Jahān abound in types, varieties, and sizes, and although the issues of Aurangzeb and his successors cannot make such a claim to the favourable notice of collectors, the interest is maintained by the abundance and variety of the mint-names found on these coins.

The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The silver issues of Bābur and Humāyūn are broad thin pieces which follow the fashion of the coins struck in Afghānistān by the descendants of Taimūr. The copper coins are of the standard devised by Bahlol Lodī, Sultan of Dehlī. Humāyūn's able conqueror, the Sūrī chieftain Sher Shāh, initiated important currency reforms. It is from his reign that we must date the introduction of the gold mohar and silver rupee in the form and size they maintain throughout the Mughal dynasty and to the present day.

Akbar modelled his coinage on that of Sher Shāh, and like that monarch he issued a great number of large and thick copper coins known as *dāms*, from many mints. Throughout the first thirty years of Akbar's life the currency shows but little change. The gold and silver coins exhibit the Kalima, together with the names of the four Imāms, 'Alī, 'Umr, 'Uṣmān, and Abū Bakr, accompanied by their epithets or qualities. These were the four orthodox *khalīfas*, and immediate successors of the Prophet. The epithets vary slightly, but are usually :

- ابو بكر الصديق Abū Bakr, the faithful witness.
 عمر الفاروق 'Umr, the meek.
 عثمان ابو نورين 'Uṣmān, the father of two lights.
 علي المرتضى 'Alī, the chosen.

The Kalima is the Muḥammadan profession of faith :

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

'There is no god but God; Muḥammad is the Prophet of God.'

Akbar continued the use of square rupees and mohars, probably in imitation of the coinage of Malwa. In the thirtieth year of his reign a change, which had been long foreshadowed, showed itself in Akbar and on his currency. He began to date his coins from the first year of his reign, and this new era was called the *ilāhī* (الهي), or Divine Era. The inference was that Akbar's person was also divine, and a new creed was invented, which henceforth appeared on his coins. It was a short one :

الله أكبر جل جلاله (Allāhu Akbar Jalla Jalāla).

The translation is 'God is most great, eminent is His glory', but the same words slightly rearranged can mean 'Akbar is God, let His brightness shine forth'. The names of the months and days of the Ilāhī Era were identical with those of the old Persians. The twelve months as found on the coins are:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Farwardīn. | 5. Amardād. | 9. Āzar. |
| 2. Ardībihisht. | 6. Shahrewar. | 10. Dī. |
| 3. <u>Khūrdād</u> . | 7. Mihr. | 11. Bahman. |
| 4. Tir. | 8. Ābān. | 12. Isfandārmuz. |

In further token of his partial desertion of the Muḥammadan Faith, we find that some very rare issues of Akbar's Ilāhī coinage are decorated with designs taken from life. There are the celebrated hawk mohar from Asīr mint, a duck mohar from Āgra mint, and the well-known half-mohar bearing the figures of Rāma and Sītā, two or three specimens of which are extant. All three coins are to be seen in the British Museum.

All the Ilāhī coins of Akbar are of good, clear workmanship, and care was taken to see that the die was not bigger than the flan. In the latter respect these coins are in favourable contrast with the earlier Akbar issues from which the marginal details are so often and so exasperatingly absent. The Ilāhī Era was used by Akbar's successors Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Murād Bakhsh, often in combination with the Hijrī date.

Jahāngīr struck round and square coins in gold and silver. His copper money is rare. It was never the custom of any Indian ruler to recall the monetary issues of his predecessors, and the *bāzārs* were still encumbered with the enormous copper issues of Sher Shāh and Akbar. These had been minted in such numbers and were so durable that they seem to have satisfied the need for copper money down to the end of the dynasty. The only emperors after Akbar whose copper money is at all common are Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam II.

It was under Jahāngīr that the Mughal coinage attained its highest level of excellence. I have already asserted that the Āgra coins of this emperor's fifth and sixth years can challenge comparison in boldness of execution and artistic merit with the best issues of other countries. Jahāngīr's money is full of variety and interest. The coins in both gold and silver, which were struck in the first few years of the reign, are generally some forty grains heavier than the usual average weights of 168 grains for the mohar, and 173 or 174 for the rupee. An interesting reference to these heavy coins is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahāngīr's Mohurs and Rupees', *J.A.S.B.*, 1894. As a rule each mint had its own Persian

couplet. In one or two cases the coinage changed shape every month, being alternately round and square. We know of the issue of not only five- and ten-mohar pieces, but also of such enormous medals as one- and two-hundred-mohar pieces. Unfortunately the five-mohar piece seems to be the largest gold coin which has survived the lapse of time. Mr. J. Gibbs in one of his numismatic papers mentions an enormous silver coin of Aurangzeb, which is in one of the Continental Museums. In contrast to these we have the tiny fractions of the rupee, and the lovely little *niṣārs* or largesse money, with the even rarer *nūr afshāns* and *khair qabūls*. There are the fine and interesting portrait mohars, and the well-known bacchanalian mohar struck at the Ajmer mint. Then again, we have the gold and silver coins containing the name of Nūr Jahān, the able and beautiful consort of Jahāngīr. The most striking series of the coins of Jahāngīr are his zodiacal mohars and rupees. The months in which they were struck are indicated by the signs of the zodiac they bear. As a rule the mohars issued from Āgra, and the rupees from Aḥmadābād mint, but a few extremely scarce pieces were struck at three or four other mints. One or two coins of Nūr Jahān are zodiacal. Owing to their beauty and scarcity, these zodiacal coins have always been much in demand by collectors and visitors to India from the time of Tavernier downwards, and the demand has been met to a large extent by forgery. Intending buyers should especially beware of complete sets, and half-rupees. Apart from the zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr, Mughal issues are scarcely forged at all. The extensive modern imitations of Akbar's square Kalima issues are not forgeries intended to deceive the collector, but are amulets made for sale to the Faithful.

Dāwar Bakhsh, son of Khusrū, was a stop-gap who ruled for three months. Four only of his coins are known, all of the same type, rupees from the Lāhor mint.

Most of Shāh Jahān's coins bear the Kalima, but there is an abundance of varieties and types. The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins contains an illustration of a two-hundred-mohar piece from the Shāhjahānābād mint. This was taken from a cast, the original of which has disappeared. Shāh Jahān issued more *niṣārs* than any other emperor.

The termination of Shāh Jahān's reign was marked by the rebellions of his four sons, Aurangzeb, Shāh Shujā', Murād Bakhsh, and Dārā Shikoh. Aurangzeb was ultimately successful, but two of his brothers, Shāh Shujā' and Murād Bakhsh, sometimes called Amurath, definitely asserted their claim to the throne by striking coins, the one in Bengal, and the other in Gujarāt. Only five coins, all rupees, of Shāh Shujā' have as yet been found, but the rupees

of Murād Bakhsh are much more common. His gold and copper pieces are extremely scarce.

The monetary issues of Aurangzeb are monotonous in character. As a rule they bear his characteristic couplet, while the reverse side is occupied by a formula which was almost invariably used by all his successors. This is:

سنة جلوس میمنت مانوس

‘In the year of the reign associated with prosperity.’

From the time of Aurangzeb the Kalima was dropped from the coinage, and its use was only revived by the pious ‘Ālamgīr II on a few rare coins issued from the capital.

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by the inevitable struggle between his sons, and the ultimate victor was Mu‘azzam, afterwards Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur. While the victory remained in the balance, his two brothers Kām Bakhsh and A‘zam Shāh issued coins, one in the Dakhan and the other in Gujarāt and Central India. Their issues are very rare.

The reign of Aurangzeb marks the commencement of the decline of the Mughal Empire, and this is reflected in the currency of the succeeding emperors. Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur reigned for five years, and died in camp outside Lāhor. His four sons, each with his respective adherents, were all present, and their father’s death was the signal for a series of battles which speedily ended in the death of three of the brothers, and the succession of the survivor Jahāndār. Farrukhsiyar, governor of Bengal, son of the eldest brother ‘Azīmush-shān, was advancing to the aid of his father, and struck coins in the name of ‘Azīm. Only one of these is known, of Jahāngīrnagar mint. I have alluded to it in the Preface. On hearing of the death of his father, Farrukhsiyar was at first minded to retire from the field, but was persuaded to advance, and finally Jahāndār was overcome and slain, after a reign of less than a twelvemonth.

Farrukhsiyar reigned six years, and the year in which he was assassinated, A. H. 1131, saw the successive accessions of three emperors, Rafi‘u-d-darjāt, Rafi‘u-d-daula, and Muḥammad Shāh. About this time Muḥammad Nekosiyar and Muḥammad Ibrāhīm were the figure-heads of rebellions, but their revolts were short-lived. The coins of Muḥammad Ibrāhīm issued from Shāhjahanābād only, and are very rare. It is stated by historians that Nekosiyar struck coin, but his issues have yet to be discovered. No *niṣārs* or legal drachms are known after Farrukhsiyar. Rafi‘u-d-daula always called himself Shāh Jahān on the coinage, so is known as Shāh Jahān II to distinguish him from the son of Jahāngīr.

It was in the time of Muḥammad Shāh that Nādir Shāh, the Persian, invaded India, and sacked Dehlī. He struck coins at a few places in India, including the capital.

Aḥmad Shāh, called Bahādur on his coins, and 'Ālamgīr II each reigned for about six years. At this period the country was overrun by Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, the successor of Nādir Shāh. Both Aḥmads began to reign in the same year. 'Ālamgīr II was followed by the second Shāh 'Ālam, but not without a rival claim on the part of the pretender Shāh Jahān III. Shāh 'Ālam reigned in Dehlī nearly forty-nine years, but his power was very limited. The East India Company struck millions of rupees in his name, and his capital was taken by the British in the year A. D. 1803.

Bedār Bakht was the figure-head of a conspiracy in A. H. 1202-3.

Akbar II had for his empire the Fort of Dehlī (Shāhjahānābād), from which he issued coins. Large issues were struck in his name by the rulers of States which had shaken off their allegiance to him.

The last of the house of Bābur who sat on the throne of Dehlī was Bahādur Shāh II. His coins are a few rare rupees struck in Shāhjahānābād, though again, many issues were struck elsewhere in his name.

It was the custom for each emperor, on his accession, to discard his birth-name, and to adopt some magniloquent title, combined as a rule with some name having a religious significance. Thus the prince Salīm, son of Akbar, became Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, 'the world-seizer, light of the Faith'. Khurram, son of Jahāngīr, blossomed into Shihābu-d-dīn Shāh Jahān, 'the meteor of the Faith, king of the world'. It is of course the kingly names and titles that are given on the coins, but occasionally the princely names are used. Examples are the well-known Salīmī coins of Aḥmadābād mint, the very scarce coins of Mu'azzam—the pre-accession name of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur—and the still unique Khurram rupee of Shāh Jahān of Lāhor mint, in the British Museum.

The names of the emperors on the coins are coupled with conventional epithets. The commonest of these are :

پادشاه (not the Persian form پادشاه) 'suzerain king',

غازی 'fighter of infidels', and

صاحب قران ثانی 'second Lord of the Conjunctions'.

There is a Note on the last epithet in the Glossary.

The coins do not usually bear any particular monetary denomination. If any such word is present it is merely the general term سکه 'stamped coin', and this is found on issues in all three metals. The large gold coin of Jahāngīr in the British Museum calls itself a five-

mohar piece, but it is in only one or two rare instances that the Mughal mohars or fractions of the mohar exhibit any denominational epithet. One example is the unique couplet *dīnār i jalālī* of Akbar in the White King Collection—White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, No. 3,499. In the case of the silver coins there is the unique specimen in the Bodleian Library Collection, and figured in the supplementary Plate to this Catalogue, which bears the word روبيه 'rupee'. One or two very rare *ilāhī* issues of Akbar are called درب 'darb', and we are told that a *darb* was half a *jalāla*, the *jalāla* being the square *ilāhī* rupee. But the only coins yet found which bear this denominational epithet are a few round *ilāhī* rupees of Sitpūr mint, and a round *ilāhī* half-rupee of Āgra mint. The largesse money with its names of *niṣār*, *nūr afshān*, and *khair qabūl*, and the legal drachms stand in a class by themselves. *Niṣārs* are found in both gold and silver, and as a rule are coins much smaller and thinner than the ordinary currency. Their weights often do not correspond with any fraction of the rupee expressed by the usual powers of two. One or two *niṣārs* of the diameter of a rupee are known of Shāh-jahānābād and Akbarābād mints, but they are thinner than the rupee. *Niṣārs* are of dainty and superlative execution. They are all very scarce, but are known from several mints. Some unrepresented here are Daulatābād, Itāwa, Patna, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarnagar, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, and Chīnāpatan. The first *niṣārs* are those of Jahāngīr, and the last were struck by Farrukhsiyar. Only a single *niṣār* of Jahāndār has yet been found, while *niṣārs* of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur are unknown.¹

The *nūr afshān* is peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. The name means 'light scattering', and may be derived from Nūru-d-dīn, the *laqab* of Jahāngīr, or from Nūr Jahān, the name of his famous consort. I am inclined to the former belief because *nūr afshāns* are known of dates nine or ten years before coins began to issue in the name of Nūr Jahān. The coins themselves are beautiful and tiny silver pieces of great rarity, equivalent to one-twentieth of a rupee in weight, and are known from the mints of Āgra, Ajmer, and Lāhor only.

The *khair qabūl*, literally 'may these alms be accepted (by God)', is also peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. It is a very scarce small piece of silver, generally mintless, but one or two pieces of Lāhor mint are known.

The legal drachms are square silver coins, though a round one is known, weighing about forty-six grains. They bear on one side the words درهم شرعى, and on the other the name of the mint. Apparently

¹ *Niṣārs* are described in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper, *Notes on a List of Silver Coins of Aurangzib*, J. A. S. B., 1883.

they had some bearing on dowry and the Muḥammadan Law, and were struck by the intensely orthodox Aurangzeb.¹ One is known of the reign of Farrukhsiyar. These strange coins are very rare, but come from some half-dozen mints. I may instance Ilahābād, Lāhor, Multān, Katak, and Patna.

Copper coins are generally denoted by the word *فلوس*, *fulūs*, the broken plural of the Arabic word *fals*, which means a small copper coin, also the scale of a fish. The word *fulūs* may be translated 'copper money'. Often we get the combination *سکه فلوس* 'stamped copper money'. The copper coins of Akbar abound in denominational epithets. The mint masters adopted the large thick coin known as the *dām*, from Sher Shāh. Only one issue of Akbar, the extremely scarce half-*dām* from Srinagar mint, formerly attributed to Bandar Shāhī, actually bears the word *دام*, and its weight shows that the *dām* is equivalent to the half-*tanka*. Then we have the full *tanka*, and its fractions the half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a *tanka*. The coin called a *niṣfi* is half a *dām*, and there are also the small denominations, the *damrā* and *damrī*. Late in Akbar's reign came the *ilāhī* issues of four, two, and one *tānke* or *tanke* pieces from the Āgra, Aḥmadābād, Kābul, and Lāhor mints. The meaning of the word *tānke* (*tānkī*) is obscure. Apparently it was a weight which had little or no connexion with the *tanka*.

The words *روانی*, *rawāne*, and *رائج*, *rā'ij*, found on the copper coins of Jahāngīr, simply mean 'current (coin)'. The first epithet is found on coins in this Collection equivalent to the *dām*, and the words *نیم رائج* occur on pieces equal to an eighth of a *dām*. After the time of Jahāngīr, copper coins are merely denoted by the words *سکه* and *فلوس*.

The dates on Mughal coins belong to the Hijrī Era, and are expressed as a rule in Persian figures. On the copper coins of Akbar they are often expressed in words. The Hijrī Era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina in the year A.D. 622. The Muḥammadan year is a lunar year, and so is a little shorter than our solar year. Hence a convenient rule for the conversion of any year in the Hijrī Era to the corresponding date in the Christian Era, is to subtract three per cent. from it, and then to add 622. The coins of Bābur and Humāyūn, and those of Akbar with Hijrī dates, merely exhibit the date of the Era. Akbar's *ilāhī* coins have the *ilāhī* year counting from the commencement of his reign, with or without the Persian month. In no single instance throughout the Mughal coinage do I know of the use of the name of any of the Muḥammadan months. From the beginning of Jahāngīr's reign we

¹ See Note in the Glossary.

have the insertion of the additional detail of the regnal year. Then on many of the coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and on some rupees of Murād Baksh, there are not only the *ilāhī* date and the Persian month, but also the Hijrī year. Aurangzeb dropped the Ilāhī Era, and with him and all the succeeding emperors it was customary to have the Hijrī date on the obverse, and the regnal date on the reverse side of the coinage.

The mints from which the coins of the Mughal Emperors issued, are treated in detail in the Mint Notes which follow these introductory remarks. They naturally constitute one of the chief interests of this remarkable coinage, and if we were totally bereft of all written histories on this period, it would be possible to trace the rise, decline, and fall of the Empire, to reconstruct with accuracy its geographical extent under each reign, and to estimate with certainty the length of occupation of each town, from the coins alone.

The Indian mints of Bābur are only seven in number, the best known of them being Āgra, Lāhor, Jaunpūr, Lakhnau, and Tatta. Humāyūn has nine mints, and then by the extensive conquests of Akbar the number rises to seventy-two. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Mughal dominions attained their greatest extent, and the mints of this emperor reach a total of sixty-eight. This is less than the number of Akbar's mints, but those of Aurangzeb are more widely distributed. Then began the decay of the Empire, which is reflected in the gradual diminution of the number of the Southern Indian mints. By the reign of Ālamgīr II the total number of mints has dwindled to fifty-one, but it increases to eighty-one under Shāh Ālam II. This is explained by the fact that a very large number of the coins of Shāh Ālam II merely express the nominal allegiance of independent States and of European Companies. Also several small towns in the vicinity of the capital appear for the first time in the Mughal Mint List. I may instance Hāthras, Bindraban, Chhachraulī, Nāhan, Pānipat, Najafgarh, and Dāmla. The figures given above are taken from my paper 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors', *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, December, 1912. They will be modified as the work of discovery and research proceeds. The total number of mints known at present is two hundred, and of these one hundred and thirty-four are represented in the Lahore Museum. Without further remark I will proceed to treat the coins from the point of view of the mints at which they were struck. The issues are described mint by mint in separate Notes. The statements in the Notes are perfectly general in character, and in every case in which the remarks apply to coins in this Museum only, I have stated the fact.

MINT NOTES

ITĀWA (ITĀWĀ) اٹاوا

Lat. 26° 47' Long. 79° 3'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	30	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	6	—
Jahāndār	1	3	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Rafi'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	12	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	2	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Itāwa is the head-quarters of a District in the United Provinces. A mint was established there by Aurangzeb, the earliest coin known being a silver *niṣār* of this reign, dated 1097-28 in Mr. H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet. The rupees of Aurangzeb are broad pieces of good and characteristic execution, and cover every year from 1098 to the end of the reign. The name Itāwa is first spelt اٹاوا, but in 1109-42 it finally appears as اٹاوا (Itāwā). In this Collection there is a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh dated 2 R.—Coin No. 2642—which has the mint-name in its original form. It is the only exception known to me.

Rupees of all the regular emperors after Aurangzeb, down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II, are known. These are normal coins of the usual types, the only pieces worthy of notice being those of Jahāndār Shāh. The rupees of this emperor exhibit both the usual couplets, but what I may term the 'Šāhib i Qirān' couplet has 'moon' or 'silver', instead of the usual 'gold'. See Coin No. 2101.

There is a rare mohar of Jahāndār Shāh in this Collection. Gold coins are also known of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad, Aḥmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II.

No copper coins have yet been found.

ATAK اٲك

Lat. 33° 53' Long. 72° 16'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5 (Atak Banāras)
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	—

Atak is the well-known fortified frontier post on the River Indus. The fort was built by the emperor Akbar, who visited the place more than once. *Dāms* were struck there in Akbar's thirty-seventh year, and are known of all the years up to the forty-third. There is a specimen of the forty-eighth year in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. On all these pieces the mint-town is called Atak Banāras.

After Akbar, Atak is represented in the Mughal series by one solitary piece, the rupee of Muḥammad Shāh in this Collection. It then becomes a mint-town of the Durrānī dynasty.

AJMER اءمير

Lat. 26° 27' Long. 74° 43'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	15
Jahāngīr	2	2	1
Aurangzeb	—	13	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	5	—

Ajmer was the head-quarters of the Rajput Tomāra dynasty in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our Era. A celebrated pre-Muḥammadan ruler was Prithvi Rājā, the opponent of Muḥammad bin Sām. In the days of Akbar it was best known as the abode of the Chishtī Saiyids, and it was for long the annual custom of that emperor to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Muḥammadan saint Khwāja Mu'aiyanu-d-dīn Chishtī, who died at Ajmer in A.D. 1236, and was buried there.

Copper *dāms* issued from Ajmer in every year from A.H. 979 to 1005, which is the latest date known to me. Coin No. 557 is a solitary specimen exhibiting the isolated and very early date 970. On a coin dated 979—*I.M.Cat.*, No. 358—Ajmer is given an epithet which has not been satisfactorily read.

The representative of the Chishtīs in the earlier years of Akbar's reign was Shaikh Salim Chishtī, from whom Salim, afterwards the

emperor Jahāngīr, took his name. Prince Salim was born in 977, and Shaikh Salim Chishtī died in 979. In 982 appeared an interesting *dām* struck at Salīmābād Ajmer, while in 1007 a *dām* was issued of the normal Ajmer type, but on which the name Ajmer is replaced by the new honorific title of Salīmābād. No gold or silver coins of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Ajmer in all three metals, but these are very rare. There is the celebrated bacchanalian portrait mohar—Coin No. 889—and a few couplet gold and silver pieces. A noteworthy coin is the unique Cancer zodiacal mohar struck at Ajmer in 1034, 20 R., which contains the name of Nūr Jahān. This was published by J. Gibbs in *J. A. S. B.*, 1883.

There is a unique and unpublished zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint in the Cabinet de France, Paris, which I proceed to describe.

Obverse	Reverse
<p>۱۸ غاز</p> <p>جہا نگیر بادشاہ</p> <p>۱۰۳۲</p> <p>اجمیر</p> <p>ضرب</p>	<p>Aquarius. (Male figure leaning to r., emptying water-vessel.)</p>

I must also mention the unique square gold *niṣār*, formerly in the Bleazby Collection, now in the British Museum. The small silver *niṣār* of Ajmer in this Collection has remained unique till quite recently. Two *nūr afshāns* of this mint are known, one in the Bodleian Collection, and the other in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

Shāh Jahān can have struck but little at Ajmer, as his issues are represented by a single rupee which is in the Lucknow Museum. The mint was revived by Aurangzeb about the thirtieth year of his reign, and was working regularly for the production of rupees down to its close. On these coins, and generally till the end of the Mughal series, Ajmer is associated with the epithet دار الخیر 'abode of well-being'. Gold and copper of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees of all the succeeding regular emperors exist. In the reigns of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, Ajmer is given the epithet of *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat*, as well as that already mentioned.

A gold coin of Farrukhsiyar has been published, and a mohar of Shāh 'Ālam II is mentioned in the Da Cuiha Sale Catalogue.

No copper coins are known after Aurangzeb.

UJAIN (UJAINPŪR) اُجین

Lat. 23° 10' Long. 75° 47'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$ (Ujainpūr)
Shāh Jahān	—	3	1
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	3	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Ujain, the ancient capital of the Province of Mālwa, is one of the most famous sacred cities of the Hindus. When Akbar conquered the Province, it became the head-quarters of a *sarkār*. But Humāyūn had previously issued *dirhams* from this mint-town, and Mr. G. Bleazby possessed a heavy rupee of this emperor, which must have been struck after his restoration.

The earliest known coin of Akbar is No. 160 of year A.H. 968, the date of the conquest of Mālwa. Although it is of light weight and peculiar in style, I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. Square rupees of inferior workmanship issued from 987 to 1001, while similar pieces are known, probably of this mint, of regnal years 37 to 43. Dr. White King had a half-rupee of this type, dated 987. In Akbar's forty-second and following years, rupees were issued of the *ilāhī* type. Specimens in this Collection exhibit both spellings of the name—Ujain and Ūjain.

What I may term the ordinary *dām* type of Akbar struck at Ujain, represented in the Indian Museum Cabinet—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 526—is absent from this Collection, but the square pieces modelled on the old local copper currency of Mālwa, are present, and there is a square piece exhibiting the name of the mint in the form Ujainpūr—No. 575. No gold coins of Akbar have been found.

There is a rupee of Jahāngīr in the Lucknow Museum, while all three metals of Shāh Jahān are known. On the earliest silver issues of this emperor, Ujain is associated with the epithet of بلدة 'town'—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1084. The later pieces are of the 'square areas' type; No. 1227 is a good specimen of a half-rupee. The copper pieces are again of the old Mālwa model. In nearly every instance during this reign the mint-name is spelt Ūjain.

In the reign of Aurangzeb, Ujain became associated with the epithet دار الفتح, by which it was distinguished on the coinage throughout the

remainder of the dynasty. The combination is found on a gold coin of the year 1073—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1153—but the mint-name occurs alone on rupees as late as 1102—see Coin No. 1552. A noteworthy piece is the Ujain rupee, belonging to Mr. Nelson Wright, on which the usual reverse formula of Aurangzeb is replaced by the words جلوس مقدس, not unlike the جلوس مبارك of Aurangzeb's copper issues. The square copper coin of this emperor is the first one published.

No *niṣārs* of Ujain are known.

There is a fine Ujain rupee of the claimant A'zam Shāh in the Lucknow Museum.

I do not think that the later Mughal issues merit any special mention. Rupees are known of the emperors from Shāh 'Ālam I to Shāh 'Ālam II except Shāh Jahān II and Aḥmad Shāh, while gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Shāh Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh have been found. In the reign of Aḥmad Shāh, Ujain came into the possession of Sindhia, whose capital it remained till A.D. 1810. The rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II can only by courtesy be termed Mughal coins.

UJAINPŪR. *See* UJAIN.

AḤSANĀBĀD (GULBARGA) احسن آباد

Lat. 17° 18' Long. 76° 54'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1 (Aḥsanābād)	1 (Aḥsanābād)	—
	1 (Gulbarga)	1 (Gulbarga)	—

Aḥsanābād—known later as Kulbarga or Gulbarga—was the capital of the Bahmanī dynasty of the Dakhan in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of our Era. On the decay of that dynasty it became part of the 'Ādil Shāhī kingdom of Bijāpūr. It was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in A.H. 1067, but was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098. Coin No. 1829 is dated 1098, 31 R., and is one of the first issues of the mint under the name Gulbarga, while No. 1498 is a similar gold piece of Aurangzeb dated 1105, 40 R. At Bahāwalpūr I found Gulbarga mohars of dates from 1098, 31 R. to 1111, 44 R. From 1115 to the end of the reign, the Bahmanī name of the town was revived on both gold and silver coins.

Mr. Rodgers published a Gulbarga copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Kām Bakhsh issued rupees from this mint-town with both its

names, and Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala has an Aḥsanābād rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I.

The latest known coin of the mint is a Gulbarga mohar of Jahāndār Shāh—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1710—but the attribution is not quite certain.

AḤMADĀBĀD احمد آباد

Lat. 23° 1' Long. 72° 38'

	G.	S.	O.
Akbar	4	51	5
Jahāngīr	1	20	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	1	1	—
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Murād Bakḥsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	1	—
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—

'According to the *Mir'āt i Aḥmadī*, it was in the year A.H. 813 (A.D. 1411) that Aḥmad Shāh, having received "the assent and leave of that Moon of the Faithful and Sun of the Righteous, Shaikh Aḥmad Ganj Bakḥsh", began to build and establish the Shahr i Mu'azzam, "the Great City", Aḥmadābād, in the immediate vicinity of Asāwal.' [*The Coins of the Gujarāt Saltanat*, Dr. G. P. Taylor, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. S.*, 1902.] This Aḥmad Shāh was sovereign of the independent kingdom of Gujarāt in Western India, and Aḥmadābād became its capital.

The Mughal coinage of Aḥmadābād has been excellently described in a monograph by Dr. G. P. Taylor, which was published in Vol. XX of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. S.*, and which he supplemented by an article on 'Akbar's Copper Coins of Aḥmadābād', in N. S. IV.

As a Mughal mint, the history of Aḥmadābād starts in A.H. 980, when Gujarāt was annexed by Akbar, and it remained a favourite mint till the end of the dynasty. All the regular emperors and several of the claimants and pretenders are represented, while there is an abundance of coin types and varieties.

The first coins issued by Akbar, both in gold and silver, are represented in this Collection, but the type struck in the same year, 980, on which the town is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, is missing. In 981 Aḥmadābād became associated on the coins with a new epithet *Dāru-s-saltānat*. Six years later Akbar introduced a square coinage both in gold and silver. No. 122 is a mohar of this type dated A.H. 988, but the square rupees continued till A.H. 1000. We also have square silver pieces of regnal years 37 and 38, with which may be compared the similar coins of Ujain mint of dates 37 to 43. On the former the mint-name occurs without any epithet. Some time during the regnal year 38, the regular *ilāhī* type of Akbar, with his creed, Persian month, and divine year, makes its first appearance in the square form, the ornamental title of the mint being finally dropped. Coin No. 184 is an early example. The shape changed to round between the months Tīr and Ābān of the 39th year, and so continued till the end of the reign. For a few months of the 47th year, a more ornate design was tried—see No. 208. Fractions of the *ilāhī* rupees are known, but no gold *ilāhī* coins have been found.

Akbar's extensive copper coinage is very poorly represented in this Collection. No. 576 is the type struck at the conquest, and this was followed in 982 by that of No. 577. Then came the *ilāhī* type, represented by No. 579, to be succeeded by two varieties. The *tanka* issue from years 44 to 46, is totally absent here. Whole tankas, halves, quarters, and eighths are known, but the subdivisions are not expressed on the coins, the inscription remaining invariable. From 46 to 50 we have the *tānkī* issue of four-, two-, and one-*tānkī* pieces. This issue is peculiar to the mints of Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor. Coin No. 580 is a four-*tānkī* piece. A similar piece was published in N.S. XVIII, on which the word چو is spelt چہار.

There are two silver pieces of Akbar I desire to mention. One is the extremely rare square four-anna piece of *ilāhī* type, but bearing the *hijrī* year 987. The legends are:—*Obverse* الله أكبر ۹۸۷; *Reverse* ضرب احمد اباد. A Lāhor piece now in the British Museum, of exactly similar type and size is described and illustrated in N. S. V, § 32, now in the British Museum, and a similar quarter-rupee of Fathpūr mint is in the Bodleian Collection.

The second piece is Coin No. 540. Several rupees and one or two half-rupees of this type are known, all of year 981, and all bearing a unique mint-mark. Though I hesitate to give a definite opinion, I feel tolerably certain that these were struck at *Dāru-s-saltānat Shahr i Mu'azzam Aḥmadābād*. These words are contained in the reverse marginal legend. If the mint is Aḥmadābād, I cannot explain why such a piece differing so widely in arrangement and style from

all other pieces of this mint should have been struck. The title *Shahr i Mu'azzam* has been read on a few copper coins struck by Muẓaffar III of Gujarāt in the years 977 and 978, but does not occur on any other Mughal coin.

Aḥmadābād was one of Jahāngīr's principal silver mints, and is noteworthy for its connexion with the famous zodiacal issues of this emperor. With the exception of a few very rare pieces from some half-dozen other mints, it may be said that Jahāngīr's zodiacal mohars issued from Āgra, and his zodiacal rupees from Aḥmadābād. The latter usually bear the first five signs of the zodiac only—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo—and nearly all belong to the year 1027, 13 R. Of the remaining seven signs, two only—Scorpio and Pisces—seem to be known in silver.

On the silver coins that issued from the Aḥmadābād mint during the first nine months of Jahāngīr's reign, the emperor is called by his pre-accession name of Salim—see No. 921. The first five coins starting from the month Ābān are dated '50', referring to the fiftieth year of Akbar's reign, while the other four are of the regnal year 2. Salimī copper coins are known. These coins and their dates are discussed in N.S. I, X, and XII.

They were followed by heavy rupees of the Kalima type, succeeded in 1017 by heavy coins containing the characteristic Aḥmadābād couplet—No. 929. These were current for three years only, but the inscription was revived in the lighter series of coins struck from 1027 to 1033. The intervening period was occupied by coins well represented in this Collection. During the last four years of the reign, while the influence of Nūr Jahān was predominant, the coinage was restricted to issues with the usual couplet bearing her name. Coin No. 919 is a unique Aḥmadābād mohar of Nūr Jahān. The Museum has no copper coins after Akbar.

There is a rare Aḥmadābād *niṣār* of Jahāngīr in this Collection. I do not know of the existence of the other kinds of largesse money—*khair qabūl*, *nūr afshān*—or of legal drachms from this mint.

Shāh Jahān's first issues are of the Kalima type, that is to say, they exhibit the Kalima, the emperor's name and conventional titles, and the mint, with the *hijrī* and regnal years, but in his second year Shāh Jahān changed the regnal to the *ilāhī* year, and began to record the names of the Persian months. I have called this second type the Kalima-Ilāhī type [see Note on Akbarnagar].

The 'square areas' type began in 1043, and continued till the end of the reign. At that time Murād Bakḥsh was governor of Gujarāt, and we find Aḥmadābād issuing coins of both gold and silver in the

name of that claimant. A rupee of the second regnal year was in the Da Cuñha Collection.

The ordinary couplet silver issues of Aurangzeb continue through the reign. On a rupee of the first year, the mint-name is at the top of the coin, but afterwards it invariably occupies the last line.

Two rupees of A'zam Shāh are known.

Coins are known in all three metals of Akbar and the three succeeding emperors, and rupees of every emperor to Shāh 'Ālam II have been found, but gold of the later Mughals is very rare. Only Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in this metal. One or two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I are known which bear in the reverse formula the words جلوس ظفر مانوس instead of the usual جلوس میمنت مانوس. Coin No. 2095 was the first of this type to be recognized—see N.S. XI, § 67, and my Note below on Khambāyat Mint—and though the mint-name is cut, I suspect it is Aḥmadābād. On the coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Aḥmadābād is associated with an epithet زینت البلاد 'ornament of towns'. It is a moot point whether the mint of Muḥammad Shāh, زین البلاد, is or is not Aḥmadābād.

Aḥmadābād recognized the right of the pretender Shāh Jahān III to strike coins, and Bedār Bakht, the titular emperor set up by Ghulām Qādir in 1202, was permitted to exercise a similar privilege—No. 3248. Mr. Nelson Wright has a copper coin of this pretender.

The Aḥmadābād issues of the later Mughal emperors, and the copper currencies in particular, are inadequately represented in this Collection.

AḤMADNAGAR احمد نگر

Lat. 23° 38' Long. 72° 54'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Aḥmadnagar was founded in the sixteenth century, and became the capital of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty. In the fortieth year of Akbar's reign, the Mughal armies invaded the Dakhan, and Aḥmadnagar was besieged but not taken. It eventually capitulated to Akbar in person in 1008, but it was not till Shāh Jahān's reign that the Nizām Shāhī kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire.

A few Aḥmadnagar *ilākhī* rupees of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Aḥmadnagar in gold and silver. The only mohar known is *I. M. Cat.*, No. 585, and on this the mint-name is spelt Aḥmadānagar. The word is a little uncertain on this coin, but Mr. Nelson Wright has an unpublished rupee of Jahāngīr containing a new couplet, which was undoubtedly struck at Aḥmadānagar. As regards this form of the name, comparison can be made with the place-name Muḥammadānagar, which was the capital of a *sarkār* in the Province of Ḥaidarābād. There is a very rare rupee of the year 1036 in the Indian Museum.

The early Kalima-Ilāhī type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency is very rare, but the later 'square areas' type rupees are sometimes met with. No gold or copper pieces of this emperor have been found.

Coins No. 1561 and 1562 are the only known rupees of Aurangzeb's first year, but from the twenty-eighth year, rupees began to issue more freely from Aḥmadnagar. I possess a *niṣār* of the year 1118. Aurangzeb is represented in gold in the British Museum Collection.

Rupees are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, and Farrukḥsiyar, while A'zam Shāh struck at Aḥmadnagar in both gold and silver. On all these coins the mint-name is at the top.

Copper coins of both Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukḥsiyar were in the White King Cabinet. After the latter reign this mint disappears from the Mughal list.

AḤMADNAGAR FARRUKHĀBĀD. See FARRUKHĀBĀD.

AKHTARNAGAR AWADH. See AWADH.

UDAIPŪR اُدیپور

Lat. 24° 35' Long. 73° 42'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān	—	—	1

The city of Udaipūr was founded by Banbīr, Rānā of Mewār, in A.D. 1559. Coin No. 123 bears witness to the victorious invasion of Mewār by Akbar in A.D. 1576. This was quickly followed by the defeat and expulsion of the Mughal forces, but in the time of Jahāngīr, Mewār was again subjugated. The only other Mughal coins beside the rare gold piece of Akbar, are one or two copper coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān.

URDŪ اردو

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	1	—

Under the Muḥammadans, the striking of coin was one of the most jealously guarded of royal prerogatives, and in ages when the printing-press did not exist, the circulation of money was one of the principal means by which the names and attributes of new rulers became known to their subjects. Whenever a town or province was conquered, the victorious king had coins struck there in his own name, with the name of the town as mint. The royal commanders must have carried their mint apparatus along with them and their armies, and in the case of the Mughal rulers this is borne out by the fact that we have coins struck at the royal Camp, or اردو. In addition to the simple mint-name Urdū, there is Urdū Zafar Qarīn, or 'the Camp associated with Victory', and Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan, or 'the Camp on the road to the Dakhan'. For convenience I have treated these as three different mints. Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan is a mint on a unique rupee of Jahāngīr in the Lucknow Museum, but the other two Camps are represented here.

The mint-name Urdū occurs on a rupee of Bābur in the Museum. I know of no other specimen. This mint is also found on one or two very rare square coins in both gold and silver, of Akbar, and on the very interesting and unique zodiacal mohar of Jahāngīr in Mr. H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet, which was published in *N.S.I.*, § 4. The zodiacal sign is the Ram, the dates are 1036, 22 R., and the Persian couplet is:

باد روان تا که بود مهر و ماه
سکه اردو جهانگیر شاه

'May the Urdū coin of Jahāngīr Shāh
Remain current while last the sun and moon.'

URDŪ ZAFAR QARĪN اردو ظفر قرین

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	9	17

The introductory remarks of the Note on Urdū mint have an equal bearing on that of Urdū Zafar Qarīn, 'the Camp associated with Victory'. The phrase was coined by Akbar, and is found on pieces of this emperor in all three metals.

The earliest coin of Akbar is the round gold mohar—one of two known specimens—described under No. 100 of the *I. M. Cat.*, and dated 984. There are some undated square rupees, and undated copper coins. Apart from these, all Akbar's issues from Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint bear the date الف = 1000, until the thirty-fifth year. It is open to question whether all these الف coins were issued in the year 1000, and it is possible that such a striking event as the millennium of the Islamic dispensation may have been anticipated on the coinage. This point is discussed by Mr. H. Nelson Wright in his 'Urdū' Mint Note—*I. M. Cat.*, p. lxxxi. From the thirty-fifth year, the coins, in copper only, begin again to record the real dates, and these *dāms* with *ilāhī* dates proceed till the fiftieth year, the *tanka* issue being unknown.

The only other known coin of Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint is a silver *niṣār* of Shāh Jahān.

ARKAT (ARCOT) اركات

	Lat. 12° 55'	Long. 79° 24'	
		G.	S. C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	—	1 —
Jahāndār	—	—	1 —
Farrukhsiyar	—	—	6 —
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	— —
Muḥammad Shāh	—	—	1 —
'Ālamgīr II	—	—	8 —
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	6 —

The Southern Indian town of Arkāt, known to fame as Arcot, first appears as a Mughal mint on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No. 2014, dated 1122, 4 R., and a rupee described in the Sale Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi, dated 1120, 2 R., are the earliest examples known. Coin No. 2104 is one of two published silver coins of Jahāndār. On the earliest coin of Farrukhsiyar the mint is at the top—No. 2153—but subsequently it takes its normal position. Coin No. 2292 is a unique mohar of Shāh Jahān II.

By Muḥammad Shāh the East India Company were granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of the Mughal issues. This was in A.D. 1742, equivalent to A.H. 1154–5. All the coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II in this Collection, are issues of either the East India Company or of the French Compagnie des Indes.

ISLĀMĀBĀD اسلام آباد

Lat. 22° 21' Long. 91° 52'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	6	—
Farukhsiyar	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	3	—
‘Ālamgīr II	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	—	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	—	1

It is still uncertain what place was designated by the name of Islāmābād. We know that Chittagong was renamed Islāmābād in 1076 on the Mughal conquest of Arakān, and the same name was given to two captured forts in the Province of Aurangābād, Chāknā, and Rāiri (*sic*)—see Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. Then later still Mathurā appears on the coins of Shāh ‘Ālam II with its Muḥammadan name of Islāmābād, but on other coins of this emperor, the mint-name of Islāmābād appears alone. Probably the Islāmābād of Aurangzeb's currency was Chittagong, and we know that on the coins of Shāh ‘Ālam II is Mathurā, but it is impossible to say when the change took place. No distinct break in style is noticeable, nor are there different kinds of Islāmābād money belonging to any single reign except those of Shāh ‘Ālam II already mentioned.

On Aurangzeb's earlier Islāmābād coins, the mint-name is at the top, but later it comes down to the last line. I do not know of any coin earlier than that of A. H. 1079 in the British Museum.

The later issues from this mint are not noteworthy. No Islāmābād coins of Shāh ‘Ālam I, Jahāndār, or Rafī‘u-d-darjāt are known, but the pretender Shāh Jahān III is represented in gold.

ISLĀMĀBĀD MATHURĀ. See MATHURĀ.

ISMA‘ILGARH اسماعیل گڑھ

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	—	1

The mint-name of Isma‘ilgarh has been read on one or two silver and copper coins of Shāh ‘Ālam II. I do not know where the place was. The copper coin in this Collection is dated A. H. 1194, while a published rupee—see N. S. XV, § 89—bears the dates 1203, 31 R.

ĀṢAFĀBĀD BARELI. See BARELI.

A'ZAMNAGAR GOKULGARH اعظم نگر گولہ

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	—

The earliest coin published of the rare Southern Indian mint of A'zamnagar is a rupee of Aurangzeb, dated 50 R.—N.S. XV, § 89. The position of the mint-name, coming as it does on the same line with the word جوس, and above the word ضرب, is characteristic of the A'zamnagar coins. A rupee of Farrukhsiyar—*B. M. Cat.*, No. 936—is in the British Museum. Copper coins of Aurangzeb, and Shāh 'Ālam II, of this mint, are recorded as having been in the White King Collection, but I have not been able to verify them.

There are one or two other A'zamnagar rupees exactly resembling those already mentioned, but where the mint-name is accompanied by a second name coming under the word ضرب, and this latter name, mainly on the strength of two published coins of Kām Bakhsh, has been read as Gokulgarh. This place, which must have been in the Dakhan, should not be confounded with the Gokulgarh near Dehli. The double name occurs on a rupee of Farrukhsiyar published in N.S. XIV, and on two known silver coins of Muḥammad Shāh, which merit a more extended notice. Mohars and rupees of Sūrat mint, dated A.H. 1131 and 1132, and of the first regnal year, are known, which bear the following couplet:

سکہ زد در جهان بلطف الہ
بادشاہ زمان محمد شاہ

No other coins were known with this couplet, so Mr. C. J. Rodgers ascribed them to that unfortunate scion of the royal house, Muḥammad Nekosiyar, who is known to have reigned at Āgra for two or three months in the troublous year 1131. This attribution met with general acceptance, but later on Mr. W. Irvine showed that the couplet in question really belonged to Muḥammad Shāh, and that these Sūrat coins must be regarded as the first issues of Muḥammad Shāh from the Sūrat mint—*J. A. S. B.*, 1899. More recently still a rupee has been discovered, now in the Cabinet of Mr. Framji Jamsaji Thanawala, bearing the same couplet, but of A'zamnagar Gokulgarh mint, and dated 1166, 6 R. The dates make it perfectly certain that the couplet refers to Muḥammad Shāh. A second specimen in this Collection is in very poor condition, but shows the same dates.

The two Gokulgarh rupees of Kām Bakhsh are described and illustrated respectively by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins', *J. A. S. B.*, 1888, and by Dr. G. P. Taylor in *N. S. VIII*, § 56.

Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, in his *India of Aurangzeb*, gives an A'zam-nagar, or Malkāpūr (*sic*), as one of the forts in the Province of Bijāpūr. See also *N. S. VIII*, § 56.

AKBARĀBĀD. See ĀGRA.

AKBARPŪR اکبرپور

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	4

There are coins of Akbar bearing the mint-names of Akbarpūr, and Akbarpūr Tānda. The legends are different in style and arrangement, and it is probable that they belong to two different mints. I have treated them accordingly.

Akbarpūr is found on copper *dāms* of Akbar, of which there are four in the Museum. The type of Coin No. 601, dated 984, is different from that of the first three, all of year 981: the specimen—No. 364—in the Indian Museum belongs also to the year 981.

The only other coin of Akbarpūr mint is a rupee of Jahāndār, which was in the Bleazby Collection. This mint-name was also read on a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II in the White King Cabinet, but I have not verified it.

The locality of Akbarpūr is doubtful. There is an Akbarpūr at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Chambal, and another Akbarpūr in the Cawnpore District—p. 18 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. On p. cxii of the same work, an important ferry over the Narbada River is mentioned, called Akbarpūr.

AKBARPŪR TĀNDA اکبرپور ٹاندا

Lat. 26° 25'	Long. 82° 34'		
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	3

The mint of Akbarpūr Tānda is only found on a few rare silver and copper coins of Akbar. The mint-mark on the rupees is quite characteristic. The phrase ناصر الدنيا و الدين on the copper coins recalls

the silver and copper currency of Jaunpūr. Akbarpūr Tānda is termed *Dāru-l-khilāfut* on the copper pieces.

This mint-town has been identified with the Akbarpūr near Tānda in the Faizābād District of Oudh.

AKBARNAGAR اکبرنگر

Lat. 25° 2' Long. 82° 34'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	—	—
Jahāngīr	—	10	—
Shāh Jahān	—	12	—
Aurangzeb	—	19	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—

Akbarnagar, the modern Rājmaḥal, was the provincial capital of Bengal for the last few years of Akbar's reign, and again for the last twenty years of the reign of Shāh Jahān. One or two very rare *ilāhī* silver coins of Akbar struck at Akbarnagar have been found, and a copper *dām* was in the White King Collection. Coin No. 125 is one of two known gold mohars of Akbar. The other, an exactly similar specimen, is in the Bodleian Collection. These are peculiar in exhibiting no date beyond the Persian month.

Only silver coins are known of Jahāngīr. They begin with heavy pieces of the usual Kalima type, and of what I may term the *ساخت نورانی* type—see No. 950—but these give way in the year 1019 to rupees of normal weight bearing the rare couplet exhibited on No. 957. The ordinary *ilāhī* type is found for the last fourteen years of the reign. Coin No. 951 is an isolated specimen dated 1017. There is an Akbarnagar rupee of Nūr Jahān in the Lucknow Museum.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence as usual with the Kalima type, which is followed in the second year by the anomalous Kalima-*Ilāhī* type. Shāh Jahān implies his devotion to the tenets of Islām by the presence on these coins of the Kalima, the Hijrī year, and the conventional Muslim regal title of غازى, but traverses them by also including his own *ilāhī* or divine year, and the Persian month. By the seventh year, the 'square areas' type holds the field, and endures till the end of the reign.

A gold 'square areas' coin of Shāh Jahān, dated 1067, 30 R., was published in N.S. XI. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had a silver Akbarnagar *niṣār*, dated 1068, 32 R. Two others are in the Cabinet de France, Paris, together with a copper coin of Shāh Jahān of this mint.

I have written a paper, which will be published in the *J. A. S. B.*, to show that Shāh Shujā', who disputed the succession with his brothers Aurangzeb and Murād Bakhsh, struck rupees at Akbarnagar. Shāh Shujā' was governor of Bengal, and Akbarnagar was the seat of his Court, and his principal residence.

There is a unique 'square areas' type gold mohar of Aurangzeb, of the twelfth year, in the British Museum, but mohars are known of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of what I may term the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, so characteristic of Aurangzeb's earliest issues. The earliest silver coin known to me is dated 1070, 3 R., and is of the usual couplet type, but with *مهر منیر* instead of *بدر منیر*. This gold couplet on the silver issues continues till the forty-second year, when it changes to the normal silver couplet. The Akbarnagar rupees are also peculiar in having both Hijrī and regnal years on the reverse side. Mr. Bleazby had a copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Akbarnagar rupees of the usual types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Jahāndār, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Shāh Jahān II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. No other gold or copper pieces have been found.

ĀGRA آگرہ

	Lat. 27° 10'	Long. 78° 5'	
	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	2	6
Humāyūn	—	4	21
Akbar	12	22	17
Jahāngīr	17	19	10
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	{ 1 (Āgra)	4 (Āgra)	—
	{ 2 (Akbarābād)	13 (Akbarābād)	6 (Akbarābād)
Aurangzeb	—	23	2
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	7	—
Jahāndār	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	9	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	2	16	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	12	—

The chief mints of the Mughal Emperors were Āgra, Dehli, and Lāhor, and in beauty of design, and multiplicity of type, the coins of Āgra are pre-eminent.

In pre-Mughal times the mint-name of Āgra has been read on one of the anonymous copper coins ascribed to Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Bābur struck at Āgra both in silver and copper, and Āgra is the only copper mint of this emperor. There are three types of copper coin in this Collection, and Āgra is called both *Dāru-l-khilāfut*, and *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarb Qil'a*. The money containing the latter epithet is dated 936 and 937, and I have followed Mr. C. J. Rodgers in ascribing the 937 coins of this type, which is characteristic of Bābur, to that emperor. Mr. Nelson Wright has attributed them to Humāyūn—see *I. M. Cat.*, No. 45.

The silver Āgra coins of Humāyūn resemble those of Bābur in being thin *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. The copper coins, again like those of Bābur, are pieces of the Bahlolī weight and size. On them Āgra is called *Dāru-l-khilāfut*, *Dāru-l-adl*, and *Dāru-l-amān*. In addition there are some smaller, thinner *fulūs* on which the mint-name is without epithet. The copper coins of Bābur and Humāyūn do not contain the emperor's name. No gold coin of Bābur is known of any mint, and the small, thin gold pieces of Humāyūn are mintless.

Humāyūn was driven out of India by the Sūrī chief Sher Shāh in A.H. 947. Sher Shāh remodelled the coinage, issuing rupees weighing 180 grains, and copper *dāms* of 330 grains, and the Āgra mint was worked freely by Sher Shāh and his successors. The coins issued by Humāyūn between the time of his restoration in 962, and that of his death in 963, have been found in silver only, and are extremely rare. They are thick pieces on the Sūrī model, but Āgra is not represented.

Akbar immediately commenced striking in silver at Āgra by the Sūrī standard of weight, but the earliest gold coin is dated 971. The average weight of the mohar was 168 grains, and that of the rupee was 178 grains. There is a long gap between the dates of Coins Nos. 244 and 245, the former being dated 986, and the latter being an *ilāhī* coin of year 44. After Akbar moved his head-quarters to Fathpūr Sikrī, the coins of Āgra appear with less regularity, and few, if any, coins are known of the years between 988 and the *ilāhī* year 44.

There is a good specimen in this Collection of the rare *mīhrābī*-shaped mohar, dated 981, struck at Āgra Town—No. 132. This shape does not appear again except in an *ilāhī* issue of the forty-ninth year, also from the Āgra mint, and in a mintless issue bearing the inscription *یا معین*, which was published by Mr. Delmerick in *J. A. S. B.*, 1875. This latter coin was probably struck at Āgra; it is apparently still unique.

At about the time of the first Islamic millennium, Akbar promulgated his own *ilāhī* or divine religion and era, and commenced the issue of coins bearing the punning creed الله أكبر جل جلاله, with the Persian month, and the *ilāhī* year reckoned from the commencement of his reign. The *ilāhī* coins of Āgra, in all three metals, are rare. Coin No. 248 is a strikingly handsome example. A noteworthy and unique piece is the Āgra *ilāhī* mohar in the British Museum, which bears the effigy of a duck. Two *ilāhī* silver coins deserve special mention. One is the *darb* which was in the White King Cabinet, and the other is the remarkable piece in the Bodleian Collection which bears the word روبيه, *rūpiya*.

Coin No. 605 is an early example of Akbar's Āgra *dāms*, again struck on the Sūrī model. These *dāms* are as a rule termed فلوس on the coins themselves. In the year 40 appeared the *tanka* issue, full and half-*tanka* pieces being known. Six years later these made way for the four, two, and one *tānkī* pieces. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

The Āgra coins of Jahāngīr are the finest of the entire Mughal series. They begin both in gold and silver, with heavy coins weighing from 30 to 50 grains above the average used weights of 168 and 173 grains respectively. An interesting reference to Jahāngīr's heavy mohars and rupees is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahangir's Mohurs and Rupees', *J. A. S. B.*, 1894. Of the first regnal year there are heavy rupees of the Kalima type, and also of the ساخت نورانی type. These give way to a Persian couplet type exemplified by No. 962, which also occurs in gold. The same couplet is used for the towns of Patna and Kābul.

The year 1019 sees the high-water mark in excellence of artistic design and workmanship. Jahāngīr had by that time introduced his own Divine Era, and it is probable that the rupees struck in each *ilāhī* month, bore a different Persian couplet, and that they were alternately round and square. This remark may also be true for the gold mohars. Attention is drawn to the exquisite gold coin No. 894. The same couplet occurs on a beautiful round rupee, dated Bahman, 1019, 5 I—N.S. XIII—and I have also seen it on a square heavy rupee. No. 964 is a very rare and curious coin of regnal year 6, of a non-*ilāhī* type. Coin No. 895 is a striking mohar which I believe is still unique.

Coin No. 896 shows that by the month Āzar of the sixth year, normal weight coins of the usual *ilāhī* type had come into use. It is probable that the rupees of each *ilāhī* month were alternately round and square till the twelfth year. There is a gap in this Cabinet between the twelfth and seventeenth years, as also in the

Indian Museum Collection. The last Āgra couplet of Jahāngīr is that on No. 974, with the exception of the couplet containing the name of Nūr Jahān, found on rupees of the twentieth to the twenty-second years—No. 1178. No Āgra gold coins of Nūr Jahān are known. A *niṣār* and a *nūr afshān* of Āgra are contained in this Collection.

In the year 1028 the well-known series of zodiacal mohars appeared from the Āgra mint, each bearing the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the month in which it was minted. These are poorly represented in the Museum. Aḥmadābād was the principal mint for zodiacal rupees, but one or two genuine specimens of Āgra are known. Forgeries abound.

Jahāngīr's copper coins from the Āgra mint are not uncommon, and are well represented in this Collection.

In A.H. 1038, during the second year of Shāh Jahān's reign, the name of Āgra was altered to Akbarābād, and so remained till the end of the dynasty. Coins of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver only, struck at Āgra with an honorific epithet of *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, are known. When the name was changed to Akbarābād, the epithet was retained at first, but was soon dropped. Between 1039 and 1043, the silver type changes frequently, as is well shown in this Collection, but in 1043 it settles down into the 'square areas' type. It is the same with the mohars, except that the 'squares' are 'diamonds'. Coin No. 1249 is a striking specimen of the 'square areas' type. A mohar and one or two rare rupees of year 1068 are known, which are not of the 'square areas' type, and on which the epithet of *Dāru-l-khilāfat* was revived—N. S. XIII, § 77.

Shāh Jahān's copper coins are rare, and only the small size is represented here. *Niṣārs* are known both in gold and silver.

There can be no doubt that the reading of Akbarābād as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Shujā' in the *B. M. Cat.*, is incorrect. Coin No. 1571 is a beautiful specimen of Aurangzeb's first issue in silver. It bears the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend, which is repeated on rupees of the third year, but on these the legends are arranged in and about square areas. The latter issue runs on to the twenty-ninth year, when it changes to the couplet issue usually associated with this monarch. From this time also Akbarābād went by the name of *مستقر الخلافة* 'the resting-place of the *Khālifat*'.

The mohars from the first year bear Aurangzeb's ordinary gold couplet, and the only important change is when Akbarābād becomes associated with its new epithet, as on the silver coins. Copper coins are fairly rare. Silver *niṣārs* are known.

The issues of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I commence both in gold and silver with a recently discovered couplet variety, on which the

emperor calls himself the second 'Ālamgīr—see No. 2015. But this must quickly have given way to the normal type. Akbarābād was first called *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat* and then *Mustaqirru-l-mulk*, the change taking place before the end of the first regnal year. The latter epithet was retained by Jahāndār, and Farrukhsiyar, but resumed its old form in the fifth year of the latter monarch's reign.

The issues of the remaining emperors, down to Shah 'Ālam II, follow the usual types. I will only remark on the variety in gold and silver of Muḥammad Shāh's second year, which bears the *صاحب قران* inscription usually associated with that monarch's Shāh-jahānābād issues, and on the Akbarābād rupee of 'Ālamgīr II with legend 'Shāh 'Ālamgīr'—N. S. XV.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers published an Akbarābād rupee of Shāh Jahān III, dated 1174, in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins', *J. A. S. B.*, 1888.

Copper coins of Akbarābād become extremely rare after Aurangzeb, and till quite recently were known of Shāh 'Ālam II only. I published an Akbarābād copper piece of Farrukhsiyar in N. S. XV, and it seems likely that a copper coin of this mint, published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in a paper called 'Rare Mughal Coins'—*J. A. S. B.*, 1896—and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is really a coin of Shāh Jahān II.

The mint of Āgra or Akbarābād is specially notable for its issues of small silver, and largesse money. The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here, but there are five-mohar pieces of Akbar and Jahāngīr of Āgra mint in the British Museum.

ALWAR الور

Lat. 27° 34' Long. 76° 38'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

Alwar, the capital of the State of that name in Rājputāna, was first used as a mint for copper by Sher Shāh Sūrī. Akbar also struck there in his early years, *dāms* being known of dates 967, 968, and 972. These are all of one type only, but it is probable that Coin No. 879, of an altogether different type, and of year 965, is of Alwar mint. Two or three early rupees of Akbar are known of this mint on which it is called *Qil'a* Alwar. No Alwar coins of any other Mughal emperor have been found.

ILAHĀBĀD (ILAHĀBĀS) الٰه آباد

Lat. 25° 26'

Long. 81° 50'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	4 (Ilahābās)
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	7	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	2	—
Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Ilahābād, the ancient Prayāg, arose into prominence as a Mughal city when Akbar laid the foundations of a fort and town there in the year A. H. 982. The fort, which is situated at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Ganges, is still a prominent land-mark.

On Akbar's copper coins of *ilāhī* years 31, 32, and 42, the mint is called Ilahābās. This form of the name is discussed by Mr. R. Burn, I. C. S., in *J. A. S. B.*, 1904. The Ilahābād rupees bear one of Akbar's rare couplets—see No. 252—and those containing *ilāhī* dates with or without the Persian month, are much scarcer than the dateless variety. There is an extremely rare quarter-rupee of Akbar's regular *ilāhī* type in the British Museum, on which the mint-name is spelt الٰه آباد. No gold coins are known.

Jahāngīr is represented by a few couplet rupees only, for an example of which see No. 976.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is followed in 1039 by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. Then in 1043 comes the 'square areas' type. All these are rare. A 'square areas' mohar was published in N. S. XV.

Aurangzeb's Ilahābād coins in gold and silver follow the usual types with the exception of a rare silver issue from Ilahābād Town, which bears the gold couplet—No. 1612. A legal drachm and one or two *niṣārs* are known. The White King Collection contained a copper coin of this monarch.

Rupees are known of all the other Mughal emperors except Jahāndār, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Shāh Jahān II. These are of the usual types with the exception of the issues of Farrukhsiyar, which bear a modified reverse legend—No. 2130. Gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh have been found.

ILAHĀBĀS. *See* ILAHĀBĀD.

IMTIYĀZGARH امتیازگرہ

Lat. 15° 37' Long. 77° 19'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Imtiyāzgarh was the Mughal name for Adonī in Southern India. Coin No. 1614, a dateless rupee of Aurangzeb, remained till quite recently the earliest known issue from this mint, but a duplicate of regnal year 43 has been published in N.S. XV, § 89. Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala has a unique half-rupee of Aurangzeb, on which the name of the mint appears in its original form of Adonī.

A solitary rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I is known. With Farrukhsiyar started a gold coinage on the pattern of the South Indian *hun*—small dumpy coins weighing about 60 grains. These continued to be struck in the names of Muḥammad Shāh and of 'Ālamgīr II. Rupees are known of Aḥmad Shāh and of 'Ālamgīr II.

ĀNWALA (AONLA) انولہ

Lat. 28° 16' Long. 79° 12'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Ānwala is only found as a Mughal mint-town on a few early rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II. It is a town of Rohilkhand in the present District of Bareilly, which became British territory in 1801.

AWADH اودھ

Lat. 26° 48' Long. 82° 14'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3 (Khīṭa Awadh)
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6 (Akhtarnagar Awadh)	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	2 (Sūba Awadh)	—	—

Awadh, the ancient Ayodhyā, was in Akbar's time the headquarters of a *śūba*, and has given its name to the Province now known as Oudh. A few rare copper coins of Akbar are known in the

full and half sizes, on which the mint is called خطه اوده—the District of Awadh. See No. 628.

The mint does not appear again till the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, when it is called اخترنگر اوده on the coins. The earlier rupees are of the usual type, but later on this changes to the صاحب قران type characteristic of the Shāhjahānābād issues. The Indian Museum possesses a gold mohar of Akhtarnagar Awadh.

Coins Nos. 2859 and 2860 are mohars of Shāh 'Ālam II struck at Śūba Awadh in 1229, 26 R. (*sic*). They are quite unfamiliar to me, but are East India Company issues corresponding to the '26 *san*' rupees of Muḥammadābād Banāras—see Coins Nos. 2966 et seq.

AURANGĀBĀD (KHUJISTA BUNYĀD) اورنگ آباد

Lat. 19° 54' Long. 75° 22'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	{ 2 (Aurangābād)	2 (Aurangābād)	—
	{ 1 (Khujista Bunyād)	3 (Khujista Bunyād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	2	—
Raḥī'u-d-darjāt	1	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1 (Aurangābād)	2 (Khujista Bunyād)	—

Aurangzeb, when governor of the Dakhan, before his accession, founded the city of Aurangābād, which he named after himself. Apparently the earliest coin known at present is a mohar of Aurangzeb in the Indian Museum, dated 1070, 3 R., of the usual gold couplet type. There is a rupee in the British Museum of 1071, 3 R., which bears the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend. On the early coins, both in gold and silver, the name of the mint is at the top, but later on it comes down to the last line. From A.H. 1100 the town is known on its coins solely by its honorific epithet Khujista Bunyād, 'of auspicious foundation'. There is an Aurangzeb copper coin of Aurangābād in the Cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor. No *niṣārs* are known.

There is a mohar of Muḥammad Shāh in this Collection which exhibits the mint-name in its original form.

Khujista Bunyād coins of the normal types, both in gold and

silver, are known of all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, while rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II exist in private collections. Noteworthy coins are the issues in gold and silver of Rafī'u-d-darjāt which bear the آفاق couplet. See Coin No. 2280, which is still unique.

ELICHPŪR ایلچپور

Lat. 21° 10' Long. 77° 30'

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	—	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Under the Mughals, Elichpūr was the provincial capital of Berār. The province was conquered by Akbar in his thirty-first year. Rupees of the *ilāhī* type were struck at Elichpūr; a specimen without year was published in N. S. XI.

Normal weight silver coins of Jahāngīr's early Kalima type only are known, all apparently of the year 1016. A Shāh Jahān copper coin is recorded as having been in the Collection of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi, but I have not been able to verify it.

Elichpūr rupees of the normal types are known of all the emperors from Aurangzeb to Muḥammad Shāh, except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Shāh Jahān II. The mint was very prolific in shapeless copper coins of degraded design. These have been published of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, and of the last four emperors from Muḥammad Shāh—*J. A. S. B.*, 1902. No gold coins have yet been found.

BĀLĀNAGARGADHĀ بالانگڑگدھا

Lat. 23° 10' Long. 79° 56'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Rupees were issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Bālānagargadhā by the local representative of the Peshwā—see N. S. XI, § 65. The mint-town was probably Gadhā, now an unimportant town near Jabalpūr (Jubbulpore).

BADAHKSHĀN بدخشان

Lat. 37° 9' Long. 70° 33'

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	1	—

Badakhshān is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustan.

BARODA بروده

Lat. 22° 17' Long. 73° 16'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Coins in silver and copper issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Baroda, capital of the State of that name.

BURHĀNPŪR برهانپور

Lat. 21° 18' Long. 76° 16'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	3	1
Jahāngīr	1	8	—
Shāh Jahān	2	14	—
Aurangzeb	1	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	4	—
Jahāndār	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Burhānpūr was the principal town of the Khāndesh Province, lying between the Narbada and Tapti Rivers. Before the rise of the Mughal power Khāndesh was an independent State, but after repeated invasions Burhānpūr was finally occupied, and Asīrgarh, the principal fort, captured, in Akbar's forty-fifth year. Khāndesh was then incorporated in the Mughal Empire, and Burhānpūr remained one of the most prolific Mughal mints till the end of the dynasty. *Nākh* coins of Akbar in all three metals are known; the copper issues are very rare. There is a copper coin in this Collection, but the units figure of the year is missing.

Jahāngīr's silver issues begin with the heavy Kalima type, and this is succeeded by heavy rupees bearing the rare couplet shown on No. 980. Normal-weight rupees of this couplet type are known, and these are succeeded about the sixth year by the usual *ilāhī* type which goes on to the end of the reign. Gold *ilāhī* coins and one or two copper pieces exist.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the ordinary Kalima type, which is superseded early in the second year by the Kalima-Ilāhī type—for remarks on this type see the Note on Akbarnagar. Attention is drawn to the rare type of years 1041 and 1042, exemplified by Coin No. 1280, which is peculiar to the mints of Akbarābād and Burhānpūr. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. The earliest 'square areas' issue has the pious ejaculation *خلد الله ملكه*, as an addition to the usual reverse marginal legend. This feature is shared by the issues of at least one other mint, Daulatābād. With the gold coins, the 'square areas' type begins in the fourth year with a coin of the exceptional variety just described—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 844—and continues to the end of the reign. No copper coins have been found, but silver *niṣārs* are known on which the mint-town is called *Baldat* Burhānpūr.

On the first silver issue of Aurangzeb—No. 1617—Burhānpūr is distinguished by the epithet *بلدة فاخرة* 'the sumptuous town'. This coin is still unique. The usual couplet type begins with the third year. Gold coins are fairly common, and a copper coin was published in N.S. V, § 34.

On Aurangzeb's death, Burhānpūr recognized the pretensions of A'zam Shāh, and coins of this claimant in both gold and silver are known. They were speedily superseded by the issues of Shāh 'Ālam I, on which the mint-town is called *دار السرور* 'abode of pleasure'. This epithet henceforth accompanies the name of the mint till the end of the dynasty.

The remaining issues of Burhānpūr call for little comment. They are known of the normal types in both gold and silver of all the regular emperors from Shāh 'Ālam I to Shāh 'Ālam II, except Rafi'u-d-darjāt and 'Ālamgīr II, of whom only rupees have been found. A copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II is recorded as having been in the White King Cabinet. A mohar of Jahāndār Shāh was published in N.S. VI, on which the mint is called *Dāru-s-saltanat*, and a Burhānpūr rupee, not yet identified, was described in N.S. XII, § 74. Probably it is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh, as Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives an alleged coin couplet of this emperor which contains the epithets *ابو الفتح غازی الدین*.

BARELĪ بریلی

Lat. 28° 22'

Long. 79° 26'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	{ 14	—
		{ 2 (Āṣafābād Bareli)	—

Bareli is the principal town of Rohilkhand, and first became a mint-town in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1626 is dated 1100, but a rupee earlier by two years is in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

All the emperors from Aurangzeb to Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in silver of the normal types, but I only know gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and 'Ālamgīr II, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II. On the rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, the usual reverse formula is replaced by the words سنة مبارك.

The Museum contains two of the very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II's thirty-fifth year, on which the mint-name is accompanied by the epithet آصف آباد. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks in the *I. M. Cat.*, that this probably refers to Āṣafu-d-daula, the then Nawāb of Oudh.

British rule was introduced into Rohilkhand in 1801—A.H. 1216—and the rupees on which Bareli is called *Qit'a*, 'district', must have issued under British authority.

BALWANTNAGAR بلونت نگر

Lat. 25° 25'

Long. 78° 38'

	G.	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

Balwantnagar is the name by which Jhānsī is known on the Mughal silver coinage. A rupee of Muḥammad Shāh of the normal

type was published in N.S. XIII, § 78. All the other known issues are represented here. The rupees of 'Ālamgīr II are of a couplet type—see Coin No. 2764.

BANĀRAS (MUḤAMMADĀBĀD) بنارس

Lat. 25° 18' Long. 83° 3'

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	7	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	90	—

The Banāras mint, with its epithet of Muḥammadābād, first appears in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, after whom it was called. The earliest recorded date is A.H. 1145—*I. M. Cat.*, Coin No. 1958. The entire mint-name is at the top of the reverse inscription, but in 1146 the type was changed, محمد اباد forming the top line, and بنارس the bottom line of the legend, and so remained till the end of the series.

A lucid account of the history of the Banāras mint is given in Mr. H. Nelson Wright's Introduction to the *I. M. Cat.*, Vol. III. Down to the year A.H. 1179, or soon after the Battle of Baksār, in A.D. 1764, the coins were of the normal Mughal types, and issued with regularity.

In A.H. 1189 proprietary rights in the Banāras District were ceded to the British, but the mint was probably not taken over for another six years. Few coins are known of the period between 1179 and 1189; No. 2916 is a rupee of 1189, 16 R. The rupees of 1190 to 1192 record only the seventeenth regnal year, while those from 1193 to the year of Shāh 'Ālam II's death contain the regnal year 17, which remains invariable, and in addition there is a regnal year agreeing as usual with the *Hijrī* date. This series is well represented in this Collection—Coins Nos. 2920 to 2965. It will be noticed that although Shāh 'Ālam II died in 1221, the '17 *san*' series proceeds to A.H. 1229, but both regnal years now remain invariable, 17 and 49. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks that the number 17 has been considered to refer to the accession of Āṣafu-d-daula as Nawāb of Oudh.

There is another series of Banāras coins exemplified in Nos. 2966 to 2996, on which the regnal year is invariably 26. The *Hijrī* years on specimens in this Collection run from 1203 to 1234. Mr. Nelson Wright has suggested that the '17 *san*' series was struck by the British for use in their own possessions, while the '26 *san*' rupees were issued by them for circulation in the Nawāb Vazīr's territory.

Copper coins in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II issued from the Banāras mint, bearing the inscription *Dāru-l-fulūs Muḥammadābād*.

BINDRABAN بندر بن

Lat. 27° 23' Long. 77° 44'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2 (Mūminābād Bindraban)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ (Bindraban)} \\ 4 \text{ (Mūminābād)} \end{array} \right.$

Bindraban is one of the ancient towns in the locality of Mathurā, sixty miles north of Āgra. It appears as a mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and is sometimes known on the Mughal coins as Mūminābād. Copper coins exist of Bindraban, and of Mūminābād, the former being the rarer of the two. All the rupees exhibit the combined name Mūminābād Bindraban. No gold coins have been published.

BANGĀLA بنگالہ

Lat. 24° 54' Long. 88° 8'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	—

Bangāla is given as a mint of Akbar in the *Ā'in-i-Akbarī*. The name was first tentatively read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on the two square rupees recorded above, and there can be little doubt that the reading was correct. In N.S. XI, § 65, Colonel Vost published and illustrated a Bangāla rupee of year A.H. 1011. He remarked that Bangāla was another name for Gaur. Only silver coins are as yet known.

BAHĀDURGARH بہادر گڑھ

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāndār	—	2	—

The rare Southern India mint of Bahādurgarh is represented in this Collection by two rupees of Jahāndār Shāh of different types. Two similar specimens were published and illustrated by Dr. G. P. Taylor in N.S. XIV. The mint is also known in silver of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, while copper coins of Farrukhsiyar were published in N. S. VI, § 43.

Bahādurgarh with its alternative names of Nandagaon and Bikapur (*sic*), is given by Jadunath Sarkar in his *India of Aurangzeb* as one of the forts in the Province of Aurangābād.

BAHRĀICH بهرائیچ

Lat. 27° 34' Long. 81° 36'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

Bahrāich is a copper mint of Akbar only, full and half-*dāms* being known. In Akbar's time it was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Oudh.

BHAKKAR بهکر

Lat. 31° 37' Long. 71° 5'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	1
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

Bhakkar, a fortress on an island of the River Indus, was one of the *sarkārs* in the Province of Multān. It was captured for the emperor Akbar in A.H. 981, and is given in the *Ā'in-i-Akbarī* as a mint for copper only. Akbar's *dāms* of Bhakkar are very scarce, and are absent from this Collection; Mr. C. J. Rodgers read the mint of silver coin No. 261, as Bhakkar, and I think the attribution is reasonably certain.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known, but rupees of Shāh Jahān exist of several types. On the Kalima-Ilāhī type, the mint-name is spelt Bakkar. Coin No. 1289 is noteworthy, being a 'square areas' type rupee with an *ilāhī* year and month—cp. the Sūrat rupees of Murād Bakhsh. On some rupees of Shāh Jahān, the mint-name is spelt Bakhar.

The peculiar issues of Aurangzeb's early years are not represented here—see *I. M. Cat.*, No. 1268. By 1083—Coin No. 1635—the usual type had been adopted. Later on the spelling of the mint-name is finally changed to Bhakhar.

After Aurangzeb, the mint of Bhakkar, or Bhakhar as it is now, becomes very rare. Rupees are known of Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, and Aḥmad Shāh, while I have definitely attributed the couplet rupee No. 2407 *a* to Muḥammad Shāh. This was tentatively assigned by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to Nekosiyar, and is still unique. Copper coins are known of Muḥammad Shāh only.

No gold coins have yet been found.

BHĪLSA بھیلسا

Lat. 23° 31'	Long. 77° 50'			
	G.	S.	C.	
Shāh Jahān	—	2	—	
Aurangzeb	—	1	—	

Bhīlsa is in the Bhopāl State, and was a mint-town of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb. All the known rupees of Shāh Jahān are of the 'square areas' type, the earliest being of the eighth year. A 'square areas' mohar, dated 1059, 24 R., was published in N.S. XI.

The undated rupee of Aurangzeb in this Collection is the second specimen to be discovered. The first of dates 1089, 21 R., was in the White King Cabinet.

BĪJĀPŪR بیجاپور

Lat. 16° 49'	Long. 75° 46'			
	G.	S.	C.	
Aurangzeb	—	5	1	
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—	
Jahāndār	—	—	1	

Bījāpūr was the capital of the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty, which ruled there from A.H. 895 to A.H. 1097. The town was first besieged by the Mughals in A.H. 1042, but was not finally conquered till the year A.H. 1097. The first coins to issue were rupees and half-rupees of Aurangzeb's usual silver type, dated 1091, 24 R., with the mint-name Bījāpūr without any epithet, as the last line of the reverse inscription. See Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper 'On the Bījāpūr Mughal Rupee of A.H. 1091', N.S. XV, § 92. From the thirtieth regnal year, gold and silver coins were freely struck at Bījāpūr with its epithet of *Dārū-ṣ-ṣafr*, 'abode of victory'. Aurangzeb's copper coins in the full and half-sizes are known.

On Aurangzeb's death, Kām Bakhsh, who was governor of Bījāpūr, set up a claim to the succession, and struck rupees there.

One or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I and Jahāndār are known, while copper coins of both these emperors have recently come to light. There is a mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, and two copper coins of this emperor were in the White King Collection. After Farrukhsiyar the mint disappears from the Mughal series.

INTRODUCTION

BAIRĀTA دیراتہ

Lat. 27° 42' Long. 76° 23'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	4	8
Jahāngīr	—	—	1
Shāh Jahān	—	—	2
Aurangzeb	—	—	4

Bairāta is a town in Rājputānā, near Alwar, and was famous for its copper mines. It was a mint town under Akbar for copper, and later on for silver also. But the name on these latter coins looks more like Bairāt, or, as suggested by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, Berār. The earlier *dāms* are succeeded by a *tanka* issue, of which only the full and the half-sizes are known. All the silver coins are round rupees of the usual *ilāhī* type, the earliest bearing date 42—*I. M. Cat.* Copper coins of inferior workmanship, on which the mint-name is Bairāt, or Berār, are known of Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Aurangzeb. Colonel Vost, in N.S. XI, published a rupee of Jahāngīr, struck at Bairāta (Berār).

BERĀR. See BAIRĀTA دیرار

BĪKĀNER بیکانیر

Lat. 28° Long. 73° 18'

	G.	S.	C.
‘Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

The Museum contains two rupees of ‘Ālamgīr II of a mint which was tentatively read as *Baldat-i-Safā*. From a specimen which contains the complete mint-name, I have shown that these rupees were struck at Bīkāner, with its epithet of *Baldat*, ‘town’. See N. S. XI and XV. All known specimens are of the first regnal year of ‘Ālamgīr II. A reference is invited to the article on Bīkāner in Webb’s *Currencies of Rājputānā*.

Bīkāner is the capital of the Rājputānā State of that name.

PĀNĪPAT پانی پت

Lat. 29° 23' Long. 77° 2'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	2	—

Pānīpat is a small town in the Karnāl District of the Panjab, near which lies the famous battle-field so well known by this name. It is

a rare mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and the name is prefixed on the silver coins by the epithet قطعه 'district'. There is a copper coin in the British Museum.

PATTAN DEO پتن دیو

Lat. 20° 53' Long. 70° 26'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

One or two mohars, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān, are known of Pattan Deo. All are of the 'square areas' type, and are dated A.H. 1047, 10 R.

The mint of Pattan Deo was first published from the White King Collection in the paper 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896, and was identified with Dwārka in Kathiāwār. But Dr. G. P. Taylor has pointed out that it should be located with the Somnāth Pattan which stands on the south-west coast of Kathiāwār, now more commonly known as Verāval Pattan, or simply Verāval. The Deo or Dev of Pattan Deo is Somnāth, 'the lord of Soma', or Siva.

PATNA (AZĪMĀBĀD) پتنه

Lat. 25° 37' Long. 85° 12'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	4	5	—
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	—	{ 10 (Patna) 1 ('Azīmābād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	9	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	8	—
Aḥmad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	9	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	7	—

Patna was taken by Akbar in person from Dāūd son of Sulaimān Kararānī, King of Bengal, in A.H. 982. The earliest coins known are of A.H. 983, which year is here represented both in gold and silver. Patna is called *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarḥ*. There are also in the Museum

specimens in both metals of the square issue of 987. A long gap separates this from the *ilāhī* issues, which do not appear to have started till the forty-second year.

The mint was very active under Jahāngīr. Heavy rupees of the Kalima type were struck from 1014 to 1018, and these were followed by the usual *ilāhī* issues. In Jahāngīr's last year—1037—Patna struck silver coins in the name of Nūr Jahān. Mr. Nelson Wright has a Patna rupee bearing the خسرو گیتی پناه couplet. Cp. Coins Nos. 892 and 1071.

The succession of type of the silver issues of Shāh Jahān is sufficiently shown in this Collection. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. Gold mohars of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān are known.

Aurangzeb's rupees commence with the 'Muḥīu-d-din' type, with mint-name at the top of the reverse side. This is followed by the ordinary couplet type, the earliest specimen here being of the tenth year, and the latest is dated 1115, 48 R. Prince 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān, grandson of Aurangzeb, was governor of Bihār in A.D. 1703, and after him Patna was re-named 'Aẓīmābād. The change is reflected in the coinage from the fiftieth year of Aurangzeb, and Patna is henceforth known on the currency, with the exception of the rupees of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, solely by its new name. The Patna mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum—B. M. Cat., No. 895—is really of Sahrind mint.

Aurangzeb gold coins of both Patna and 'Aẓīmābād are known, while an 'Aẓīmābād copper coin of this emperor has been published. Copper coins of Patna mint are extremely rare, but are known of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

There is a silver *niṣār* of Shāh Jahān from the Patna mint, and a legal drachm of Aurangzeb's twenty-fourth year was in the Bleazby Collection.

The first issue of Shāh 'Ālam I from 'Aẓīmābād was a rupee bearing his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam with a similar couplet to that on Coin No. 2091, and the reverse legend of Aurangzeb's 'Aẓīmābād rupees with its characteristic arrangement—see N. S. XV. This was succeeded by rupees of the normal type as regards their obverse inscriptions, but bearing the reverse legend of No. 2062, a peculiarity shared by some other mints, e.g. Akbarnagar, Chināpatan, 'Ālamgīrpūr, and Karīmābād.

No coins of Jahāndār are known. In Farrukhsiyar's third year, the mint-name is moved from the last line to the top of the reverse inscription, and is associated with an epithet *Mustaqirru-l-mulk*, which remains in use till the end of the reign.

'Aẓīmābād rupees of all the remaining emperors except Rafī'u-d-

darjāt are known, and gold coins of Shāh ‘Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Ālam II. In the reign of Aḥmad Shāh occurs for the first time the mint-mark, not unlike a *fleur de lys*, which serves to distinguish the later issues of ‘Aẓimābād. Issues of Shāh Jahān III are known both in gold and silver.

PURBANDAR پربندار

Lat. 21° 37' Long. 69° 48'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	1	—

Purbandar was a small port on the west coast of Kathiāwār. It is a very rare mint. Rupees are known of Aurangzeb, Shāh ‘Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muḥammad Shāh, and a mohar of Farrukhsiyar is in the British Museum Collection, see *B. M. Cat.*, No. 893, which has been wrongly ascribed to Bareli mint. Coin No. 2271*a* is probably a copper piece of this mint. The arrangement of the first three letters of the word پندر is unmistakable, and very characteristic of this mint-name. See also Coin No. 80 of ‘Mogul Copper Coins’, by C. J. Rodgers, *J. A. S. B.*, 1895.

PANJNAGAR پنج نگر

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Panjnagar was read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on a single half-rupee of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type—Coin No. 1001. This reading is to some extent tentative, as the place is unknown, but no other name suggests itself.

PESHĀWAR پېشاوړ

Lat. 34° Long. 71° 38'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Raḥī‘u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	—	3

The connexion of the Mughal emperors with Peshāwar dates from the time of Bābur, but it was not incorporated into the Mughal Empire proper till the time of Akbar.

Peshāwar first occurs as a Mughal mint on a rupee of Aurangzeb, dates illegible, which was published in N. S. XV. But in the Sale Catalogue of the Coins of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi, Peshāwar is recorded as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Jahān, dated 1057, 20 R. I have not been able to verify this.

A few normal type coins in both gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I are known, and two rupees of Jahāndār. The Museum contains rupees of Farrukhsiyar, and a mohar was published in N. S. XI. The mohar of Rafī'u-d-darjāt is unique, while the gold coin of Muḥammad Shāh is now published for the first time. A few copper coins of Aḥmad Shāh have been found. Peshāwar then disappears from the list of Mughal mints, and becomes a regular mint-town of the Durrānis.

The mint is excellently represented in this Collection.

TATTA ॠॢ

Lat. 24° 44'

Long. 68°

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	29	—
Jahāngīr	1	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	1	14	—
Shāh 'Ālam I as Mu'azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	5	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	2	—

Tatta was the capital of the independent state of Sind, which was annexed to the Mughal empire in the thirty-seventh year of Akbar. Square *ilāhī* rupees issued from the thirty-eighth year to the end of the reign, and are quite common. These may not be the first coins to issue from the Tatta mint, since the billon pieces struck by Firoz Shāh Tughlaq of Dehli at Sāhat i Sind, were probably minted at or near Tatta—see Mr. H. Nelson Wright's paper 'The Coins of the Pathān Sultans of Dehli', *J. R. A. S.*, 1900.

Coin No. 880 may be a *dām* of this mint.

The heavy rupee of the Kalima type was current during the first five years of Jahāngīr's reign, and was succeeded in 1020 by the normal-weight *ilāhī* coin. As for the issues of Shāh Jahān, the Kalima type of the first year is succeeded in the second year by

the Kalima-Ilāhī type, which persists throughout the reign from the second to the thirty-third year. Gold of Shāh Jahān is known.

The first issues of Aurangzeb are of a non-couplet type, and exhibit what I may term the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend—Coin No. 1652—but these soon give way to the usual couplet type.

The coins of Shāh 'Ālam I start with a very rare couplet piece, on which he is termed the second Shāh Jahān, the Sultan Mu'azzam—see Coin No. 2037. Mu'azzam was the name by which this emperor was known before his accession, and is preserved in the mint-name Mu'azzamābād. This couplet rupee is followed by the normal type.

After Aurangzeb the coinage of the Tatta mint becomes scarce, but all the known metals and reigns are represented here except gold of Shāh 'Ālam I. The rupees of Farrukhsiyar are of singularly poor execution.

Coin No. 2291, a rupee of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, is without mint, but from the style of the reverse side I think there can be little doubt that it is a Tatta coin.

Tatta is remarkable for the departure of the earliest coins struck in three or four different reigns, from the generally accepted and normal types. However, its issues soon fell into line with the rest, and these unusual coins are now extremely rare. One example is the Mu'azzam rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, already mentioned. Two others deserve special notice, both dated the first year of the reign. One is the unique rupee of Farrukhsiyar, on which the emperor is entitled ثالث صاحب قران 'the third Ṣāhib i Qirān'. The other is the unique couplet rupee of Shāh Jahān II, bearing the legend :

[سکه زد بر زر] با امن و امان
صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان

A reference is invited to N. S. XIV, § 86, and to N. S. XV, § 89.

Tatta is excellently represented in this Collection.

TORAGAL تورگل

Lat. 15° 57' Long. 75° 17'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	—	—

This mint has been read as Nūrgal, and also as Toragal, but the latter reading is preferable—see Mr. W. Irvine's paper in N. S. VII. Toragal is in the southern Mahratta State of Rāmdurg, not very far from Bijāpūr, and is a town of considerable antiquity. Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I struck there both in gold and silver, while rupees are known of Farrukhsiyar, and of Aḥmad Shāh.

JĀLNAPŪR جالنه پور

Lat. 19° 51' Long. 75° 54'

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Jālnapūr has been read on a few normal weight rupees of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type.

The *Akbarnāma* mentions Jālnapūr in connexion with Aḥmad-nagar, and the Jālnapūr of the coins is the same as Jālṇa, thirty-nine miles due east of Aurangābād. The mint-name was first read, and the location of the mint identified, by Mr. H. Nelson Wright. See N.S. III, § 22, and XI, § 65.

JALER جلیر

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The above coin and a similar piece of the same date in the Indian Museum—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 685—are the only known issues of this mint. The reading is tentative, and the mint has not yet been identified. Can it be the same as 'Jooner' (*sic*), a *sarkār* of the Province of Aurangābād?—see Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*.

JAMMŪN جمون

Lat. 32° 44' Long. 74° 55'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	4	—

Jammūn, the winter-capital of the Kashmīr State, is only known as a Mughal mint on the rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, of which there are three of a non-couplet type in this Collection. The name of the mint-town is associated with an epithet *Dāru-l-amān*, 'abode of safety'.

Coin No. 3004 was struck by Ranjit Deo of Kashmīr, but the reverse legend remains unchanged, and bears Shāh 'Ālam II's twenty-eighth year.

JODHPŪR جوده پور

Lat. 26° 19' Long. 73° 8'

	G.	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Jodhpūr city was founded by Rao Jodha, chief of the Rāthors of Mārwar, in A.D. 1459. The State of Jodhpūr was successfully invaded by the emperors Akbar and Aurangzeb, but on Aurangzeb's death it recovered its independence.

Jodhpūr first appears as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Aḥmad Shāh, and is associated with an epithet *Dāru-l-manṣūr*, 'abode of victory'. Silver coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are also known. The former are of a couplet type.

JAUNPŪR جونپور

Lat. 25° 44' Long. 82° 44'

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	4	—
Humāyūn	—	—	4
Akbar	3	13	1

Jaunpūr was founded by Fīroz Tughlaq, Sultan of Dehlī, and was the seat of the *Sharqī* dynasty, which became independent of Dehlī in A.H. 796. The last king was dethroned by Bahlol Lodī in A.H. 881, and the conqueror struck copper coins at Jaunpūr. A few *dirhams* of Bābur are known, while copper coins of Humāyūn are fairly common. These are of the usual anonymous type. Muḥammad 'Ādil Sūr struck in copper at Jaunpūr—see *I. M. Cat.*, Vol. II. The earliest coin of Akbar is a rupee dated A.H. 966, which is followed by a series of fine broad coins with good margins. Jaunpūr is generally called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, and the emperor is distinguished by the epithets ناصر الدنيا و الدين 'defender of the world and of the Faith', and ابو الفتح 'father of victory'. In 986 appeared a square issue of the normal type. The gold coins commence from 972 and are also broad pieces of good execution. A square gold coin is known. The copper issues of Akbar cover the same period. There is an unusual type, one side of which merely exhibits a geometrical pattern—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 451—known also in the full size. Another rare type was published in N. S. XIII, § 80.

The only coins known of Jaunpūr after 988 are a gold mohar and three or four rupees of Aurangzeb. The former coin, and one of the latter, are in the British Museum.

JŪNAGARH جوده گره

Lat. 21° 31' Long. 70° 36'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Jūnagarh is the capital of the State of that name in Kathiāwār. The fort capitulated both to Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt, and to Akbar, but the first coins known are 'square areas' type rupees of Shāh Jahān. The rupees of the first thirty years of Aurangzeb bear the usual formulæ, but these are arranged in a peculiar way in and around square areas. In 1099 the type changes, and the normal pattern of rupee is found for the remainder of the reign. Rupees only are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Shāh Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh.

No copper pieces have been found. A gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Jūnagarh was published in N.S. XVI, § 98.

The coins of Jūnagarh are described in Dr. G. P. Taylor's recently published paper 'The Mughal Coins of Jūnagadh', § 114, N. S. XIX.

JAHĀNGĪRNAGAR جهانگیرنگر

Lat. 23° 43' Long. 90° 24'

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngir	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

Dhākā (Dacca), the capital of Bengal, was re-named Jahāngīrnagar after the emperor Jahāngīr, and normal weight rupees of the *ilāhī* type issued from the twelfth year of this monarch. There is a gold coin in the British Museum.

The earliest type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency has not yet been found, but what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on

Akbarnagar—is known from the third to the fifth year, and then the usual 'square areas' type. A gold mohar of the latter type has recently come to light.

The first of Aurangzeb's silver issues contain the mohar couplet, and the name of the mint is at the top of the coin. These give place to a 'square areas' issue rather similar to the early Aurangzeb issues of Jūnagarh mint, for which see Mint Note; it is represented here in gold, and is also known in silver—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1356. The ordinary type in both metals had been adopted by 1092.

Shāh 'Ālam I is the only Mughal emperor represented in copper, while normal type issues in silver are known of this monarch and of all the succeeding emperors except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Shāh Jahān II.

Coin No. 903 of the British Museum *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors*, which belongs to Jahāngirnagar mint, should be attributed to the claimant 'Azīmu-sh-shān, grandson of Aurangzeb. See N.S. XVII, § 103.

JAIPŪR جی پور

Lat. 26° 55' Long. 75° 50'

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	2	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	4	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Jaipūr, the capital of the Rājputāna State of that name, was founded in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and coins of this monarch both in gold and silver are known, the earliest date being probably A.H. 1153—see *I. M. Cat.*, No. 1926. The mint-name is always associated with the epithet *Sawāī*, literally 'one and a quarter', that is to say, better than most. Coins of the usual types in gold and silver were issued in the names of all the succeeding emperors. The later issues of Shāh 'Ālam II bear a characteristic mint-mark with six sprays—see M. 89. Copper coins of this ruler are known.

CHUNĀR چنار

Lat. 25° 7' Long. 82° 55'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

Chunār, a fort on the River Ganges in the province of Ilahābād (Allahabad), was a silver and a copper mint of the Sūrīs, and one or

two early rupees of Akbar were struck there. The coin in this Collection is the only piece in copper published from this mint. The mint-name is situated on it in such a way that it might be read as the latter part of the word *Ḥiṣār*, but I think Mr. Rodgers' attribution to Chunār is correct, because all the *Ḥiṣār fulūs* which resemble the piece under discussion, are of the *ilāhī* type.

CHAMPĀNĪR چنپانیر

Lat. 22° 31' Long. 73° 36'

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	3	3

Champānīr, a hill-fort in Kathiāwār, is supposed to have derived its name from Chāmpā, its Hindu founder, in the eighth century of the Christian era. It capitulated to Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt in A.H. 889 after a protracted siege. Coins of the Gujarāt *saltanat* struck at *Shahr-i-Mukarram* Muḥammadābād *alias* Chāmpānīr, are known in silver only, from A.H. 895 to 904. Humāyūn captured the place in A.H. 942, and struck coin there in silver and copper, both very rare, of this date only. The silver coins are *dirhams* of the usual type. Only one of the three specimens in this Collection shows the mint name; I do not know of any others. The copper coins of Champānīr exhibit the mint-name with its old honorific title of *Shahr-i-Mukarram*. A few specimens are known of the type of Coin No. 90. The copper piece, *B. M. Cat.*, No. 1232, has been wrongly described, and is really of this type. Coin No. 92 is unique, but is unfortunately in too bad a condition to figure in the Plate. After the year A.H. 942, Champānīr disappears from the list of Mughal mints.

CHHACHRAULĪ چہچرولی

Lat. 30° 15' Long. 77° 25'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	1

Chhachraulī is now the capital of the Kalsia State in the Ambāla District of the Panjab. It is only represented on copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II of dates A.H. 1215 and 1216. The present specimen was in the Rodgers Collection, and is somewhat different from that in the Indian Museum—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 2490. It is dated A.H. 1216, and bears a sword as mint-mark. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name as Kachrowlie (*sic*).

CHĪTOR چیتور

Lat. 24° 53' Long. 74° 39'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5

Chitor was captured by the emperor Akbar in A.H. 975 after a memorable siege. *Dāms* struck at this mint are known of the years 999 to 1008 inclusive. Mr. G. B. Bleazby in N.S. V, § 32, published a curious rupee of Akbar of the Jaunpūr type, which in addition to the mint-name Jaunpūr, bears a word in the left upper field which may be Chitor. The date of this piece is 976. No other coins of Chitor are known.

CHĪNĀPATAN چیناپتن

Lat. 13° Long. 80° 15'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—

Chīnāpatan (originally Chinna-patanam) was the name by which Madras is known on the Mughal coins. Issues from this mint were probably inaugurated with the gold *niṣār* dated 1103-35 of Aurangzeb, a specimen of which is in the British Museum. Silver pieces of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muḥammad Shāh (N. S. XV) are known.

ḤASANĀBĀD حسن اباں

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Silver and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II are known of a mint which has been variously read as Ḥusainābād, Ḥasanābād, and Aḥsanābād. The third variant is undoubtedly incorrect, and rupees I have examined give the name as Ḥasanābād. The dates on the three copper coins in this Collection are A. H. 1176, 1179, and 1219.

I do not know what place was designated in Shāh 'Ālam II's reign as Ḥasanābād. Dr. O. Codrington suggests Gaur in Bengal, *Musalman Numismatics*, p. 151.

HĪṢĀR حصار

Lat. 29° 10' Long. 75° 44'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	{ —	1 (Hīṣār Fīroza)	2 (Hīṣār Fīroza)
	{ —	—	4 (Hīṣār)

Hīṣār is the head-quarters of the present District of that name in the Panjab, and was founded by Fīroz Shāh Tughlaq, Sultan of Dehli, about A. H. 757. It was a copper mint of the Sūris, while Akbar struck in silver and copper there. On the early coins of both metals, the name Hīṣār is associated with its epithet of Fīroza—dates 963 to 967—but the epithet is omitted from the later *ilākhī fulūs* of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years. Only a few rupees of Akbar are known, and these are all of the early type.

HĀIDARĀBĀD حیدرآباد

Lat. 17° 22' Long. 78° 27'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	—	—
Farrukhshiyar	—	1	—

Haidarābād was founded by one of the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty of Gulkanda about A. D. 1600. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb, Coin No. 1680 being apparently the earliest known issue. On the gold and silver coins the mint-name is associated with an epithet *Dāru-l-jihād*, 'abode of holy war'. Kām Bakhsh struck in both metals at Haidarābād. In the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I, the epithet was changed to *Farkhunda bunyād*, 'of auspicious foundation', and this is found on coins in gold and silver, but a rupee is known bearing the mint-name coupled with the original title, N. S. XIV.

A rupee of Jahāndār is known, and a gold coin of Shāh Jahān II, while Farrukhshiyar and Muḥammad Shāh struck at Haidarābād in both metals. Copper coins of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are known.

KHUISTA BUNYĀD. See AURANGĀBĀD.

KHAIRPŪR خیرپور

Lat. 27° 31' Long. 68° 48'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

The mint-name of *Khairpūr*, a town in *Sind*, is only found on a few copper coins of *Akbar*. Coin No. 656, dated A. H. 997, is of an unpublished type. *Ilāhī* pieces of the forty-fifth and forty-seventh years are known, and are exemplified in the *Indian Museum*, *I. M. Cat.*, No. 462.

DOGĀŌṆ دوغانو

Lat. 27° 40' Long. 81° 35'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	9

Dogāṇ is mentioned on p. xlix of *Jadunath Sarkar's India of Aurangzeb* as 'Dokon, a village near Bahraich, formerly containing a copper mint'. Bahraich is in the Province of Oudh. The mint was described by Colonel Vost in his paper 'The Dogām Mint', *J. A. S. B.*, 1895. The only known issues are copper coins of *Akbar* and *Shāh Jahān*.

The earliest piece yet found is apparently No. 657 of date A. H. 974. The mint was called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, but this epithet was changed to *Dāru-s-salām* about the year 988. A few *dāms* are known of dates after 1000, and some of these bear the words الله أكبر, doubtless in reference to *Akbar's* new creed. Coin No. 665 is a half-*tanka* piece of *Akbar*, and is one of two known specimens. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name on this coin as 'Adogām', but the correct reading is now given.

Dogāṇ copper coins of *Shāh Jahān* are very rare.

DAULATĀBĀD دولت آباد

Lat. 19° 57' Long. 75° 13'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	1	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	1

Daulatābād is situated a few miles to the west of *Aurangābād*, and was known till the reign of *Muḥammad bin Tughlaq* as *Deogīr*.

It was a mint of this Sultan, and of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of Aḥmadnagar. The first Mughal emperor to strike coins there was Shāh Jahān.

Kalima type rupees of Shāh Jahān's first year—1037—have been found, but silver coins of the 'square areas' type are best known. One variety of the latter type exhibits the additional marginal legend *خلد الله ملك*, as exemplified in the Burhānpūr rupee, No. 1283; see also the Note on Burhānpūr. The latest silver coins of Shāh Jahān struck at Daulatābād are fine broad pieces somewhat resembling the late 'circular areas' type of Akbarābād mint, see N. S. XIII, § 77. A specimen, dated 1067, 31 R., is in the Bodleian Collection. Gold mohars are not uncommon, and are usually of the lozenge-shaped area Akbarābād type.

It is curious that the mint, after lying dormant so long, should have been revived in the time of Shāh 'Ālam II, but I do not know who struck the coins in his name. In addition to the type of rupee No. 3007, there are silver coins on which Daulatābād is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. The reading of Daulatābād on copper coin, No. 3206, is reasonably certain.

DEHLĪ (SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD) دهلی

Lat. 28° 39' Long. 77° 15'

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	3	4
Akbar	2	32	35
Jahāngīr	2	12	6
Shāh Jahān	{ —	5 (Dehlī)	3 (Dehlī)
	{ —	4 (Shāhjahānābād)	1 (Shāhjahānābād)
Aurangzeb	2	37	8
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	1	6	—
Farrukhsiyar	3	19	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	3	—
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	3	65	—
Aḥmad Shāh	1	14	—
'Ālamgīr II	5	15	2
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	50	7
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II	—	1	—

Dehlī was the capital of the Mughal emperors, and the most prolific of their mint-towns. Bābur does not appear to have struck coin there, but issues in both silver and copper are known of his successor Humāyūn. The former are *dirhams* of the tenuous Central Asian type, and the first year of this monarch's reign is represented here. The mint-name is unattended with any epithet, but on the copper coins Dehlī is known as *Dāru-l-mulk Ḥaẓrat*. The first part of this double title was extensively associated with the name of the capital on the copper coins of the Dehlī Sultans, and the second part on those in silver and gold.

On Akbar's early coins the mint-name usually has the title *Ḥaẓrat*, but on gold coin No. 147, dated 979, we find a revival of the fuller epithet *Dāru-l-mulk Ḥaẓrat*. There is a fairly good series of rupees in this Collection from A.H. 964 to 985—Nos. 314 to 322. Probably no silver coins issued between 985 and the commencement of Akbar's *ilāhī* era in the thirtieth year of his reign. Coins Nos. 323 to 326 are early specimens of the *ilāhī* issue in silver and are of a square form. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has read the year on similar coins in the Indian Museum as 30—I. M. Cat., No. 182—but this reading is not free from doubt, as the year may be 35.

The figure zero is represented on Mughal coins by a dot · or by a very small circle ◦. But on the coins under discussion the date is ٣٥, the units figure being a large circle and closely resembling ◦, the figure for 5. As a rule there can be no doubt about the figure 5, which is represented by ٥, ٧, or ٩. I believe that these Dehlī coins of year ٣٥ should be attributed to the thirty-fifth year, for the following reasons. In the first place I know of no Dehlī pieces of this type on which the year can be read with certainty as either 30 or 35, ٣٠ or ٣٥, and none of the intermediate years are known in this series. Secondly, there is a square Dehlī rupee in the British Museum Collection on which the year 35 can be read with certainty, and which is of the following extremely rare type:

Obverse

الله
اکبر
ب
ضر دهلی

Reverse

٣٥ اله
جل جلاله

Now there is also another rupee of this type in the British Museum on which the date is written ٣٥ instead of ٣٩. I submit that the coin whose inscriptions I have just given, is the first *ilāhī* issue from Dehlī mint, and is dated 35 (٣٥). The second one of the

same scarce type is a variety of the same date, on which the figure 5 is represented by a large circle. This coin is succeeded by square pieces of the ordinary type struck in the thirty-fifth year, on which the date is shown in the same manner as 10. The years proceed regularly after 35. A few round *ilāhī* silver coins are known. Apparently no gold coins after 979 have been found.

Akbar's copper issues from Dehlī are of several types. This Collection contains one-eighth *dāms* struck at Dehlī in 962, 972, and 979, while the earliest *dām* of a similar type, but with the date in words, is of year 981. The Indian Museum has *dāms* of 966 and 977. In 986, and again in 988, the type varies slightly, the inscription remaining the same. Apparently no coins have been found of dates between 988 and the thirty-seventh year. The first *ilāhī* issues are *fulūs* of Dehlī without any epithet, dated 37, which proceed to year 44 when the *tanka* issue appeared. This lasted to the end of the reign. The usual denomination is the half-*tanka*; a full *tanka* was published in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Copper Coins of Akbar', *J. A. S. B.*, 1880. But the issue is characterized by the abundance of sixteenth parts of the *tanka*. In N. S. VI, § 43, was published a *dām*, dated 981, on which Dehli is called *Dāru-l-mulk Ḥazrat*.

There are two of Jahāngīr's very scarce gold coins of Dehli in the Museum. Coin No. 912 is probably still unique. The rare rupees of the early years are unrepresented, but from 1021 silver coins of the usual *ilāhī* type become abundant, and continue to the end of the reign. *Niṣārs* are unknown. No coins issued from Dehli in the name of Nūr Jahān. The small copper issues are well represented here. I do not know of the existence of any large *fulūs*.

The silver issues of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is succeeded in the second year by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. In 1041 came the type exemplified by No. 1328, which is known as late as the year 1049. Shāh Jahān, like Jahāngīr, issued small *fulūs* from Dehlī; No. 1468 is an example of the twelfth year. No gold coins have yet been found.

In 1048 Shāh Jahān built the new Dehli, which he called Shāh-jahānābād, and it is by this name with its title of *Dāru-l-khilāfat* that the capital is henceforth known on the Mughal coinage. On coins both in gold and silver—see Coin No. 1353—we have Shāh Jahān's only known couplet; a non-couplet type of Shāhjahānābād also exists—No. 1355. Coin No. 1471 is probably a copper piece of this mint with its epithet of *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. *Niṣārs* are known both in gold and silver.

Aurangzeb's earliest silver issue of the first year is known from

a unique coin in the possession of Mr. C. J. Brown of Lucknow. The coin is described below. It is almost exactly similar to the 'square areas' Akbarābād and Akbarnagar coins of Aurangzeb, and has been published in N. S. XIX, § 115.

<i>Obverse</i>		<i>Reverse</i>	
In square area		In square area	
بادشا غاے ز		شجہان آباداے	
عالم گبر		دار الخلافۃ	
<i>Margins</i>		ضرب	
Left	ابو المظفر	<i>Margins</i>	
Above	محمی الدین	Left	سنہ احد
Right	اورنگ زیب	Above	جلوس
Below	بہادر سنہ ۱۰۷۰	Right	میمنت
		Below	مانوس

All the succeeding coins in both gold and silver bear the usual couplets. The copper pieces are fairly common. *Niṣārs* are known in both gold and silver.

Shāh 'Ālam I dropped the reverse formula which had been introduced by Aurangzeb, and substituted for it the words سنہ مبارک—No. 2058. This variation occurs also on some of Jahāndār's coins—Nos. 2121 to 2123—but others are of the normal type which continues till the end of the dynasty. The silver *niṣār* of Jahāndār in the British Museum Collection is apparently still unique, *B. M. Cat.*, No. 889.

The coins of the succeeding emperors are monotonous in their uniformity, and call for few remarks. Silver *niṣārs* are known of Farrukhsiyar. The temporarily successful Muḥammad Ibrāhīm struck at Shāhjahānābād in gold and silver, both very rare. The issues of the first two regnal years of Muḥammad Shāh are uniform in type with those of the other mints, but are succeeded by coins bearing a fuller legend in which the emperor is called the second *Sāhib-i-Qirān*. This latter type may be called the Shāhjahānābād type of Muḥammad Shāh, and the rupees are extremely common. They are by far the most abundantly found of all the Mughal coins.

There are several types of 'Ālamgīr II's issues in gold and silver, which are well exemplified in this Collection. Attention is drawn to the new couplet on Coin No. 2797, which is also known in gold, now in the British Museum.

The Museum contains two of the rare coins of Bedār Bakht, one struck at Shāhjahānābād. This pretender was put on the throne by Ghulām Qādir in A. H. 1202, after the blinding of Shāh 'Ālam. His only coins unrepresented here are rupees from the Aḥmadābād and Shāhjahānābād mints.

After the British conquests in 1803—A. H. 1218—an event which is indicated by the border of roses, thistles, and shamrock leaves on Coin No. 3059, the rule of the Mughals was confined to the Dehli Fort, but they continued to exercise the royal privilege of striking coin till A. D. 1857. The pieces of Akbar II in gold and silver are fine broad coins of good execution, designed to contain the entire inscriptions. A few similar rupees of Bahādur Shāh II are known, and a quarter-rupee, dated 1273, 18 R., is recorded as having been in the Cabinet of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi.

Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and 'Ālamgīr II, the only copper coins known are a few rare pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I, and Muḥammad Shāh.

The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here. A two-hundred mohar piece of Shāh Jahān, struck at Shāhjahānābād, is illustrated in the *British Museum Catalogue* from a cast. It is not known where the original is.

DERA دیرہ

Lat. 34° 24' Long. 72° 59'

	G.	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh	—	5	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

The Dera mint is known at present in gold and silver of Aḥmad Shāh, and in silver only of 'Ālamgīr II—see N. S. XI. The obverses of Aḥmad Shāh's Dera rupees present two legends, one in which that monarch is called as usual Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, while the second omits the title Bahādur. This second type is apparently confined to the mints of Dera, Derajāt, and Bhakhar—N. S. XV. Coin No. 2667 was described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the old Lahore Museum Catalogue as a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh, dated 1156, 26 R. In reality it is a silver coin of Aḥmad Shāh of the rare type just described. Dera coins of Muḥammad Shāh have still to be discovered.

The Dera of the coins was Dera Ghāzī Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

DERAJĀT دیرجات

Lat. 32° 2' Long. 72° 4'

	G.	S.	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shāh	1	—	—

The mint of Deraġāt was first published in N. S. XI from the gold mohar of Aḥmad Shāh now in this Collection. A few rupees of Muhammad Shāh are known, all of which bear the same dates 1160, 30 R.—see N. S. XIII and XV. Then in N. S. XV, two rupees of Aḥmad Shāh were published, both dated 1161, 1 R. One was of the usual type on which the monarch is called Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, while the title Bahādur is missing from the inscription on the second. This latter type seems to be peculiar to the mints of Dera, Deraġāt, and Bhakhar—see N. S. XV. Deraġāt was the name given to Dera Isma'il Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

DEOGARH دیوگرہ

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint of Deogarh is known on a few rupees and half-rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II only, of a non-couplet type. I do not know the location of this mint-town.

DEWAL BANDAR دیول بندر

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	—

The mint of Dewal Bandar, or Dewal as it was first read, was published in a paper entitled 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896. The coin, a rupee of Akbar, was in the White King Cabinet. Since that time a few more specimens have been discovered, all rupees of Akbar of the usual *ilāhī* type, dated specimens being of year 42.

Dewal Bandar was an old river port in Sind. It was not far from Tatta. On p. 67 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, we read of 'Diwal, now called Thatha, and also Debal'.

RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR روشن نگر ساگر

Lat. 23° 51' Long. 78° 45'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Sāgar is the town in the Central Provinces better known in these days as Saugor. It is found as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. These were first published by Colonel Vost in N. S. XI, § 65.

ZAINU-L-BILĀD زین البیلاد

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	4	—

Rupees are known of Muḥammad Shāh only, struck at Zainu-l-bilād. They are of the usual type, and are of regnal years 4 to 6. The mint-name is merely an epithet, and it is not yet known what town was called *Zainu-l-bilād*. The similarity of this name to *Zīnatu-l-bilād*, the title given by Rafī'u-d-darjāt to Aḥmadābād, would point to this city as the probable place of issue. Rupees of Muḥammad Shāh struck at Aḥmadābād of regnal years later than those covered by the Zainu-l-bilād series, are not uncommon, and there is an Aḥmadābād half-rupee of the first regnal year in this Collection. But coins struck at both places in the same year have not been found.

SĀGAR. See RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR.

SIRONJ سرودج

Lat. 24° 6' Long. 77° 42'

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The known coins of the rare mint Sironj, open with an *ilāhī fulūs* of Akbar, published and illustrated in N. S. V. The rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the Museum is the first to be discovered of this emperor. Silver coins of Muḥammad Shāh were published in N. S. XIV and XV, and one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are known.

Sironj is a town in Rājputāna. Situated on the direct route between the Dakhan and Āgra, it was a considerable city in olden times, but is now of no importance.

SARHIND (SAHRIND) سرهند

Lat. 30° 38' Long. 76° 27'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	4
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	10	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	6	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

Sarhind was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehli Province, and is now in the Patiala State. The gold coin in the British Museum Collection, No. 61 in the Catalogue, which is attributed to this mint, is almost certainly an issue of the mint-town Pattan with its title of *Shahr*. But a Sarhind gold coin of *ilāhī* year 50, and month Ābān, is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. No silver coins of Akbar are known, but there are *dāms* of year A. H. 987 on which the mint-town is called *Baldat Sarhind*—No. 701—and *ilāhī* copper pieces of years 37 to 41. The latter resemble the half-*dāms* of Kābul in that they do not give the month of issue.

No coins from this mint are yet known of Jahāngīr or of Shāh Jahān, and no copper coins have been found after Akbar.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb are of the normal type, the earliest published being of year 1103—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1504. On these, and on all succeeding issues, the mint-name is spelt Sahrind.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II. Coin No. 2303 is the first Sahrind coin found of Shāh Jahān II.

Gold mohars of Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II were published in N. S. XI. Coin *B. M. Cat.*, No. 895, attributed to Patna, is really of Sahrind mint.

There are no gold coins of Sarhind in this Collection, but otherwise the mint is very well represented.

SRĪNAGAR. *See* KASHMĪR.

SA'DNAGAR ساعدنگر

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

The reading Sa'dnagar on this rupee of Farrukhsiyar is reasonably certain, and is a new mint-name. The coin was published in N. S. XV.

Sa'dnagar was the name given by Aurangzeb to the town Akloj, or Aklaj, some fifty-five miles to the north-west of Sholāpūr—see Manucci's *Storia do Mogor*, vol. II, p. 311.

SAMARQAND سمرقند

Lat. 40°	Long. 67° 40'			
	G.	S.	C.	
Bābur	—	1	—	

Samarqand is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustān.

SIND سند

	G.	S.	C.
Muhammad Shāh	1	—	—

Sind is only found as a Mughal mint on a few half-mohars of Muhammad Shāh of a unique type, which have been published and illustrated in N. S. XI and XV—see also Coin No. 2324. All the known specimens are of regnal year twelve. Sind also occurs on silver coins of Nādir Shāh, and as a Durrānī mint.

SŪRAT سورت

Lat. 21° 12'

Long. 72° 50'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	22	1
Murād Bakhsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	2	54	5
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	8	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	10	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint-town and coins of Sūrāt have been excellently described in Dr. G. P. Taylor's monograph, 'The Coins of Sūrāt', *J. R. A. S.* (Bombay Branch), 1907.

Sūrāt was captured by the emperor Akbar in A. H. 980, and became one of the best known Mughal mints. Coin No. 355, a square *ilāhī* rupee of year 38, is the only known piece of Akbar bearing the name of this mint, but as both the mint-name and the name of the month, probably intended for Ābān, are incorrectly spelt, the attribution to Sūrāt cannot be called quite certain. The rupee is undoubtedly genuine. J. A. de Mandelslo in his *Voyages and Travels* (A. D. 1662) mentions silver 'Maḥmūdīs' made at Sūrāt, and Dr. Taylor identifies these with the silver coins which have been termed 'Coins of Gujarāt Fabric'—p. 3 of 'The Coins of Sūrāt'. For examples see Coins Nos. 532 to 534. These pieces are known of dates from 985 to 1027.

Jahāngīr's coins have been found in silver and copper, both very rare. The former are of an *ilāhī* type, apparently the earliest known date being 1030. Rupees bearing the name of Nūr Jahān are not uncommon, and two mohars are known.

The issues of Shāh Jahān commence with a type peculiar to this mint—No. 1331—which quickly makes way for the Kalima type prevalent in this emperor's first year. This is succeeded by a variety current from 1037 to 1043. The Kalima-Ilāhī type, discussed in the Note on Akbarnagar, and exemplified for this mint by No. 1217, is extremely rare, and is so far only known in gold. The 'square areas' type holds the field from the sixth to the thirtieth year,

with an interlude in the year 1057, which is occupied by coins having similar legends in and about diamond-shaped areas. These areas become circular in the thirty-first year. A few copper coins of Shāh Jahān are known.

Coins Nos. 1449 and 1450 are examples of the square *tutenag* pieces mentioned by Dr. Taylor on p. 10 of his monograph.

Murād Bakhsh, son of Shāh Jahān, was governor of Gujarāt when he put forward his claim to the succession, and struck silver coins at Sūrāt of two types. The first is a very rare couplet type unrepresented here, and the second is a 'square areas' type, with the *ilāhī* year and month in the top margin of the obverse side. A copper coin struck by Murād Bakhsh at Sūrāt was published in N. S. I, § 6.

The earliest coins of Aurangzeb, in both gold and silver, contain the usual rupee couplet, and the mint with an epithet بندر مبارک, is at the top of the reverse side. The origin of this title, *Bandar mubārak*, 'the Blessed Port', is doubtless to be found in the fact that Sūrāt was the chief port of embarkation for Indian Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca. These coins are succeeded by issues of the usual couplet types on which Sūrāt is unaccompanied by any title, which proceed with minor variations to the end of the reign. Both types of Aurangzeb's copper currency are represented here.

Sūrāt rupees are known of the claimant A'zam Shāh, but are extremely rare. There is one in the Museum.

From Shāh 'Ālam I to Muḥammad Shāh, the issues of Sūrāt are known of the normal types in all three metals. Dr. G. P. Taylor has a copper coin of Shāh Jahān II, dated A. H. 1131, 1 R., which is the first piece in copper definitely known to belong to this emperor, though there can be little doubt that a *fulūs* of Akbarābād mint, published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in 'Rare Mughal Coins', *J. A. S. B.*, 1896, and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is a coin of Shāh Jahān II. The inscriptions on the Sūrāt *fulūs* are:

Obverse	Reverse
شاه جهان	احد
فلوس باد ۳۱ - - -	سنه جلوس
	ضرب
	سورت

I have already remarked on the couplet type of Muḥammad Shāh, known of the first regnal year in gold and silver, in my Note on A'zamnagar Gokulgarh. This type was tentatively assigned to Nekosiyar, the unfortunate grandson of Aurangzeb, who after long imprisonment was suddenly raised to the imperial throne, and after

a three months' reign, was as suddenly cast down again. Mr. W. Irvine was the first to show that the couplet in question was one adopted by Muḥammad Shāh—*J. A. S. B.*, 1899—and this conclusion is placed beyond all doubt by the discovery of a coin bearing this same couplet, struck at a Southern Indian mint, Aḡamnagar, and dated 1136, 6 R. I invite a comparison with the couplet of Muḥammad Shāh on the Bhakhar rupee, Coin No. 2407 a.

Silver coins are known of Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold pieces of the last-named ruler. Also rupees and half-rupees issued in the name of Shāh Jahān III. Though this pretender was deposed in 1174, coins are known of dates 1175, 1178, and 118—, but all of the first regnal year. It is reasonable to assume that the mint supervision had grown rather slack. Perhaps Coin No. 4182, Part III, White King Sale Catalogue, attributed to a hypothetical Shāh Jahān IV, belongs to this series.

The East India Company commenced the issue of mohars and rupees from Sūrat in A. D. 1800 (A. H. 1214–15), struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and the year A. H. 1215 witnessed a revival of the old *Mahmūdī* coinage bearing the name of the emperor Akbar. These issues are fully described on pp. 24 to 26 of 'The Coins of Sūrat' mentioned above.

The mint of Sūrat is remarkable for the number of its half-rupees, a size extremely rare or quite unknown from other mints. No largesse money has yet been found.

SAHĀRANPŪR سہارنپور

Lat. 29° 57' Long. 77° 33'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	8
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	6

Sahāranpūr was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province. In Akbar's time it was a mint for copper, *dāms* of the *ilāhī* type being known from the thirty-seventh to the forty-first years. Except for a rupee of Aurangzeb in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, dated 1097, a duplicate of which is in the Lucknow Museum, no other Mughal coins are known from the Sahāranpūr mint till the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, when coins in both silver and copper were struck. The mint-town is called *Dāru-s-surūr*, 'the abode of pleasure', on the silver coins, an epithet also borne by Burhānpūr.

SAHRIND. *See* SARHIND.

SĪTPŪR سینپور

Lat. 29° 10' Long. 70° 50'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	—

Sitpūr is Mr. C. J. Rodgers' reading for the mint of a somewhat rare rupee of Akbar of the *ilāhī* type, the known dates being 47 and 48, and the month Mihr. The inscriptions are enclosed in a framework as on the late *ilāhī* rupees of Lāhor. Another reading of the mint-name is Peshāwar, but I think Sitpūr is preferable. Mr. Lane-Poole in the *British Museum Catalogue* has suggested the reading Sitāpūr. An old town called Sītṭpūr is known in the Muḏaf-fargarh District of the Panjab.

One or two rupees closely resembling the above have been found, which bear the additional word در, *darab*. They are probably of Sītṭpūr mint. See White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, Coin No. 3527.

SĪKĀKUL سیکاکل

Lat. 18° 17' Long. 83° 55'

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

The first coins found of the mint Sikākul were two mohars of Farrukhsiyar, published in N.S. XI, one of which is in the Museum. Since the first publication, a mohar of Shāh 'Ālam I, and a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh, have been discovered. The latter was described and illustrated in N.S. XV, and is also in this Collection.

Sikākul has been identified with Chicacole, a town in the Ganjām District, Madras Presidency. It was the capital of the Mughal *sarkār* of Srikākulam.

SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD. *See* DEHLĪ.

SHOLĀPŪR شولاپور

Lat. 17° 40'

Long. 75° 54'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	2	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	—	1
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	—

Sholāpūr is a town in the Dakhan, between Aḥmadnagar and Bījāpūr. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1490, dated 1080, 12 R., with the mint-name at the top, is the earliest known specimen. Coins of Aurangzeb in all three metals are known.

There can be no doubt that the coins in gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I, attributed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Sholāpūr, are of Mailāpūr mint. However, a Sholāpūr rupee of this monarch was published in N. S. XIV, and one or two copper coins are known. Copper issues of Farrukhsiyar have been found. The rupee of Muḥammad Shāh in this Collection is a new discovery, which shows that the Sholāpūr issues continued as late as the second year of this emperor.

SHERPŪR شیرپور

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

Sherpūr mint is only found on one or two *dāms* of Akbar. It has not yet been identified with certainty. Dr. O. Codrington has suggested a place of this name in Bengal—*Musalman Numismatics*, p. 168.

SHERGARH شیرگره

Lat. 24° 49'

Long. 83° 46'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

Shergarh was a prominent mint of the Sūrī Sultans, especially of Sher Shāh, in whose honour the name was used as an alternative title for the mints of Dehli, Bakkar, and Qanauj. It is also found alone,

and with the epithet *Qil'a*, 'fort', as the title of a mint not yet read. As a Mughal mint, Shergarh occurs on an early rupee of Akbar in the Lucknow Museum, and from it I have identified the specimen in this Collection—Coin No. 354 *a*. The mint-name is in the reverse top margin, and the dates of the two known specimens are 964 and 966. The Shergarh of Akbar's coins was probably in Bengal.

ZAFARĀBĀD ظفرآباد

Lat. 17° 55' Long. 77° 32'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1	2	—

The coins of Zafarābād have been fully discussed by Dr. G. P. Taylor in N. S. XII, § 75. Three places have been put forward as the location of this mint-town, a Zafarābād close to Jaunpūr, Atak on the Indus, and Bidar in the Dakhan. The weight of evidence is in favour of the third place, called Zafarābād by Prince Aurangzeb after its capture by the Mughal forces in A. H. 1067.

The earliest known coins of Zafarābād are two rupees of Shāh Jahān's last year, one in the Lucknow Museum, and one here. The silver coins of Aurangzeb commence with the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, the mint-name being at the top of the coin. This is succeeded by rupees bearing first the gold couplet, and subsequently the ordinary silver couplet. Since Dr. Taylor wrote his paper, mohars of Aurangzeb of the normal type have been discovered.

The only other known coins of Zafarābād mint are one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II. A mohar of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated A. H. 1184, is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection.

ZAFARPŪR ظفرپور

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	—

The mint of Zafarpūr is only found on a few rupees, and one mohar, that in this Collection, of Aurangzeb. The coins are normal in type. The mint-town has not yet been identified.

ZAFARNAGAR ظفرنگر

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

The mint-town of Zafarnagar has been identified by Mr. H. Nelson Wright with the town of that name to the south of Aḥmadnagar. The earliest known coin is the rupee of Jahāngīr in this Collection, which is still unique. Rupees are known of Shāh Jahān of the Kalima-Ilāhī, and of the 'square areas' types. No other Zafarnagar coins have been found.

'ĀLAMGĪRPŪR عالم گيرپور

Lat. 15° 32' Long. 78° 11'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

'Ālamgīrpūr was probably the town of that name near Karnūl (Qamarnagar), in the Dakhan. It first occurs as a mint-town of the Mughals in the reign of Aurangzeb. The earliest coins have the mint-name at the top, and there is a rupee of this type in the Indian Museum, dated A.H. 1076. Two or three mohars of Aurangzeb are known.

Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam I have been found of two different types. The only other known issues of 'Ālamgīrpūr mint are the rupee of Farrukhsiyar in this Collection, and a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh which was published in N. S. XV.

'AZĪMĀBĀD. See PATNA.

FATHPŪR فتحپور

Lat. 27° 5' Long. 77° 40'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	3	6	5
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

Fathpūr, a short distance west of Āgra, was founded by Akbar in A.H. 976, on the site of the village of Sikrī, and was for some years

the head-quarters of this emperor. The earliest known coin is a copper *ḍām* in the Indian Museum of a distinctive type—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 433. I have seen a duplicate on which the date in words is 979. There is a *ḍām* in this Collection, dated 982, of the normal copper type, Fathpūr being called *Dāru-s-saltānat*. Square rupees issued from 985 to 989, but the first gold coins, struck in 986, were round. The latter were succeeded by square mohars in the same year. On the coins of Akbar, Fathpūr is almost always accompanied by the epithet *Dāru-s-saltānat*, 'abode of the sultanate'. A noteworthy coin of Akbar is the square quarter-rupee in the Bodleian Collection, which bears the following inscriptions:

Obverse

٩٨٧

اکبر

الله

Reverse

فتحپور

ب
ضر

This coin is uniform with the similar pieces struck in the same year at Aḥmadābād and Lāhor, for which see the respective Notes.

In his paper 'Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jehanghir Shah', *J. R. A. S.* (Bombay Branch), 1878, Mr. James Gibbs mentioned a zodiacal mohar, and a zodiacal rupee of Jahāngīr struck at Fathpūr. Both were dated A.H. 1030, and bore the sign Aries. They were in the Cabinet of Colonel Guthrie, so are presumably now in the Berlin Museum.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers published a zodiacal rupee of Jahāngīr, struck at Fathpūr mint, in 'Couplets or *Baits* on the Coins of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr', *J. A. S. B.*, 1888. The sign was Capricornus, and the dates 1028, 14 R. The couplet was:

بفتحپور فروزنده گشت سکه زر
ز نور نام جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The only known coin of Fathpūr of any other reign, is the rupee of Shāh Jahān in this Collection, which is still unique.

Attention is drawn to the tiny gold Fathpūr coin weighing 5.5 grains, published and illustrated in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', *J. A. S. B.*, 1896.

FARRUKHĀBĀD فرخ آباد

Lat. 27° 24'

Long. 79° 34'

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhshiyar	—	3	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	2	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Ālamgīr II	{ —	1	—
	{ —	3 (Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād)	—
Shāh Jahān III	1 (Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād)	1	—
		20	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	{ —	7 (Farrukhābād)	—
	{ —		—

Farrukhābād is the head-quarters of a District in the Province of Āgra, and was named after Farrukhshiyar. The first coins from the mint were issued in that emperor's name, and are rupees of the normal type.

Coins in gold and silver are known of Muhammad Shāh, and of Aḥmad Shāh. The obverses of the later coins of Muhammad Shāh are of this emperor's Shāhjahānābād type.

In the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Farrukhābād was annexed by the Nawab of Oudh, but was recovered by Aḥmad Khān, after whom the town was called Aḥmadnagar. The change on the silver coins of ‘Ālamgīr II from Farrukhābād to Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād, occurs in that emperor's second year, and issues from the mint with its new name are known in gold and silver.

Coins were struck in both metals at Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād on behalf of the pretender Shāh Jahān III, and are represented here.

Up to 1203 the coins followed the usual type of Shāh ‘Ālam II's issues, but between that year and 1211, the regnal year 31 was retained on the reverse irrespective of the *hijrī* date. From 1212 to 1220 the coins bear only the regnal year 39. Farrukhābād passed permanently into the hands of the British in A.H. 1217, and became a mint-town of the East India Company, its epithet of Aḥmadnagar being no longer used.

FĪROZGARH فیروزگرہ

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam I	1	1	—

Fīrozgarh was a fort in the Province of Bīdar, west of Haidarābād. The only known coins from this mint are a mohar, and two rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam I, of the normal type.

QANDAHĀR قندهار

Lat. 31° 37' Long. 65° 43'

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	3	1
Jahāngīr	—	33	1
Shāh Jahān	—	10	—

Qandahār formed part of Bābur's dominions before his invasion of India, but the first Mughal emperor to strike money there was Humāyūn, three of whose *dirhams* are in this Collection. Coin No. 97 is a copper piece of Humāyūn counter-struck with the mint-name Qandahār.

Qandahār came under the protection of Akbar in A. H. 1003, but was retaken by Persia in A. H. 1032. No coins of Akbar are known. In A. H. 1047 it fell into the hands of Shāh Jahān, but was finally annexed by Persia eleven years afterwards.

Coin No. 1035 is an early rupee of Jahāngīr of the heavy Kalima type. This was succeeded in the seventh year by heavy coins bearing the ساخت نورانی couplet. The next year saw the beginning of *ilāhī* coins of the normal weight and type, which continued till the eleventh year, when the couplet variety exemplified by No. 1054 commenced. Half-rupees are known of the *ilāhī* type, and of the latest couplet type. There is an example in the Museum of Jahāngīr's very rare copper coinage from this mint.

All the known Qandahār coins of Shāh Jahān are rupees of the 'square areas' type. The Museum contains a fairly complete series of these, dating from A. H. 1048 to 1056.

No gold coins of Qandahār have been found.

QANAUJ قنوج

Lat. 27° 3' Long. 79° 56'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3 (Shāhgarh Qanauj)
Muhammad Shāh	—	9 (Shāhābād Qanauj)	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	1	„ „ —

Qanauj with a title of Shergarh, derived from the name of Sher Shāh Sūrī, had been a copper mint of the Sūrī Sultans, and was retained as such by Akbar during the first few years of his reign. Only a few copper pieces are known, on which the mint is called Shāhgarh Qanauj. It is probable that the change of epithet dates

from the reign of Muḥammad 'Ādil Sūr, of whom Shāhgarh *dāms* have been found.

After 969 the mint does not reappear till the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and then in the form Shāhābād Qanauj, on coins in both gold and silver. Rupees are known of Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Ālam II.

KĀBUL کابل

Lat. 34° 30'

Long. 69° 13'

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	2	—
Humāyūn	—	3	—
Akbar	—	11	8
Jahāngīr	—	5	1
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	2	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Rafi'u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	1	1

Kābul was the capital of Bābur's dominions before his successful invasion of India, and was regularly worked as a Mughal mint till the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. Coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are known only in silver, and are *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. No coins of Akbar's early years have yet been found, but I have little doubt that the small thin pieces of which Coin No. 316 of the *I. M. Cat.* is an example, are Kābul issues of the first years of this emperor. The earliest known coins of Akbar are the half-*dāms* of the thirty-second year. The silver coinage consists of half-rupees of the *ilāhī* type, running from the forty-fourth year to the end of the reign. Full rupees are known, but are extremely rare. No full *dāms* have been found, and I only know the *tanka* issue from a casual reference made by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to a half-*tanka* of Kābul mint, in his paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', *J. A. S. B.*, 1896. Four-, two-, and one-*tankī* pieces have been found, two out of the three denominations being represented here. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

Jahāngīr continued the issue of half-rupees. The reverse of Coin No. 1068 contains the dates 1015, 1 R., and month Amardād, a strange combination. It is to be noted that the early half-rupees are halves of Jahāngīr's heavy issues. Attention is drawn to the

remarkable and unique coin No. 1071, bearing Jahāngīr's pre-accession name of Salīm. It is a worthy companion to the Salīm half-rupee in the Indian Museum, *I. M. Cat.*, No. 686. By the sixth year heavy rupees were in circulation of the خسرو گیتی پناه type, peculiar to the mints of Āgra, Patna, and Kābul. The usual normal-weight *ilāhī* type had come into vogue by the year 1026. This Collection contains a copper coin of Jahāngīr. A rupee and a half-rupee of Kābul mint, both exhibiting the same unpublished couplet, have come to the British Museum from the Bleazby Collection, and I possess a Kābul rupee of Jahāngīr which apparently bears another unpublished couplet.

The earliest gold coins are those of Shāh Jahān, represented here both by the Kalima, and the 'square areas' types. These types are also present in silver. Silver *niṣārs* are known.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb begin with rupees which are of the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, but the name Aurangzeb is absent from the legend. These continue as late as 1078, 10 R. As is usual in this type, the mint-name is at the top of the coin. It was succeeded by coins bearing the usual couplet. By the year 1094 Kābul had been given the epithet *Dāru-l-mulk*, which it henceforth retained. The gold couplet is found on silver coins, and sometimes vice versa, while the dates are frequently in unconventional positions. A copper coin of Aurangzeb has been published.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors down to Muḥammad Shāh, except Jahāndār, and Shāh Jahān II. A silver coin of 'Ālamgīr II is recorded as being in the Lucknow Museum. Gold mohars of Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Muḥammad Shāh are known, also copper coins of Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Muḥammad Shāh. A mohar of the last-named emperor in the Da Cuñha Collection was dated A. H. 1151.

Kābul is excellently represented in this Collection.

KĀLPĪ کالپی

Lat. 26° 8' Long. 79° 45'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	8
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

Kālpī was a mint-town of the Sūrīs both for silver and copper, and Akbar retained it as such during the first few years of his reign. The rupees are scarce. On the copper issues of 963 and 964, Kālpī is

entitled *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarb Muḥammadābād*. From 964 to 968, the coins bear the legend *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarb Khīṭa Kālpi*.

The mint was not re-opened till the time of Aḥmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor, and of his successors 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The issues of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a group of coins characteristic of a few mint-towns in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, such as Kālpi, Korā, and Kūnch, on which the name of the mint is followed by the word *hijrī*—see Note on Korā.

KATAK كٹك

Lat. 20° 29' Long. 85° 52'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	6	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	9	—

Katak, more familiarly known as Cuttack, was the principal town of the Province of Orissa, and was annexed with Bengal by Akbar in 982. Square coins of Akbar in both gold and silver are known, the latter of year 987, and the reading Katak Banāras has been suggested for the *dām* exemplified by the coin *I. M. Cat.*, No. 454. One or two very rare rupees of Jahāngīr of the *ilāhī* type are known, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān of the Kalima-Ilāhī, and the 'square areas' types. Rupees of Aurangzeb are not uncommon, and gold mohars have been found. Coin No. 1979 is the only known specimen in copper. There is a fine legal drachm in the British Museum, struck at Katak in Aurangzeb's twenty-ninth year. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had another specimen which is also now in the National Collection.

Farrukhsiyar struck at Katak in silver, and coins of Muḥammad Shāh are known in both gold and silver. In the year A. H. 1165, Orissa was made over to the Marāthās by treaty, and remained a Marāthā province till A. D. 1803 (A. H. 1218). To this period must be attributed the strange series of coins struck at Katak in the name of Aḥmad Shāh, and exemplified by Nos. 2699–2705.

A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II was published in N. S. XIII.

KARĪMĀBĀD کریم آباد

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—

With the exception of a Karīmābād rupee of Aurangzeb, recorded as having been in the White King Collection, all the known coins of Karīmābād mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I. This mint-town has not yet been identified.

KASHMĪR کشمیر

Lat. 34° 5' Long. 74° 50'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	4 (Srinagar)	3 (Srinagar)
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	2	2
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	3	—

The valley of Kashmīr was conquered by Akbar from the Muḥammadan Sultans in A. H. 995, and coins were at once struck in his name of the local type current before the conquest. The earliest Mughal issue proper is the square gold coin No. 151, which is the only known coin of Akbar struck at Kashmīr. But rupees and copper coins of the *ilāhī* type are known from the Srinagar mint, and it is probable that this was the capital of Kashmīr. The only alternative is that it may have been the Srinagar in Garhwāl. In support of this latter view are the facts that in pre-Mughal times Srinagar was called Kashmīr; that a gold coin of Akbar struck at Kashmīr is known; and that the mint-name Kashmīr was invariably used by the subsequent Mughal emperors.

A reference is invited to the foot-note to Coin No. 706. This shows that the very rare copper coins of Akbar bearing the monetary denomination نیم دام, which were attributed by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to a mint 'Bandar Shāhī', are really of Srinagar mint.

The early silver issues of Jahāngīr were of the heavy ساخت نورانی couplet type, and these were followed in A. H. 1022 by the usual *ilāhī* type. Two zodiacal rupees are known of the fifteenth year, and

the sign Gemini. A Cancer zodiacal mohar bearing the name of Nūr Jahān, dated 1034, 20 R., is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. Coin No. 1187 is a tiny piece of the *niṣār* type, but does not bear that appellation.

Coins of Shāh Jahān are known in all three metals. The rupees are found in the usual Kalima, Kalima-Ilāhī, and 'square areas' types. Shāh Jahān struck silver *niṣārs* at Kashmīr.

Rupees have been found of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I, while gold coins of Aurangzeb and Farrukhsiyar are known. Muḥammad Shāh struck at Kashmīr in all three metals, and a few rupees of 'Ālamgīr II exist. Coin No. 2706 is the first specimen published of Aḥmad Shāh, and is of a couplet type. It was attributed by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to the Afghān, Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, but I think it is an issue of the Mughal Aḥmad Shāh, because the couplet, otherwise unknown on the coins of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, is found on rupees of the Mughal emperor struck at Imtiyāzgarh—see *I. M. Cat.*, No. 2104—a place where the Afghān invader could have had no influence. See also N. S. XV, § 89.

The mint of Kashmīr is well represented here. None of the coins from this mint are common.

KORĀ كورآ

Lat. 26° 7' Long. 80° 22'

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Korā is now a small town in the United Provinces District of Fathpūr. In the days of Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Ilahābād.

The first known issue from this mint is a copper *dām* of Akbar in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, on which Korā is called *Dāru-s-saltanat*. The mint does not reappear till the reign of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, who struck rupees there, as did Shāh Jahān II. Coins in both gold and silver are known of Muḥammad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II, and rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and Shāh 'Ālam II. The silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a characteristic group struck at a few mints in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, three of which are Kalpī, Korā, and Kūnch. All are similar in style, and are distinguished by the addition of the word *hijrī* after the mint-name. The probable reason for this peculiarity is that the *hijrī* date is present on both sides of the coin.

KHAMBĀYAT (CAMBAY) کهنبايت

Lat. 22° 18'

Long. 72° 40'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	3	—
Murād Pakhsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1 (Khambāyat)	{ 3 (Khambāyat) 8 (Kambāyat)	{ — —
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—

Khambāyat, or Cambay, is a seaport of Gujarāt. The earliest known coins are issues of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver of the 'square areas' type. The claimant Murād Pakhsh struck at Khambāyat in both metals, and the *I. M. Cat.* gives two varieties of that prince's silver issues. There are no less than four specimens in this Collection of the coins of Aurangzeb's first year, one being in gold. On these the mint-name is spelt Khambāyat, but at some period between the sixth and thirteenth years the spelling was changed to Kambāyat, and so remained.

Coins in all three metals are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, but rupees only of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam II. These are of the normal types. Attention is directed to the rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I's first year in this Collection, which bears the *zafar mānūs* instead of the usual *māimānat mānūs* formula.

GULBARGA. See AḤSANĀBĀD.

GULKANDA (GOLCONDA) گلکنده

Lat. 17° 23'

Long. 78° 24'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	1	3	—
Aurangzeb	1	7	—

Gulkanda, so well known as Golconda, is situated a few miles from Haidarābād. It was the capital of the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty, and was first attacked by the Mughals in the reign of Shāh Jahān. The Gulkanda kingdom was finally conquered by Aurangzeb.

Gold and silver coins of the Kalima type are known of the Shāh Jahān period, but none have yet been found bearing a legible date.

The rupees of Aurangzeb's first year are of a special type—see Coin No. 1829—which makes way in the third year for the usual couplet type, of which also one or two gold coins are known.

On the silver coins first the year 1071, and subsequently the year 1076, were made to serve for all the regnal years down to the thirty-first, which is the latest known. The Mughal mint was then closed. No copper coins have been published.

GWĀLIĀR (GWALIOR) گوالیار

Lat. 26° 13' Long. 78° 10'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Rafi'ū-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	4	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Gwāliār, or Gwalior, was a prominent mint of the Sūrīs. It was captured by Akbar in A. H. 966, and a few copper coins of this emperor are known in two or three types. The mint then remained in abeyance till the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1836 is a specimen of his extremely rare rupees.

Silver issues of the normal types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam I. Gold coins of Jahāndār and Muḥammad Shāh have been found, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II only.

GOBINDPŪR گوبندپور

Lat. 23° 38' Long. 86° 9'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	6

The only issues from the mint of Gobindpūr are copper coins of Akbar of the *tanka* type, full and half-pieces of the forty-fourth to the forty-eighth years being known.

This mint-town has been identified with a place in Chhotā Nāgpūr.

GORAKHPŪR (MU'AZZAMĀBĀD) گورکھپور

Lat. 26° 44' Long. 83° 23'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1
Farrukhsiyar	1 (Mu'azzamābād)	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	2	—	—

Gorakhpūr, or Gorakpūr as it is spelt on the coins, is the headquarters of a District in the United Provinces. The first issues from this mint are copper coins of Akbar. On the earlier *fulūs*, of which Coin No. 747 is an example, Gorakhpūr is called *Dārū-l-khilāfat*. Copper issues of the *ilāhī* type are also known.

The name of Gorakhpūr was changed to Mu'azzamābād in honour of Prince Mu'azzam, son of Aurangzeb, afterwards Shāh 'Ālam I. The first known issues in the new name are one or two very rare rupees of Aurangzeb. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had a mohar of Jahāndār, now in the British Museum, which has also a copper coin of this emperor, while gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shāh are known. There is a gold mohar of Rafī'u-d-darjāt in the British Museum bearing a variation of the usual couplet which has not yet been satisfactorily read. A rupee of Muhammad Shāh has been found.

Mu'azzamābād is a very rare mint of which the gold coins are commoner than those in silver.

GOKULGARH گوکل گره

Lat. 28° 12' Long. 76° 40'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	10	—

Gokulgarh is an old fort not far from Rewārī in the Gurgāon District of the Panjab. The only Mughal issues from this mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II. A reference is invited to N. S. XI, § 68.

LĀHOR لاہور

Lat. 31° 35'

Long. 74° 20'

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	8	—
Humāyūn	—	6	5
Akbar	5	109	48
Jahāngīr	5	90	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	34	—
Aurangzeb	1	60	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	7	—
Jahāndār	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	13	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	48	—
Aḥmad Shāh	1	13	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	3

The mint of Lāhor is represented here by no less than 481 coins, and as is appropriate in the case of the Lahore Museum Collection, this is considerably the largest number of coins belonging to any one mint. Dehli comes next with 388.

The earliest recorded issues from Lāhor are coins of the Ghaznī Sultans Mas'ūd I, Maudūd, 'Abdu-r-rashīd, Farrukhzād, and Ibrāhīm, described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper, 'A find of coins struck by Gazni Sultans in Lahore', *J. A. S. B.*, 1881. Then there is the very rare Lāhor copper coin of the Dehli Sultan Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Lāhor was Bābur's most prolific mint in silver, and he and his son Humāyūn struck *dirhams* there of the thin Central Asian type. In the latter's reign copper coins of the standard set by Bahlol Lodī, Sultān of Dehli, were issued, on which Lāhor was termed *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. During Humāyūn's enforced absence from India, the only Sūrī who struck at Lāhor was Sikandar Shāh, and his known issues from this mint are confined to a few rare rupees. No Lāhor coins can be attributed with certainty to Humāyūn's second reign.

Akbar's currency commences with a *dirham* issue, of which Coin No. 374 is an example, dated 963; the rupee issue starts in 965. As in the case of Āgra and Dehli, the gold coinage makes its first appearance in 971, and on the mohars of 976, Lāhor again assumes the title of *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. In 985 were issued square rupees

and mohars, and the honorific epithet was changed to *Dāru-s-saltanat*, an epithet which usually accompanies the mint-name to the end of the series. An interesting and extremely rare square quarter-rupee appeared in the year 987, bearing the following inscriptions:

Obverse

۹۸۷
اکبر
الله

Reverse

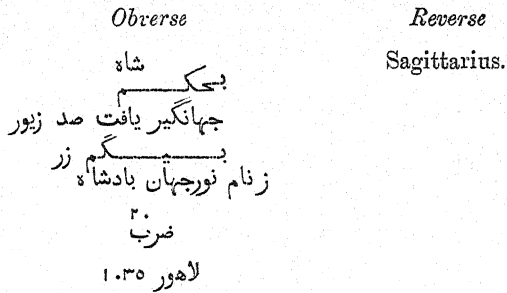
لاهور
ب
ضر

This was published in N. S. V. Similar pieces are known of Aḥmad-ābād and Faṭḥpūr mints, and are mentioned in the respective Mint Notes. Apparently no silver Lāhor coins are known of dates between 989 and the thirty-sixth year. The Lāhor rupee published in N. S. V as of year 997, is almost certainly of year 979.

Square rupees of the *ilāhī* type appeared in the thirty-sixth year. The shape changed to round towards the end of the thirty-eighth year. From the forty-seventh year to the end of the reign the legends on the rupees and half-rupees were enclosed in ornamental borders. Fractions of the rupee are not uncommon, and are well represented here, but there are no gold *ilāhī* coins in this Collection. The latter are very rare.

There is a fine series of Akbar's copper issues from the Lāhor mint, including specimens of the extremely scarce *tanka* and *tankī* types—see Coins Nos. 793 to 795. Apparently, contrary to the usual rule, the *tanka* issue succeeded that of the *tankī*.

Lāhor was one of Jahāngīr's principal mints in gold and silver, but curiously enough no specimens in copper of either Jahāngīr, or of his son and successor, Shāh Jahān, who also struck extensively at Lāhor, have come to light. Jahāngīr's gold currency is rare, and mainly confined to his earliest years, but there is a specimen here of the fourteenth year. The succession of type in silver is well shown in this Museum. In the month Bahman of the fifth year, commences a fine series of heavy rupees which continues till the month Tir of the sixth year. The coins are alternately round and square, and each exhibits a different Persian distich. All are represented here except the very rare round rupee of month *Khūrdād*. From the month Amardād, we have the usual *ilāhī* type of normal weight and size. These rupees are the commonest of all Jahāngīr's coins. Another final couplet appears in the eleventh year. Rupees issued in the name of Nūr Jahān in the years 1034 and 1035. The only gold coin bearing this consort's name is the remarkable zodiacal mohar in the Cabinet de France, which is also the only known zodiacal coin from the Lāhor mint. Its description is:



A remarkable Lāhor rupee with a new couplet of Nūr Jahān, was published in N. S. V, § 34.

Various denominations of silver largesse money issued from Lāhor—the *niṣār*, the *khair qabūl*, and the *nūr afshān*.

On Jahāngīr's death, rupees were struck at Lāhor by the claimant Dāwar Bakhsh, or Bulāqī, son of Jahāngīr's eldest son Khusrū. Four of these are known to exist, one in the British Museum, and three in private Collections. In the same year, A. H. 1037, issued the rupee of Shāh Jahān, in the British Museum, which contains his pre-accession name of Khurram. This coin is apparently still unique. The silver coins of Shāh Jahān call for little comment. They begin with the Kalima type on which Lāhor is called *Dāru-s-saltānat*, and this is succeeded by the usual Kalima-Ilāhī type. The 'square areas' type was established by the sixth year. On all except the earliest type, the mint-name appears without any epithet. *Niṣārs* are known in both gold and silver. Shāh Jahān's gold coins of Lāhor mint are rare.

The coins of Aurangzeb are monotonous in their uniformity. The rupees at first exhibit the gold couplet—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1415—but this soon gives way to the usual silver couplet. However, it seems to have been revived at odd times—see Coin No. 1840. There is a gold couplet rupee in the British Museum bearing dates 1109, 42 R. The gold coins of Aurangzeb are very rare. On all these the name of the mint comes at the top, and is now and afterwards accompanied by its epithet of *Dāru-s-saltānat*. *Niṣārs* and legal drachms are known. Copper coins are not uncommon.

The coins of Lāhor after Aurangzeb present no special features of interest. They are known in both gold and silver of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II, with the exception of Jahāndār, of whom only rupees have been found. Coin No. 2554 is of a newly discovered type of Muḥammad Shāh on which he calls himself Muḥammad Shāh Bahādur, thus anticipating the almost invariable use of that title by his successor Aḥmad Shāh. The Collection con-

tains a legal drachm of Farrukhsiyar. The invaders Nādir Shāh, and Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī both struck coin in gold and silver at Lāhor. 'Ālamgīr II was the last of the Mughal emperors to issue money from Lāhor mint. After his time it came into the possession of the Sikhs.

In spite of the importance of Lāhor as a city, and as a mint of the Mughal emperors, its issues in gold and copper are as a rule most uncommon. Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and 'Ālamgīr II, no copper coins whatever have been found.

LAKHNAU (LUCKNOW) لکھنؤ

Lat. 26° 52' Long. 80° 56'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	12
Shāh Jahān	1	—	—
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	4	—

Lakhnau, better known as Lucknow, is the capital of Oudh, and was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Awadh. Bābur had struck *dirhams* at Lakhnau, and Sher Shāh established a mint there for copper, which was continued by Akbar, of whose *fulūs* two types are catalogued here. On the later type Lakhnau is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known, but issues in all three metals have been found of Shāh Jahān. The mohar in this Collection is the only known gold coin of Lakhnau mint. Silver and copper coins of Aurangzeb are known of the usual types. Rupees only of the succeeding emperors down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, have been found. The silver coin of Lakhnau mint, ascribed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Shāh 'Ālam II, is really a coin of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No. 2088 is of this type, and is the only specimen I have seen which contains a legible *hijrī* date.

LAHRĪ BANDAR لہری بندر

Lat. 24° 32' Long. 67° 24'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

Lahrī Bandar was an old seaport in Sind. It is only found as a mint on three known rupees of Akbar, one of which is in this Collection. All are of the usual *ilāhī* type.

MĀLPŪR مالپور

Lat. 23° 21' Long. 73° 28'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

Mālpūr is situated about sixty miles east of Aḥmadābād. It is found as a mint on a few rare copper *ḍāms* of Akbar of dates from 983 to 985. One gold mohar, and one rupee of the usual early types, are also known. On these Mālpūr is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*.

MATHURĀ (MUTTRA) متہرا

Lat. 27° 30' Long. 77° 43'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	—	1

Mathurā is an ancient town on the right bank of the River Jamna, between Dehlī and Āgra. Its issues are confined to coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II. On these the mint-town is called Islāmābād Mathurā.

MACHHLĪPATAN (MASULIPATAM) مچھلی پتن

Lat. 16° 9' Long. 81° 11'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	2	1

Machhlipatan, better known as Masulipatam, is a port on the Coromandel Coast. The earliest Mughal issues are rupees and copper coins of Aurangzeb of the usual types. Copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I

have been found. Coins in all three metals are known of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and his two successors, and copper coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The Machhli-patan coins of these two rulers are issues of the East India Companies.

MUḤAMMADĀBĀD محمد آباد

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	—	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	1	—

Banāras was not called Muḥammadābād till the time of Muḥammad Shāh, so the Muḥammadābād which is found on a few very scarce coins prior to the reign of that emperor, must be looked for elsewhere. It was probably a Southern India mint, and perhaps is to be identified with Bidar in the Province of that name. The only known coins from this mint are one or two specimens in both gold and silver of Aurangzeb, and of Shāh 'Ālam I.

MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS. *See* BANĀRAS.

MUḤAMMADNAGAR محمد نگر

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Muḥammadnagar is only found as a Mughal mint on two known rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, one in this Collection, and the other in the Lucknow Museum. The mint-name is followed by another word which Mr. R. Burn, I. C. S., has suggested may be تاندہ—'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', *J. A. S. B.*, 1904.

I do not know where Muḥammadnagar was. In Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, the mint-name, spelt Muḥammadānagar, is given as the name of a *sarkār* in the Province of Ḥaidarābād.

MAKḤSŪSĀBĀD. *See* MURSHIDĀBĀD.

MURĀDĀBĀD مرادآباد

Lat. 28° 49' Long. 78° 49'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	4	—

Murādābād is a town in Rohilkhand. The first known issue from the Murādābād mint is Coin No. 1900, a rupee of Aurangzeb, which has remained unique till quite recently. A rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I was in the White King Cabinet. The mint does not re-appear till the time of Aḥmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor and of his successors, ‘Ālamgīr II, and Shāh ‘Ālam II.

MURSHIDĀBĀD مرشیدآباد

Lat. 24° 11' Long. 88° 18'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	{ 1 (Makḥṣūṣābād) 2 (Murshidābād)	— —
Shāh ‘Ālam I as Mu‘azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Farrukḥsiyar	1	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	10	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	5	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	4	25	—

On the earliest coins from Murshidābād, the mint-town appears under its old name of Makḥṣūṣābād. These are rupees of Aurangzeb of years A. H. 1115 and 1116. In 1117 the coins bear the new name of Murshidābād, so called after Murshid Qulī Khān, the then governor of Bengal. One or two gold coins of Aurangzeb's forty-ninth year are known.

Rupees were issued by all the succeeding emperors, and gold coins of Farrukḥsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Ālam II have been found. Coin No. 2091 is a very rare rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I, on which he is called by his pre-accession name of Mu‘azzam Shāh. The scarce rupees of Rafī‘u-d-darjāt bear a variation from the usual couplet, شاهنشاه appearing instead of the ordinary شاهنشاه. Other departures from the normal type of the coinage of this short-lived emperor, are

noted under the Khujista Bunyād, Mu'azzamābād, and Multān Mint Notes.

After A. D. 1765, the coins from this mint are issues of the East India Company. No copper coins are known.

MUṢṬAFA-ĀBĀD مصطفی آباد

Lat. 30° 12' Long. 77° 12'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., has identified the Mughal mint of Muṣṭafa-ābād with the town of Rāmpūr, the capital of a Native State in Rohilkhand. There is also a small town named Muṣṭafa-ābād in the Ambāla District of the Panjab.

This mint-name only occurs on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1184 and 1185.

MUZAFFARGARH مظفرگرہ

Lat. 30° 4' Long. 71° 14'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

Muzaffargarh is the head-quarters of a District in the Multan Division of the Panjab. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

MU'AZZAMĀBĀD. See GORAKHPŪR.

MULTĀN ملتان

Lat. 30° 12' Long. 71° 30'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	5
Shāh Jahān	—	27	—
Aurangzeb	5	35	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	17	2
Ahmad Shāh	1	4	—
'Ālamgīr II	1	1	—

Under Akbar, Multān was the capital of the province of the same name, and a mint was established there for silver and copper. Coin No. 484, a square *ilāhī* quarter-rupee of the thirty-seventh year, is the earliest silver coin published. Round rupees of Akbar struck at Multān, of which No. 488 is an example, are extremely scarce.

It is curious that no coins of Jahāngīr from this mint have been found. His successor, Shāh Jahān, struck extensively at Multān in silver, the rupees following the usual types. Gold coins are very scarce, and copper unknown.

Aurangzeb's issues are plentiful in all three metals. The rupees of the first year bear the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend, and Multān is associated with the epithet *Dāru-l-amān*, 'abode of security'. These are succeeded by similar issues bearing the gold couplet, but in 1072, fourth regnal year, appeared the normal silver-couplet type without the epithet. The flower-like mint-mark, so characteristic of the Multān issues, dates from Aurangzeb's reign. Legal drachms of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees were struck at Multān by all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to 'Ālamgīr II, gold coins of all these are known except Jāhāndār and Shāh Jahān II, and copper of Muḥammad Shāh only. There is a remarkable rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, which bears the following inscriptions:

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
محمد	مانوس
عالم بادشاه	میمنت
ش ۱۱۹۹	احد
بر مهر و ماء حامی دین	سنه جلوس
... که	ضرب
زد در هفت کشور	ملتان

There is a non-couplet type Multān rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, which is still unique. The coins of Rafi'u-d-darjāt are of a non-couplet type peculiar to this mint. The mohar and rupee of 'Ālamgīr II in this Collection, are recent discoveries which show that the Mughal issues were revived at Multān in this emperor's seventh year, though the town was already in the hands of the Durrānīs, and rupees of the same year are known of Taimūr Shāh, acting as Nizām for his father. A reference is invited to N.S. XI, § 69, and N.S. XV, § 89.

MALIKANAGAR ملکہ نگر

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	—	—

The mint of Malikanagar is only known from a single coin, the mohar of Aurangzeb in this Collection. The place has not been identified, but it may be looked for in the neighbourhood of Akbar-nagar if any legitimate geographical deduction can be made from the fact that the type of this Malikanagar coin is practically identical with that of the Akbarnagar mohars of Aurangzeb.

MULHĀRNAGAR ملہار نگر

Lat. 22° 43'	Long. 75° 54'		
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Mulhārnagar is the name given to the Central Indian State of Indor on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. They are really coins of an independent ruler, and bear the symbol of a sun-face, the distinctive sign of the Holkar State.

MUMBAI منبے

Lat. 18° 55'	Long. 72° 54'		
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Mumbai is the name by which Bombay is known on the coins struck in the names of the Mughal emperors by the East India Company. The earliest known issues are rupees of Farrukhsiyar. Silver coins exist of Shāh Jahān II and of his successors down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II.

MANDŪ مندو

Lat. 22° 21'	Long. 75° 26'		
	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	—	5
Jahāngīr	1	—	—

Mandū was the old capital of the Mālwa kingdom. The place was captured by Humāyūn in A. H. 941, and copper coins of this

emperor were struck there of two separate types—see Coins Nos. 103 to 107. The only other known Mughal coin that issued from Mandū is the gold piece of Jahāngir in this Collection—Coin No. 918.

MŪMINĀBĀD. *See* BINDRABAN.

MŪMINĀBĀD BINDRABAN. *See* BINDRABAN.

MAHINDRAPŪR مہندریور

Lat. 27° 13' Long. 77° 30'

	G.	S.	C.
‘Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	18	1

Mahindrapūr and Brajindrapūr are names by which Bharatpūr appears on the Mughal currency. The name Bharatpūr itself is also found on rupees and copper pieces of Shāh ‘Ālam II. It is the capital of a Rajputana State lying between Āgra and Alwar.

A mint at Mahindrapūr seems to have been first established for silver in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh. Coins of ‘Ālamgīr II and Shāh ‘Ālam II are known in all three metals, while the pretender Shāh Jahān III struck at Mahindrapūr in gold and silver.

MAHĪSOR (MYSORE) مہی سور

Lat. 12° 18' Long. 76° 41'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	1	—

Mahisor is better known as Mysore, the capital of the Southern Indian State of that name. It is only found as a Mughal mint on one or two rare rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and these are Mughal in name only. Coin *B.M. Cat.*, p. 280, no. 80, attributed to Mumbai-Sūrat, is really of this mint.

MAILĀPŪR میلادپور

Lat. 13° 4' Long. 80° 15'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Mailāpūr was the name given by the Mughal administration to a quarter of Madras city. Rupees were struck there towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, and a copper coin of this emperor was published in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper, 'Mughal Copper Coins', *J. A. S. B.*, 1895.

The British Museum Collection contains a gold coin and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, which have been attributed to Sholāpūr, but which are almost certainly of Mailāpūr mint.

NĀRNOL ناردول

Lat. 28° 15' Long. 76° 20'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	7
Aurangzeb	—	6	2
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Nārnol is now an unimportant place in the Patialā State. Under Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Āgra, and was one of his principal copper mints. It had previously been an important mint-town of the Sūris for silver and copper, and a few rupees also were struck there by Akbar in the early part of his reign. The earliest copper coin is dated A. H. 962, the year before Akbar's accession. The *dāms* of this mint are well represented in this Collection. The *hijrī* type persists till almost the end of the reign, when it makes way for the *tanka* issue, of which one or two half-*tanka* pieces have been recently discovered. A specimen of the fiftieth year was published in N. S. XV.

Copper coins were struck at Nārnol by Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb, and rupees of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are known. The latter are very rare.

NĀGOR ناگور

Lat. 27° 11' Long. 73° 46'

	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The mint of Coin No. 30, on p. 228 of Mr. C. J. Rodgers' *Lahore Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India*, was tentatively read by him as Kāndī, accompanied by an honorific and appropriate epithet *Dāru-l-birt*, 'abode of sugarcandy'. The coin is a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II, and is now No. 3147 in the present Catalogue. There can be no doubt that the correct rendering of the mint is Nāgor or Nāgpūr, with the epithet *Dāru-l-barakāt*, 'abode of blessings'. I prefer the reading Nāgor. This mint is only found on one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a couplet type, and of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Nāgor is one of the most ancient and best-known towns of Mewār. It was a mint of Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

NAJAFGARH نجف گره

Lat. 26° 18' Long. 80° 36'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	1	—

Najafgarh is a small town some twenty miles due west of Dehlī. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rare coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II.

NAJĪBĀBĀD نجیب اباد

Lat. 29° 36' Long. 78° 23'

	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	8	8

Najībābād is a town in the Bijnor District of the Province of Āgra. It was a Mughal mint-town for coins in all three metals of 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. It came into the hands of the British in A. D. 1801 (1215-16).

NARWAR درور

Lat. 25° 39' Long. 77° 56'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Narwar is a town in the Gwalior State. Rupees were struck there in the names of Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. These coins are distinguished by a characteristic mint-mark. A copper coin is known of Shāh 'Ālam II.

NUṢRATĀBĀD نصرت آباد

Lat. 16° 35' Long. 76° 51'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Nuṣratābād has been identified by Mr. W. Irvine with Sakkhar (or Sagar) now in the Nizām's Dominions, ninety-five miles south-east of Sholāpūr—see N. S. XII, § 73. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has suggested Dhārwar, a place in the *sarkār* of Bankāpūr, Bijāpūr Province.

The mint is a rare one. A few gold and silver normal-type coins of Aurangzeb are known, and quite recently a rupee of Kām Bakhsh, and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, of Nuṣratābād mint, have come to light.

HĀTHRAS هاتھرس

Lat. 27° 36' Long. 78° 4'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

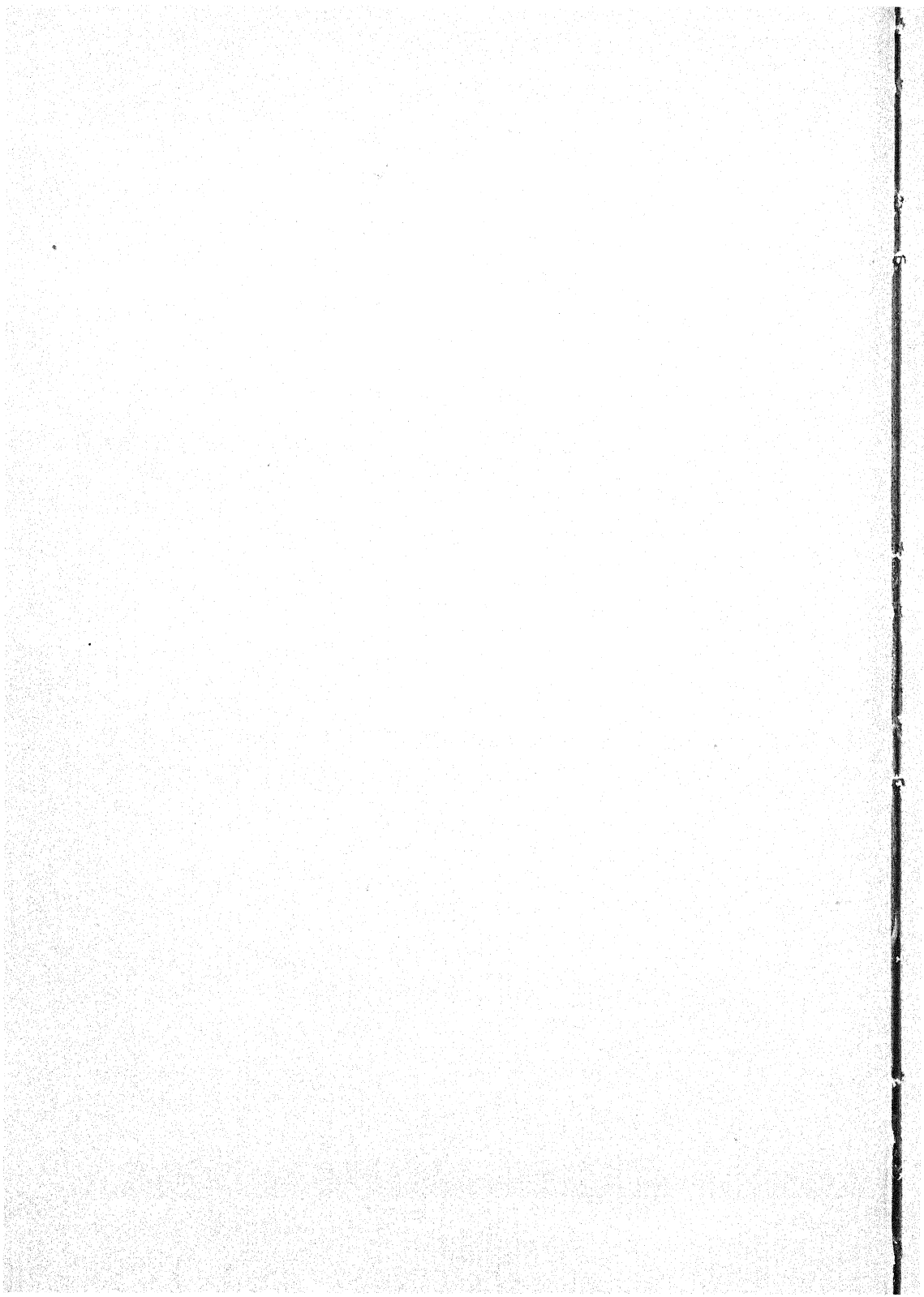
Hāthras is a town in the United Provinces half-way between 'Aligarh and Āgra. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

HARDWĀR هردوار

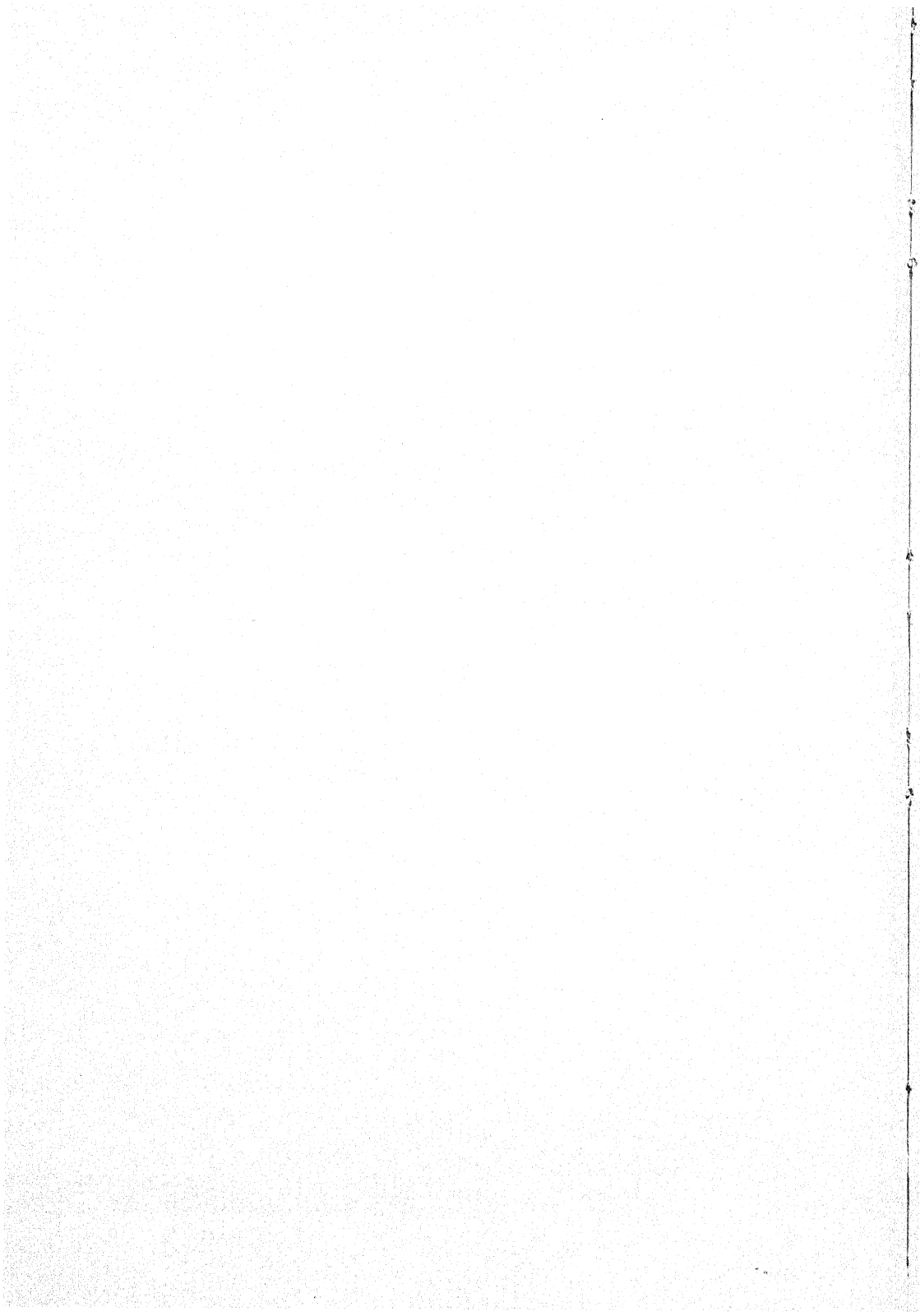
Lat. 29° 57' Long. 78° 12'

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Hardwār is the famous Hindu place of pilgrimage on the River Ganges, just where the river leaves the Hills. It is recorded that Akbar struck coin at Hardwār, but the only known Mughal coins are one or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, on which the mint-name is prefaced by the epithet تیرتہ 'shrine'.



COINS OF THE
MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA



I

BĀBUR¹

A. H. 932-937.

A. D. 1525-1530.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	أردو Urdū	937	In circle the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> illegible. W. 72. S. 1.08.	Above, somewhat deleted, السلطان الاعظم والخاتان المكرم In oblong area with arched sides, and knot in middle of top and bottom lines ظهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه غازي ٩٣٧ Below خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ضرب اردو Pl.
2	آگره Āgra	936	As on No. 1. <i>Margin</i> عثمان العفان ... W. 77. S. .95. (Looped.)	As on No. 1, but mint آگره, and date ٩٣٦. Pl.
3	„	937	As on No. 2. W. 72. S. .98.	As on No. 2, but date ٩٣٧
4 ²	بدخشان <i>Badakhshān</i>	—	In eightfoil area the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> deleted. W. 67.5. S. 1.	In circular area probably محمد بابر In <i>margin</i> بدخشان

¹ For reasons justifying this emended spelling of the name Bābur, formerly spelt Bābar, see Dr. Denison Ross's paper in *J. A. S. B.*, October, 1910.

² This coin is dateless, but was in all probability struck before the battle of Pānīpat in A. D. 1525, as was No. 9. I therefore do not consider *Badakhshān* and Samargand to be mints of the Mughal emperors of India, but have included the coins in the present series for convenience.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 5	جونپور Jaunpūr	935	In plain circle, the Kalima. In <i>margin</i> , separated into four compartments, ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى W. 72. S. .95.	As on No. 1, but mint جونپور, and date ۹۳۵. Pl.
6	„	936	As on No. 5, but Kalima in quatrefoil. W. 72.5. S. 1.05.	As on No. 5, but date ۹۳۶
7	„	937	As on No. 5. W. 73.5. S. .98.	As on No. 5, but date ۹۳۷
8	„	93 —	As on No. 6. W. 77.5. S. 1.01. (Looped.)	As on No. 5.
9 ¹	سمرقند Samar- qand	906	In ornamented quadri-lateral, the Kalima. In <i>margin</i> ابو بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق على المرتضى W. 73.5. S. 1.09.	In circle ۹۰۶ سنة في سمرقند ضرب <i>Margin</i> سلطانہ السلطان الاعظم ظہیر الدین
10	کابل Kābul	935	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. In <i>margins</i> as on No. 9. W. 77. S. 1. (Looped.)	In eightfoil area بابر بادشاہ الغازی ظہیر الدین محمد <i>Margin</i> السلطان الاعظم و الخاقان المکرم ۹۳۵ خلد الله ملکہ و سلطانہ ضرب کابل Pl.

¹ See foot-note to No. 4.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 11	کابل Kābul	936	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابا بکر الصديق عمر W. 73. S. 1.	Covering entire field السلطان الاعظم و الخاقان المكرم ظهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه غازي خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ضرب كابل ۹۳۶
12	لاهور Lāhor	936	As on No. 1. <i>Margin</i> as on No. 2. W. 72.5. S. 1.05.	As on No. 1, but mint لاهور, and date ۹۳۶. Pl.
13	„	„	As on No. 12. W. 70. S. 1.	As on No. 12.
14	„	„	As on No. 12, but Kalima in quatrefoil. W. 72. S. .98.	As on No. 12.
15	„	„	As on No. 14. W. 72.5. S. 1.	As on No. 12.
16	„	„	In circle. ظهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه غازي <i>Margin</i> illegible. W. 60.5. S. .97. This is a plated coin struck from two obverse dies.	As on No. 12.
17	„	937	As on No. 12. W. 67.5. S. 1.	As on No. 12, but date ۹۳۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 18	لاهور Lāhor	938	As on No. 12. W. 72.5. S. 1.1.	As on No. 12, but date ۹۳۸
19	"	"	As on No. 18. W. 71.5. S. 1.02.	As on No. 18.
20		935	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 9, only partly legible. W. 72. S. .97.	In circle ه ظہیر الدین محمد ۳ بابر باد ۹ شاہ غازی <i>Margin</i> as on No. 10, but date and mint omitted.
21		"	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 20. W. 71. S. .95.	As on No. 20.
22			In quatrefoil, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual, two partly visible. W. 73. S. 1.	In circle, as on No. 20 but no date. <i>Margin</i> as on No. 20.
23			Similar to No. 22. W. 71. S. 1.1.	As on No. 22.
24			" W. 71. S. 1.	"
25			" W. 72.5. S. .92.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 26			As on No. 22. W. 71.5. S. .91.	As on No. 22.
27			” W. 70.6. S. .86.	”
28			” W. 78. S. .92. (Looped.) Doublestruck on both sides.	”
29			” W. 77. S. .85. (Looped.)	”
30			In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual. M. 1. W. 70. S. .86.	In elevenfoil, as on No. 22. Pl.
31			Illegible. W. 69. S. .9.	Has been twice counterstruck. One striking is illegible; the other is in a heart-shaped area and reads ظهر الدين محمد بابر A plated coin.
Æ 32	آگرہ Āgra	936	In circle ضرب آگرہ In <i>margin</i> , arabesques. W. 139. S. .67.	In oblong area with arched sides في ٩٣٦ تاريخ سنة Arabesques above and below. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33	آگرہ Āgra	936	As on No. 32. W. 138. S. .66.	As on No. 32.
34	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	„	In circle دار الخلافۃ ضرب آگرہ M. 2. W. 141. S. .7.	In circle ۹۳۶ فی تاریخ سنة Ornamentation above.
35	Fort Āgra	„	بدار الضرب قلع آگرہ W. 143. S. .7.	As on No. 34.
36	„	937	As on No. 35. W. 141. S. .7.	As on No. 35, but date ۹۳۷ Pl.
37	„	„	As on No. 36. W. 143. S. .7.	As on No. 36.

Accession 15 : VIII : 932 (Friday, April 27, 1526).

Death 5 : V : 937 (Sunday, December 25, 1530).

Earliest known coin *Æ* 933 *Æ* 936.

Latest known coin *Æ* 938 *Æ* 937.

Coins unknown in gold.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Tatta, Lakhnau.

II

HUMĀYŪN

A. H. 937-963.¹


A. D. 1530-1556.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 38 39			In treble circle, the middle one of dots, the Kalima. W. 12. S. .45.	خلد الله تعالى بادشاه غازى همايون محمد ملكه Pl.
<i>Æ</i> 40 41	آگره Āgra	941	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> على المرتضى W. 72.5. S. .95.	In tenfoil area محمد زى هما غا يون المكرم To right To left ضرب آگره Below ... ٩٤١ ...
42	„	943	In circle, the Kalima, and الله برزق من يشاء بغير حساب 'God is bountiful to whom He pleaseth without measure.' <i>Quran</i> , Sūra II, 208. <i>Margins</i> illegible. W. 72. S. .98.	In area as on No. 40. السلطان الاعظم والهاقان Above خلد الله ٩٤٣ To left Below تعالى ملكه و سلطنة ضرب آگره
43	„	„	As on No. 42. W. 78.5. S. .94.	As on No. 42, but clearer and fuller.

¹ Humāyūn was defeated, and lost his kingdom to Sher Shāh in A. H. 947, and did not recover the sovereignty of Hindūstān till A. H. 962.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 44 45 46	چنپانیر Champā-nīr	942	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> على المرتضى ابابكر الصديق عثمان W. 72. S. 94.	In flattened tenfoil area محمد زى هما غا يون Above خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه ضرب چنپانیر ۹۴۲ Below السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم Pl.
47	دهلى Dehli	937	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> ... عثمان العفان على المرتضى ... W. 72.5. S. 1.12.	In tenfoil area محمد زى هما غا يون Margins as on No. 42, but ضرب دهلى Pl.
48	„	„	As on No. 47, but full <i>margins</i> عثمان العفان على المرتضى ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق W. 73.5. S. 1.	As on No. 47.
49	„	939	As on No. 48. W. 63.5. S. 1.	As on No. 48, but date ۹۳۹
50	قندهار Qandahār	9 -	In pentagonal area, Kalima with addition as on No. 42. <i>Margins</i> ... بعدل عمر نحيای عثمان ... W. 53. S. 1.	In regular twelvefoil area محمد زى هما غا يون As on No. 42, but ضرب قندهار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 51 52	قندهار Qandahār	—	In lozenge-shaped area, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> بصدق ابا بكر بعدل عمر بجای عثمان بعلم علی W. 45. S. 94.	In lozenge-shaped area, as on No. 50. <i>Margin</i> as on No. 50. Pl.
53	کابل Kābul	952	In pentagonal area, as on No. 50. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 51. W. 72. S. 1.	In rectangular area, with angular projection in middle of each side بادشاه غازی محمد هما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but ضرب کابل, and date ۹۵۲. Pl.
54	„	953	As on No. 53. W. 72. S. 1.2.	As on No. 53, but date ۹۵۳
55	„	961	As on No. 22. W. 70. S. 88.	As on No. 22, but counter- struck with the following inscription in symmetrical eight-sided area عدل کابل ۹۶۱
56 57 58 59 60	لاهور Lāhor	—	As on No. 44. W. 72. S. 1.	In flattened mihrabi area هما محمدی یون غاز M. 3. <i>Margin</i> arranged thus السلطان الاعظم الحاقان خلد الله تعالی ملکه و سلطانه ضرب لاهور Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 61	لاهور Lāhor	9-2	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 51. W. 72. S. 1.	In square formed by ل of تعالی, thus  ۲ بادشاہ غازی ۱ محمد ہما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but ضرب لاهور Pl.
62	—	—	As on No. 48. W. 72. S. 1.	In flattened tenfoil area محمد غازی ہما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but mint deleted.
63	—	—	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> deleted. W. 70. S. 1.	In foliated diamond ز محمد ی ن غا ہما یو <i>Margin</i> deleted.
64	Dehlī (?)	—	As on No. 48. W. 70. S. 1.	As on No. 48.
Æ 65	آگرہ Āgra	943	فلوس ضرب آگرہ W. 66. S. .6.	فی تاریخ ۹۴۳ سنہ
66	„	946	فلوس ضرب آگرہ W. 69. S. .6.	بتاریخ ۹۴۶ سنہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 67	آگرہ Āgra	94 -	As on No. 65. W. 61. S. .6.	As on No. 65.
68 69 70 71 72	„	946	In flattened sixfoil area ضرب آگرہ In <i>margin</i> فلوس W. 67. S. .6.	بتاریخ ۹۴۶ Pl.
73	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	942	دار الامان ضرب آگرہ W. 135. S. .6.	فی ۹۴۲ تاریخ سنة
74	„	943	As on No. 73. W. 139. S. .6.	As on No. 73, but date ۹۴۳
75 76	„	943	الامان آگرہ ضرب دار W. 134. S. .6.	تاریخ ۹۴۳ M. 2.
77	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	937	دار الخلا فستة ضرب آگرہ W. 141. S. .65.	فی ۹۳۷ تاریخ سنة Arabesques above and below.
78 79 80	„	938	As on No. 77. M. 2. W. 139. S. .6.	As on No. 77, but date ۹۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 81 82	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	939	As on No. 77. W. 139. S. -6.	As on No. 77, but date ۹۳۹
83	„	940	„ W. 134. S. -6.	„ ۹۴۰.
84	„	941	„ W. 133. S. -6.	„ ۹۴۱
85	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- 'adl</i>	943	دار العدل ضرب آگرہ M. 2. W. 140. S. -65.	فی ۹۴۳ تاریخ سنہ Pl.
86	جونپور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru- zarb Khilā mutabar- rak</i>	937	بدار الضرب مستبرک جونپور خطہ W. 141. S. -65.	۹۳۷ فی تاریخ سنہ Arabesques above and below.
87	„	939	As on No. 86. M. 4. W. 136. S. -6.	As on No. 86, but date ۹۳۹
88	„	„	M. 2. W. 136. S. -6.	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 89	جونپور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-z-zarb Khitā mutabar-rak</i>	943	As on No. 86. W. 131. S. -6.	As on No. 86, but date ٩٤٣
90 91	چنپانیر Champā-nīr	942	نیر زنج چنپا بتا ٩٤٢ W. 139. S. -6.	ب ضر شهر مکرم Pl.
92	"	"	فتح نیر زنج چنپا بتا ٩٤٢ W. 132. S. -6.	ضرب شهر مکرم
93	دہلی Dehli <i>Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat</i>	940	حضرت دہلی دار الملک ضرب W. 137. S. -6.	فی تاریخ ٩٤٠ سنہ Pl.
94	"	941	As on No. 93. W. 130. S. -6.	As on No. 93, but date ٩٤١
95 96	"	942	" W. 139. S. -6.	" ٩٤٢
97 ¹	قندھار Qandahār	937	As reverse of No. 77, but counterstruck with عدل قندھار in eightfoil area. W. 133. S. -6.	As on obverse of No. 77.

¹ Counterstruck on a dated coin of Humāyūn, so can, I think, be reasonably considered a coin of Humāyūn struck at Qandahār, though of course the exact period of counterstriking cannot be certain.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 98 99 100 101	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	938	دار الخلا فنة لاهور ضرب W. 139. S. .6.	في ٩٣٨ تاريخ Arabesques above and below. Pl.
102	„	939	As on No. 98, but mint-name written لاهور W. 138. S. .6.	As on No. 104, but date ٩٣٩
103 104	مندو Mandū	942	In circle ضرب مندو W. 141. S. .6.	In circle في ٩٤٢ تاريخ سنة M. 2.
105 106 107	„	94-	فلوس ضرب مندو M. 3. W. 68. S. .6.	في ٩٤٢ تاريخ نہصد چہل و ... Pl.
108 ¹ 109	? <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	940	دار الخلا فنة ضرب M. 3. W. 139. S. .6.	٩٤٠. في ٩٤٠ تاريخ سنة Arabesque above.

¹ This is coin No. 45 on p. 12 of the Rodgers Mughal Catalogue. What Mr. Rodgers calls the letter ح is possibly the curly mark which in combination with an upstroke forms the letter ك or گ. The succeeding letters as shown on this coin are apparently و and ل. Nos. 110 to 118 are specimens of this mint of the succeeding year, and are characterized by the enclosure of the same mint-mark as that on Nos. 108 and 109, accompanied by what is apparently a letter, in a rude oblong figure situated in the centre of the disc. Coin No. 110 shows the entire upper half of the mint-name, which looks like Gwālīār, though specimens in the British Museum support the reading of Lāhor. The distinguishing mint-mark is also found on some copper coins of Mandū—Nos. 105-7.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				
110	?	941	As on No. 108.	As on No. 108.
111	<i>Dārū-l-</i>			
112	<i>khilāfat</i>		W. 136.	١٤١
113			S. 6.	Pl.

(a) First reign :

Accession 9 : V : 937 (Thursday, December 29, 1530).

Defeat 10 : I : 947 (Monday, May 17, 1540).

(b) Second reign :

Victory 4 : IX : 962 (Tuesday, July 23, 1555).

Death 15 : III : 963 (Tuesday, January 28, 1556).

(a) Earliest known coin Æ 937 Æ 937.

Latest ,, ,, Æ 946 Æ 947.

(b) Earliest known coin Æ 960.

Latest ,, ,, Æ 962.

Known gold coins are mintless and dateless.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Ujain.

KĀMRĀN¹ (*not in India*)

Æ 114	قندهار Qandahār	—	As on No. 47. W. 60. S. 95.	In eightfoil with knots at the four corners غازی محمد بادشاه کا مران Above ... الاعظم ... Right المکرم ... Left خلد الله Below ملکه و سلطانہ ضرب قندهار Pl.
115 116	کابل Kābul	951	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 48. W. 69. S. 1.	In oblong with corners symmetrically truncated بادشاه غازی محمد کامران Above ... السلطان الاعظم ... Right المکرم Left خلد الله ٩٥١ Below ملکه و سلطانہ ضرب کابل Pl.

¹ The coins of Kāmran and Sulaimān, though of the Mughal ruling family, do not properly belong to the present series, but are included for convenience.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 117	—	—	As on No. 42. W. 71. S. 1.	As on No. 42, but left of field counterstruck with a quatrefoil containing the words غازی باد شاه عدل کامران

MIRZA SULAIMĀN¹ (*not in India*)

118	قندز <i>Qanduz</i>	939	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 114. W. 68. S. 1.	In circle بادشاه غازی سلیمان سلطان ۹۳۹ In margin ... الله تعالى ملکہ ضرب قندز ۹۳۹
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¹ See note on p. 17.

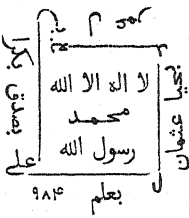
III

AKBAR

A. H. 963-1014.

A. D. 1556-1605.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 119	احمدآباد Aḥmad- ābād	980	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. M. 5. W. 168. S. -85.	ملکہ خلد الله تعالى بادشاہ غاز محمد اکبر جلال الدین ضرب ۹۸۰ احمدآباد
120	Aḥmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	981	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and date ۹۸۱ Below ابی بکر Left عمر Top عثمان Right علی W. 168. S. 1.	In oblong, arched at the sides بادشاہ غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد خلد الله ملکہ Above دار السلطنة احمدآباد Below ضرب Pl.
121	„	982	Area as on No. 120, but in triple square, the inter- mediate sides being dotted lines, and date ۹۸۲ <i>Margins</i> Top بحیای عثمان Right بعلم علی W. 168. S. -9.	As on No. 120, but oblong triple as on obverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 122 sq.	Aḥmad- ābād <i>Dārū-s- salṭanat</i>	988	In diamond formed by elongating some of the letters in the marginal legends, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> بصدق ابی بکرا بعدل عمر بحیای عثمان | بعلم علی ۹۸۸ W. 185. S. .7.	خلد الله تعا ملكه لے محمد اکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غازے ضرب دار السلطنة احمد اباد
123	ادیپور Udaipūr <i>Muḥam- madābād</i>	984	In circle contained by one of dots  Flowered field. W. 168.5. S. .9.	Contained as on obverse بادشاہ غازے جلال الدین محمد اکبر مفتوحہ اباد عرف ادیپور محمد ضرب Flowered field. Pl.
124 sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū ṣa- far qarīn	<i>Alif</i> (1000)	As on No. 122. M. 6. W. 184. S. .7.	As on No. 122, but الف over اکبر, and mint اردو ظفر قرین Pl.
125 ¹	اکبر نگر Akbarna- gar	Far- wardīn	In circle الله اکبر جل جلالہ M. 7. W. 168. S. .75.	ماء فروردین الہ اکبر نگر ضرب M. 8. Pl.

¹ Cp. a similar mohar in Mr. Lane Poole's Catalogue of the Bodleian Library Collection, Oxford. That coin has wrongly been attributed to Tatta mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 126	آگرہ Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. M. 9. <i>Margins</i> بصدق ابی بکر | بعدل عمر | بحیای عثمان | بعلم علی | رضی الله عنهم W. 168. S. 1-1.	السلطان الاعظم خلد الله بادشاه ۹۷۱ اکبر غاز محمد جلال الدین لے تعا ملکہ و سلطانہ ضرب آگرہ
127 128	„	972	As on No. 126. W. 165-139. S. 1-1.	As on No. 126, but date ۹۷۲
129 130	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	976	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. M. 5. <i>Margins</i> as first four on No. 126. W. 168-149. S. 1.	ملکہ خلد الله تعا لے بادشاه ۹۷۶ غاز محمد جلال الدین اکبر لے دار الخلافۃ آگرہ ضرب
131	„	978	As on No. 129. W. 167. S. -9.	As on No. 129, but date ۹۷۸
132 <i>Mih- rābī</i>	Āgra Town	981	In oblong with arched ends composed of three lines, the middle one of dots, the Kalima, and ۹۸۱ ابی بکر عمر عثمان علی W. 162. S. 1.3 x .75.	In border as on obverse خلد ملکہ بادشاه غازي محمد جلال الدین اکبر ضرب بلدۃ آگرہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 133 134	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-khalāfat</i>	982	As on No. 121, but date ٩٨٢ W. 168. S. .95.	As on No. 121, but bottom margin دار الخلافه آگره ضرب M. 10. Pl.
135	Āgra	48 Shah-rewar	In dotted circle الله اکبر جل جلاله Flowered field. W. 170. S. .75.	In dotted circle شہر پور الہم ۴۸ آگرہ ب ضرب Flowered field.
136	„	49 Dī	In circle ست این زراہ شاہ اکبر ابرو مہر مہر آگرہ ضرب Flowered field. W. 166. S. 1-1.	In circle contained by one of dots ست انور زیور ا مہر تا زمین و آسمان را الہم دی ۴۹ Flowered field. ●
<p>The Persian couplet is</p> <p>مہر مہر شاہ اکبر ابروے این زر است تا زمین و آسمان را مہر انور زیور است</p> <p>‘The sun-stamp of Akbar is the honour of this gold, While the light of the sun remains an ornament to the earth and sky.’</p> <p>Pl.</p>				
137	„	49 Isfan-dārmuz	As on No. 136. W. 166. S. 1-1.	As on No. 136, but month اسفندارمز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 138	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	49 Mihr	الله أكبر جل جلاله Flowered field. W. 168. S. .7.	مائة مهر اله برهان پور ضرب Pl.
139	پتنه Patna <i>Dārū-ḡ- zārb</i>	983	In area as on No. 121, the Kalima; date ۹۸۳ M. 5. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 168. S. .85.	In area as on No. 121; upper margin cut; lower margin پتنه دار الضرب
140	„	985	As on No. 139, but date ۹۸۵ W. 166. S. .85.	As on No. 139.
141 142 sq.	Patna	987	In double square with dots between, the Kalima, and ۹۸۷ <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 166-153. S. .7.	In double square with dots between بادشاه غازي أكبر جلال الدين محمد پتنه Below Pl.
143	جونپور Jaunpūr	974	In pentagonal area as on No. 126, with similar margins. M. 9. W. 168. S. 1.1.	As on No. 126, but date ۹۷۴ and mint جونپور
144	„	977	As on No. 143. W. 169. S. 1.	As on No. 143, but date ۹۷۷ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 145	جونپور Jaunpūr	980	As on No. 143, but <i>margins</i> cut. W. 167. S. .8.	As on No. 143, but date ۹۸۰
146	دهلی Dehli Ḥaẓrat	976	As on No. 126. <i>Margins</i> mostly cut. M. 11. W. 168. S. 1.	As on No. 126, but date ۹۷۶ In bottom <i>margin</i> ... حضرت دهلی ... Pl.
147	Dehli Dāru-l- mulk ḥaẓrat	979	As on No. 129. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 5. W. 168. S. .85.	As on No. 129, but date ۹۷۹ and below ... دار الملك حضرت
148 149	فتحپور Fathpūr	986	In eightfoil, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 166-156. S. .85.	In eightfoil بادشاه محمد اکبر غازی جلال الدین ۹۸۶ ضرب فتحپور <i>Margins</i> cut.
150 sq.	” Dāru-s- salṭanat	987	As on No. 122. W. 174. S. .6.	..... ۹۸۷ ... اکبر بادشاه جلال الدین غازی فتحپور ضرب دار السلطنة

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 151 sq.	كشمير Kashmīr	999 ?	As on No. 122. W. 168. S. .65.	..... اکبر باد غاز محمد شاه جلال الدين ضرب كشمير Date possibly in lower margin. Pl.
152	لاهور Lāhor	973	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M. 9. Margins as on No. 126. W. 169. S. 1.	As on No. 126, but date 973 and mint لاهور
153	„	974	As on No. 152. W. 168. S. 1.1.	As on No. 152, but date 974
154	„	976	„ W. 168.	„ 976
155 156	Lāhor <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	„	As on No. 129. W. 167-149. S. 1.	As on No. 129, but in bottom margin 976 ضرب دار الخلافه لاهور Pl.
157			In a circle, the Kalima. W. 14. S. .45	اکبر بادشاه غازي محمد جلال الدين

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 158 sq.		33	In a square on a flowered field الله أكبر W. 170. S. .7.	As on obverse الله جل جلاله Pl.
159			In double square inscribed in a triple circle on a flowered field الله أكبر W. 186. S. .8.	Contained as on obverse جل جلاله
<i>R</i> 160	اوجين Ujain	968	The Kalima. M. 12. W. 100. S. .75.	..... أكبر بادشاه جلال الدين ٩٦٨ ضرب اوجين Pl.
161 sq.	”	990 or 995	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 13. W. 175. S. .77.	..... ٩٩٥ محمد أكبر بادشاه جلال الدين غازي ضرب اوجين
162 sq.	”	994	As on No. 161. W. 175. S. .75.	As on No. 161, but date ٩٩٤
163	اوجين Ujain	44 <i>Khūr-dād</i>	In triple circle on flowered field الله أكبر جل جلاله W. 177. S. .9.	خورداد اله ٩٩٤ اوجين ضرب Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 164	Ujain	46 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 163. W. 174. S. .75.	بهشت اردی اله ۱۴۶ اجین ضرب
165	„	41 Āzar	As on No. 164. W. 166. S. .75.	As on No. 164, but month اذر
166 167	احمدآباد Aḥmad- ābād	980	In a square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 5. W. 170. S. .95.	ملکه خلد الله تعالى ۹۸۰ بادشاه غاز محمد جلال الدین اکبر ضرب احمدآباد
168	Aḥmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	982	As on No. 120, but no date. M. 9. W. 162. S. 1.	In double square with dots between اکبر بادشاه غازی محمد جلال الدین Left سلطان الاعظم Bottom دار السلطنة احمدآباد
169	„	983	As on No. 168. W. 177. S. 1.	As on No. 168, but date ۹۸۳
170	„	984	„ W. 172. S. 1.	„ ۹۸۴
171	„	985	but M. 13. W. 174. S. .95.	„ ۹۸۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 172	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	986	As on No. 171. W. 171. S. .95.	As on No. 168, but date ٩٨٦
173 sq.	„	987	In square, formed as on No. 122, the Kalima on a flowered field. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 13. W. 172. S. .75.	خلد الله تعالى ٩٨٧ محمد أكبر بادشاه جلال الدين غازي ضرب دار السلطنة احمد آباد
174 sq.	„	988	As on No. 173. W. 173. S. .75.	As on No. 173, but date ٩٨٨
175 sq.	„	989	„ W. 172. S. .75.	„ ٩٨٩
176 sq.	„	990	„ W. 170. S. .75.	„ ٩٩٠
177 sq.	„	991	„ W. 173.	„ ٩٩١
178 sq.	„	993	„ W. 176.	„ ٩٩٣
179 sq.	„	995	„ W. 168.	„ ٩٩٥
180 sq.	„	996	„ W. 176.	„ ٩٩٦

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 181 sq.	Aḥmad- ābād	37	As on No. 173. W. 173.	As on No. 173, but ضرب احمدآباد only, and date ۳۷
182 183 sq.	”	38	” W. 172.	” ۳۸
184 sq.	”	38 Mihr	In square, on a flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 173.	On a flowered field مهر الهی ۳۸ احمدآباد ضرب
185 sq.	”	38 Ābān	” W. 169.	” but month آبان
186 sq.	”	38 Bah- man	” W. 168.	” بهمن
187 sq.	”	39 Ardī- bihisht	” W. 175.	” but date ۳۹, and month اردی بهشت
188 sq.	”	39 Khūr- dād	” W. 172.	” خورداد
189 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	”	”	” W. 43.	”
190 sq.	”	39 Tir	” W. 177.	” تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 191	Ahmad- ābād	39 Ābān	As on No. 184. W. 176. S. .85.	As on No. 184, but آبان ۳۹
192	"	39 Āzar	" W. 175. S. .9.	" آذر
193	"	39 Dī	" W. 174.	" دی
194	"	39 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" بهمن
195	"	40 Tīr	" W. 177.	but date ۴۰, and month تیر
196	"	40 Ābān	" W. 177.	" آبان
197	"	41 Āzar	" W. 177.	but year ۴۱, and month آذر
198	"	41 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" بهمن
199	"	41 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 174.	" اسفندارمز
200	"	42 Amar- dād	" W. 174.	but year ۴۲, and month امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 201	Aḥmad- ābād	43 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	As on No. 184. W. 176.	As on No. 184, but year ۴۳, and month خورداد
202	"	44 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۴, and month بهمن
203	"	46 Far- wardī	" W. 171.	" but year ۴۶, and month فروردی
204	"	46 Ābān	" W. 175.	" آبان
205	"	46 Āzar	" W. 177.	" آذر
206	"	46 Dī	" W. 176.	" دی
207	"	46 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" بهمن
208	"	47 Tīr	In square enclosed in ornamental border الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 177. S. 85.	In octagon enclosed in ornamental border تبر الهی ۴۷ احمدآباد ضرب
209	"	47 Dī	As on No. 191. W. 176.	As on No. 191, but year ۴۷, and month دی.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 210	Ahmad- ābād	47 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 191. W. 177.	As on No. 191, but اسفندارمز ۴۷
211	"	48 Khūr- dād	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۸, and month خورداد
212	"	48 Āzar	" W. 173.	" اذر
213	"	48 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" بهمن
214	"	49 Dī	" W. 174.	" but year ۴۹, and month دی
215	"	* 49 Bah- man	" W. 174.	" بهمن
216 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	4 - Tīr	" W. 80. S. 65.	" تیر Units figure of year missing.
217	احمدنگر Ahmad- nagar	46 Mīhr	الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 165. S. 7.	مهر المهر احمدنگر ۴۶ ضرب Pl.
218 sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū za- far qarīn	—	In square as on No. 173, the Kalima. Margins cut. W. 175. S. 75.	..... محمد اکبر بادشاه جلال الدین غازی ضرب اردو ظفر قرین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 219 sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū za- far qarīn	Alif (1000)	As on No. 218. W. 177. S. .7 × .8.	As on No. 218, but above الف is the word اکبر
220 221 222 sq.	"	"	Within outer border of a double square containing one of dots, the Kalima. Right بحیای عثمان Bottom بعلم ... Top بعدل عمر W. 177. S. .85.	In outer border as ob- verse خلد الله تعا ملكه لے الف محمد اکبر بادشاه جلال الدین غازی ضرب اردو ظفر قرین M. 8.
223 224 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No. 220. W. 85. S. .6.	As on No. 220.
225 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	Urdū e za- far qarīn	"	In border as reverse اکبر الله الف M. 8. W. 42. S. .45.	In outer border of a double square containing one of dots قرین ظفر اردوی Pl.
226 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	As on No. 225, but no outer border. W. 22. S. .4.	As on No. 225, but no outer border.
227	آگرہ Āgra	963	In a square, the Kalima. M. 14. Below ابابکر الصدیق Right علی المرتضی W. 172. S. .95.	In square اکبر بادی شاه غاز محمد جلال الدین ابو المظفر ضرب آگرہ Right Below

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 228	آگرہ Agra	964	As on No. 227, but no mark. W. 175. S. .9.	As on No. 227, but date ۹۶۴
229	„	965	As on No. 227. W. 166. S. 1.	As on No. 227. <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان Top العادل Date ۹۶۵
230	„	„	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 171. S. 1.	In circle ۹۶۵ اکبر بادی محمد شاه غاز جلال الدين <i>Margin</i> آگرہ Pl.
231	„	966	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Upper بصدق ابی بکر Left بعدل عمر Bottom بحیای عثمان Right بعلم علی W. 175. S. 1.1.	In square as on No. 227, but date ۹۶۶ Right السلطان الاعظم Top الخاقان المکرم Left خلد الله تعالى ملکه Lower و سلطانه ضرب آگرہ
232	„	967	As on No. 231. M. 15. W. 174. S. 1.2.	As on No. 231, but date ۹۶۷ Pl.
233 ¹	„	969	As on No. 227. <i>Margins</i> illegible. W. 172. S. 1.1.	In square as on No. 227. <i>Margins</i> illegible. ۹۶۹ M. 29.

¹ Attribution made owing to similarity of type, but doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 234 ¹	آگرہ Agra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 126. M. 9. W. 174. S. 1.1.	In twelvefoil area ٩٧١ خلد الله اکبر بادشاه غازی محمد جلال الدین <i>Margins</i> cut.
235	"	973	As on No. 234. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 234, but date ٩٧٣
236	"	975	" W. 172. S. 1.1.	" ٩٧٥
237 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	" W. 90. S. .9.	"
238	"	978	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 170. S. .9.	In square similar to No. 227, but date ٩٧٨ <i>Margins</i> cut, but name of mint in bottom margin.
239	"	979	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 168. S. .9.	In square as on No. 227, but date ٩٧٩ In lower <i>margin</i> آگرہ . . .
240 241	"	980	" W. 176. S. .95.	" ٩٨٠

¹ Known Agra type; name of mint in right lower margin.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 242 ¹	آگرہ Āgra	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 5. W. 172. S. 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز محمد ۹۸۳ جلال الدین Top margin ملکہ تعالیٰ
243	"	985	W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 238. ۹۸۵
244	"	986	but M. 9. W. 175. S. 1.	" ۹۸۶ Right margin خلد الله تعالیٰ Bottom margin آگرہ
245	"	44 Farwar- din	In double circle with one of dots between, on flowered field. الله اکبر جل جلالہ W. 175. S. 95.	Contained as obverse فروردین الہ ۴۴ آگرہ ضرب
246	"	44 Shahre- war	As on No. 245. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 245, but month شہرینور Pl.
247	"	48 ² Āzar	In square inscribed in a square, contained in a circle, the interstices filled with ornamentation الله اکبر جل جلالہ W. 173. S. 75.	In octagon with ornamentation superimposed on each side, the whole contained in a double circle with one of dots between اذر الہ ۴۸ آگرہ ضرب

¹ This type of the Āgra mint issue is described in § 65, Num. Supp. XI, *J. A. S. B.* for 1909, but present attribution doubtful, cf. No. 266.

² This date has heretofore been read as 42, e. g. *I. M. Cat.*, No. 75, but there can be little doubt that it is really 48.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 248	آگرہ Āgra	50 Amar- dād	In double sixteenfoil border inscribed in a circle, the intermediate angular spaces containing rosettes, on a flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 175. S. .9.	Contained as obverse امرداد اله ه. آگره ضرب Pl.
249	اکبرپور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda	971	In ornamented quatrefoil, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 175. S. 1.1. (Looped.)	In oblong with arch in middle of each end اکبر بادشاه محمد غازی جلال الدین M. 16. Below ۹۷۱ ... اکبرپور تانده ... Pl.
250	”	973	” W. 174. S. 1.	” ۹۷۳
251	الہ آباد Ilahābād	44 Ābān	On flowered field الہ آباد سکھ ق جہان شہر بغرب و ۱۴۴ W. 175. S. .85.	On flowered field ماہ رائج باد مہرو ہمچو زر ہمیشہ آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 252	الہ آباد Ilahābād	45 Far-wardī	As on No. 251, but year ۴۵ W. 175. S. .85. The Persian couplet runs: همیشه همچو زِ مهر و ماه رائج باد بغرب و شرقِ جهان سکه الہ آباد 'May like the gold of the sun and moon always remain current As far as the West and East of the world, the coin of Ilahābād.'	As on No. 251, but month فروردی
253	"	47 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 251, but date on reverse. W. 175. S. .8.	" ۴۷ to left; below اردی بہشت
254	"	47	" W. 176. S. .8.	" ۴۷ to left. Name of month wanting.
255	"	"	" W. 175. S. .9.	"
256	برہانپور Burhān- pūr	45 Ābān	In circle on flowered field اللہ اکبر جل جلالہ W. 176. S. .8.	Contained as obverse ابان الہ ۴۵ برہانپور ضرب
257	"	45 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 172. S. .8.	" اسفندارمز
258	"	49 Ābān	" W. 176. S. .8.	" but year ۴۹, and month ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 259 sq.	بنگالہ Bangālā ¹	1011	In square, the Kalima. W. 169. S. .7.	شاه شد ۱۰۱۱ اکبر کابروش ضرب شد بنگالہ زان دلخواہ [سکه] Pl.
260 sq.	”	—	” W. 167. S. .7.	As on No. 259.
261	بہکر Bhakkar	985	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 5. W. 175. S. 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز محمد ۹۸۵ جلال الدین Bottom margin ضرب بہکر Pl.
262 ²	بیراتہ Bairāta	43 <u>Khūr-</u> <u>dād</u>	On flowered field اللہ اکبر جل جلالہ W. 173. S. .7.	On flowered field خورداد الہ ۴۳ بیراتہ ضرب
263	”	45 Far- wardī	” W. 175. S. .7.	but year ۴۵, and month فروردی

¹ See Paper 65 of the eleventh Num. Supp. to the *J. A. S. B.* (1909). I think that this reading is reasonably certain. The translation is 'Coin of Bengal became pleasing from this fact that its honour lay in being struck by Akbar Shāh'.

² The reading of Bairāta on the rupees of Akbar attributed to this mint is not certain. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has suggested the name Berār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 264	بیراتہ Bairāta	47 Amar- dād	As on No. 262. W. 172. S. .75.	As on No. 262, but year ۴۷, and month امرداد
265	"	48 Amar- dād	" W. 170. S. .7.	" but year ۴۸, and month امرداد
266	پتنہ Patna	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 175. S. .9.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز مسکند ۹۸۳ جلال الدین Bottom margin پتنہ
267 sq.	"	987	As on No. 173, the Kalima on a flowered field, with date ۹۸۷ <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 174. S. .8.	خدا الله تعا ملکہ ل محمد اکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غاز ضرب پتنہ
268	"	44 Amar- dād	On flowered field الله اکبر جل جلالہ M. 8. W. 174. S. .8.	Contained as on obverse امرداد الہ ۴۴ پتنہ ضرب
269 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Far- wardīn	" W. 86. S. .7.	" but year ۴۷, and month فروردین
270 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Tir	" W. 87. S. .7.	" but year ۴۸, and month تیر Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 271 sq.	تٲٲ Tatta	39 Isfan- därmuz	In square with one of dots outside, on flowered field الله أكبر جل جلاله W. 175. S. 65.	Contained as obverse <u>اسفندارمز الهم</u> ٣٩ تٲٲ ضرب
272 sq.	"	40 Amar- dād	" W. 174.	" but year ٤٠, and month امرداد
273 sq.	"	40 Mihr	" W. 170.	" مهر
274 sq.	"	40 Ābān	" W. 175.	" آبان
275 sq.	"	41 Ābān	" W. 167.	" but year ٤١, and month آبان
276 sq.	"	41 Dī	" W. 175.	" دی
277 sq.	"	42 Tir	" W. 174.	" but year ٤٢, and month تیر
278 sq.	"	43 Dī	" W. 175.	" but year ٤٣, and month دی
279 sq.	"	43 Isfan- därmuz	" W. 173.	" اسفندارمز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 280 sq.	تٹا Tatta	44 Tir	As on No. 271. W. 173.	As on No. 271, but year ۴۴, and month تیر
281 sq.	"	44 Bahman	" W. 172.	" بهمن
282 sq.	"	45 Khūr-dād	" W. 176.	" but year ۴۵, and month خورداد
283 sq.	"	45 Shahrewar	" W. 174.	" شهریور
284 sq.	"	45 Mibr	" W. 174.	" مهر
285 sq.	"	45 Ābān	" W. 177.	" آبان
286 sq.	"	46 Khūr-dād	" W. 168.	" but year ۴۶, and month خورداد
287 sq.	"	46 Tir	" W. 176.	" تیر
288 sq.	"	46 Mibr	" W. 175.	" مهر
289 sq.	"	46 Ābān	" W. 175.5.	" آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 290 sq.	تٹہ Tatta	46 Dī	As on No. 271. W. 174.	As on No. 271, but year ۴۶, and month دی
291 sq.	"	46 Bah- man	" W. 176.	" بہمن
292 sq.	"	47 Ābān	" W. 172.	" but year ۴۷, and month ابان
293 sq.	"	48 Ābān	" W. 175.5.	" but year ۴۸, and month ابان
294 sq.	"	48 Āzar	" W. 173.	" آذر
295 sq.	"	48 Dī	" W. 170.	" دی
296 sq.	"	48 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" بہمن
297 sq.	"	49 Tir	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۹, and month تیر
298 sq.	"	50 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 171.	" but year ۵۰, and month خورداد
299 sq.	"	50 Mihr	" W. 172.	" مہر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 300	جونپور Jaunpūr	966	In foliated diamond, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> بحیای عثمان . . . بعدل عمر . . . W. 168. S. 1.1.	In oblong with foliated sides اکبر بادشاہ ی محمد غازی جلال الدین ۹۶۶ M. 17. Top ناصر الدین و الدین Bottom ضرب جونپور
301 302	„	96 -	As on No. 300. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 162. S. 1.2.	As on No. 300, but additional M. 4 in area; bottom margin fuller ابو الفتح ضرب جونپور
303	„ Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	972	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 6. W. 169. S. 1.1.	In oblong with foliated arches in centre of each side ل الدین اکبر باد غازی جلا محمد شاہ Above ناصر الدین و الدین . . . Below دار الخلافۃ جونپور
304	„	975	As on No. 303, but M. 5. W. 170. S. 1.15.	As on No. 303, but date ۹۷۵; upper margin fuller, with additional words ابو المظفر
305	„ (Epithet not certain)	977	but M. 9. „ W. 177. S. 1.1.	„ ۹۷۷
308	„	979	As on No. 305. W. 175. S. .95.	As on No. 305, but date ۹۷۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>At 307</p>	Jaunpūr <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	984	<p>As on No. 305, but M. 5.</p> <p>W. 176. S. .9.</p>	<p>As on No. 305, but date ٩٨٤</p>
308	„	985	<p>As on No. 307.</p> <p>W. 175. S. .9.</p>	<p>„ ٩٨٥</p>
<p>309 310 sq.</p>	Jaunpūr	987	<p>Kalima in square, formed as on No. 122. M. 9. <i>Margins</i> cut.</p> <p>W. 174. S. .75.</p>	<p>On flowered field ٩٨٧ محمد اکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غازی ضرب جونپور</p>
311	„	—	<p>In circular multifoil area, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> separated from one another by elaborate knots.</p> <p>W. 164. S. 1.1.</p>	<p>In square with prominent arch in centre of each side باد اکبر شاہ محمد غازی جلال الدین M. 17. Above ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو ...</p>
312	„	—	<p>As on No. 311, but one margin visible رضی اللہ عنہم</p> <p>W. 172. S. 1.1.</p>	<p>As on No. 311, but ad- ditional M. 18 in area.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 313	حصار فیروزہ Hiṣār Fīroza	967	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 165. S. .9. A good specimen of this coin is illustrated in N. S. XI. The mint-mark is quite characteristic.	In square with small arch in middle of each side اکبر باد ی محمد شاه غاز ۹۶۷ جلال الدین M. 31. Below ضرب حصار فیروزہ (only part visible) Left خلد الله ملکہ (words written one above the other). Pl.
314	دہلی Dehli Hāzrat	964	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> ... رضی اللہ عنہم ... W. 177. S. 1.	In oblong with arch in centre of each side اکبر بادشاہ ی محمد غاز ۹۶۴ جلال الدین Above السلطان الاعظم الخاقان Left دہلی خلد الله Bottom ضرب حضرت
315	„	968	As on No. 314. W. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 314, but date ۹۶۸
316	„	970	As on No. 314. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 314, but date ۹۷۰, and below ضرب حضرت ملکہ و سلطنتہ
317	„	973	As on No. 314. M. 9. <i>Margins</i> fairly full, and as on No. 126. W. 159. S. 1.1.	As on No. 314, but date ۹۷۳ Lower margin as on No. 316, and on left المکرم تعالیٰ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 318	دهلی Dehli Hazarat	976	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Left بعدل عمر Rest cut. W. 177. S. 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہی غاز محمد جلال الدین Left السلطان الاعظم Top خلد الله ملکہ Right وسلطنة ضرب Bottom حضرت دہلی
319	"	977	In right margin M. 5. W. 172. S. 1.	but date ۹۷۷
320	"	979	In area M. 5. W. 175. S. 9.	but date ۹۷۹
321	"	983	As on No. 320. W. 177. S. 9.	but date ۹۸۳ written horizontally.
322	"	985	Right margin "بعلم علی W. 174. S. 9.	As on No. 321, but date ۹۸۵
323 sq.	Dehli	35 Ābān	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر ب جل جلالہ ضر دہلی W. 164. S. 7.	Contained as obverse ۳۵ الہم ماہ ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\overline{A} 324 sq.	Dehli	35 Dī	As on No. 323. W. 174. S. 7.	As on No. 323, but date دی
325 sq.	"	" Bah- man	" W. 175. S. 7.	" بهمن
326 sq.	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175. S. 7.	" اسفندارمز
327 sq.	"	37 Far- wardī	" W. 175. S. 7.	but year ۳۷, and month فروردی
328 sq.	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 173. S. 65.	" شهریور
329 $\frac{1}{20}$	"	38 or 48 Ardī- bihisht	but circular. " W. 9. S. 3.	but year ۳۸ or ۴۸, and month اردی بهشت Pl.
330 sq.	"	40 Mihr	" W. 174. S. 6.	but year ۴۰, and month مهر
331 sq.	"	41 Ābān	" W. 176. S. 6.	but year ۴۱, and month آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Ar</i> 332 sq.	Dehlī	41 Bah- man	As on No. 323. W. 175.	As on No. 323, but year ۴۱ and month بهمن
333 sq.	"	42 Far- wardī	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۲, and month فروردی
334 sq.	"	42 Ardibi- hisht	" W. 176.	" اردی بهشت
335 sq.	"	42 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 178.	" خورداد
336 sq.	"	42 Tīr	" W. 176.	" تیر
337 sq.	"	42 Amar- dād	" W. 175.	" امرداد
338 sq.	"	42 Shah- rewar	" W. 176.	" شهریور
339 sq.	"	42 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 178.	" اسفندارمز
340 sq.	"	43 Tīr	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۳, and month تیر
341 sq.	"	43 Amar- dād	" W. 175.	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 342 sq.	Dehlī	43 Bah- man	As on No. 323. W. 170.	As on No. 323, but year ۴۳, and month بهمن
343	"	45 Amar- dād	but circular." W. 175. S. 75.	but year ۴۵, and month امرداد
344	"	— Far- wardī	As on No. 343. W. 173. S. 75.	As on No. 343, but month فروردی
345 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	"	— Shah- rewar	As on No. 323. W. 20. S. 3.	As on No. 323, but month شهریور
346	دیول بندر Dewal Bandar	4 - Pro- bably 42 Ardībi- hisht	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 175. S. 8.	Contained as obverse اردی بهشت الهی ضرب دیول بندر
347	"	" Dī	" W. 172. S. 8.	but month دی Pl.
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar- dād	On flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 172. S. 8.	Contained as obverse امرداد الهی ۴۵ سری نگر ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 349	سری نگر Srīnagar	47 Tīr	As on No. 348. W. 170. S. .8.	ماه تیر الهی ۴۷ سری نگر ضرب
350	”	47 Ābān	” W. 174. S. .85.	” آبان
351	”	4 – Isfan- dārmuz	” W. 168. S. .8.	” اسفندارمز
352 353	سیتپور Sītṭpūr	48 Mihr	In square inscribed in a circle on patterned field الله اکبر جل جلاله M. 19. W. 172. S. .8.	In octagon formed by superimposing one square diagonally over another, the whole surrounded by dotted ornamentation مهر الهی ۴۸ سیتپور ب ضرب
354	”	49 Mihr	” M. 6. W. 175. S. .75.	” but year ۴۹
354 (a)	شیرگره Shergarh	966	In square, the Kalima and date ۹۶۶ Margins cut. W. 173. S. 1.	In square اکبر باد ۵ محمد شا غاز جلال الدین Mint name شیرگره in top margin. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 355 ¹ sq.	صورت Şūrat	38 Ābān (?)	In square within dotted square الله أكبر جل جلاله W. 171. S. .68.	Contained as obverse حان اله صورت ۳۸ ضرب Pl.
356 sq.	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dārū-s-saltānat</i>	985	In double square containing one of dots, on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123; date ۹۸۵ to left of lower margin. W. 173. S. .7.	On flowered field خلد الله تعا ملكه ل محمد أكبر بادشاه جلال الدين غازي ضرب دار السلطنة فتحپور
357 sq.	„	986	but date ۹۸۶ in centre of area. W. 167. S. .8.	„
358 sq.	„	„	date on reverse. W. 175. S. .8.	but date ۹۸۶ in upper centre of area.
359 sq.	„	987	„ W. 172.	„ ۹۸۷
360 sq.	„	988	M. 9. W. 173.	„ ۹۸۸

¹ This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine, and the word صورت is quite clear. Dr. Taylor does not think that the town صورت can be meant, but there is no other likely place of the same name. Sūrat is given as a mint of Akbar in the *Ā'in-i Akbarī*. The name of the month on this coin is mis-spelt as well as the name of the mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 361 sq.	فتخپور Fathpūr <i>Dārū-s-saltānat</i>	989	As on No. 356. M. 20. W. 174.	As on No. 358, but date ٩٨٩
362 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	44 Ābān	In double circle contain- ing one of dots الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 85. S. 65.	Contained as obverse ابان اله ٤٤ کابل ضرب
363 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Dī	" W. 82.	" دی
364 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Mīhr	" W. 87.	" but year ٤٥, and month مهر
365 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Dī	" W. 89.	" دی
366 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Āzar	" W. 87.	" but year ٤٦, and month اذر
367 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Dī	" W. 78.	" دی
368 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Ābān	" W. 75.	" but year ٤٧, and month ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 369 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	47 Āzar	As on No. 362. W. 88.	As on No. 362, but year ١٠٧٠, and month اذر
370 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Āzar	" W. 88.	but year ١٠٨٠, and month اذر
371 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	49 Dī	" W. 87.	but year ١٠٩٠, and month دی
372 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	50 Tir	" W. 88.	but year ١١٠٠, and month تیر
373 ¹	کالپی Kālpi	967	In square the Kalima, and date ٩٦٧ M. 32. <i>Margins</i> Left الفاروق .. Top عثمان العفان W. 172. S. 1.	In square اکبر باد زی محمد غا شا جلال الدین <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان Top العادل Right ابو المظفر
374	لاهور Lāhor	963	In double twelvefoil area, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> starting from the bottom عثمان بعلم علی | رضی الله عنهم | یصدق ابی بکر بع | دل عمر بحیای | W. 69. S. 1-1. A <i>dirham</i> of the Central Asian type adopted by Bābur and Humāyūn.	In double oblong with arches above and below, and foliated arches in middle of sides ٩٦٣ اکبر بادشاد محمد جلال الدین السلطان الأعظم الخاقان Left المکرم تعالی Right خلد الله Below ملکه و سلطنة ضرب لاهور

¹ Compare Coin No. 206, vol. III of the *I. M. Cat.*

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 375	لاهور Lāhor	965	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 176. S. 1.	In rectangle with arch in middle of each side أكبر بادشاهى محمد غاز جلال الدين M. 21. Left خلد الله Bottom ملکه و سلطنه ضرب لاهور Pl.
376	„	966	„ W. 171. S. 1-2.	„ 966 M. 22.
377	„	971	In double foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M. 9. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 177. S. 1.	In double twelvefoil area خلد الله أكبر بادشاه غاز محمد جلال الدين <i>Margins cut.</i>
378	„	972	„ Extant margins show that marginal inscriptions are as on No. 126. W. 176.	„ 972
379	„	973	„ W. 177.	„ 973
380 381	„	974	„ W. 176.	„ 974 Left upper margin ضرب لاهور Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 382	لاهور Lāhor	975	As on No. 378. W. 175.	As on No. 378, but date ٩٧٥
383	"	976	" W. 177.	" ٩٧٦
384	"	977	" W. 176.	" ٩٧٧
385	"	978	but M. 5. " W. 175.	" ٩٧٨
386	"	980	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 176. S. 95.	In square اکبر بادشاہ غازی محمد ٩ جلال الدین In left margin ضرب لاهور
387	"	981	" W. 175. S. 1.	" ٩٨١
388	"	983	Exactly as on No. 387. <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 5. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 387, but date arranged thus—٩ over ن of دین, and ٨٣ written perpendicularly over the ج of جلال reading from the outside. <i>Margins cut.</i>
389 390	"	984	" W. 172.	" ٩٨٤

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 391	لاهور Lāhor	985	As on No. 388. W. 172.	As on No. 388, but date ٩٨٥
392	„	986	„ W. 170.	„ ٩٨٦
None of the above five coins exhibits the mint-name, but I have placed them under Lāhor owing to their similarity to No. 386. The words in the bottom margin of the reverse are probably <u>سلطنة و ملکہ</u> , and the mint-name will be in the left margin.				
393 sq.	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	„	The Kalima and marginal inscriptions arranged as on No. 123. M. 9. Date ٩٨٦ to left of bottom margin. W. 172. S. -85.	<u>خلد الله تعا ملکہ لے</u> محمد اکبر بادشاہ <u>جلال الدین غازے</u> ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور
394 395 sq.	„	987	„ but date on reverse. W. 175. S. -8.	„ date ٩٨٧ in upper middle of area.
396 sq.	„	988	„ W. 176.	„ ٩٨٨
397 sq.	„	989	„ W. 174.	„ ٩٨٩

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\frac{R}{398}$ sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	36 Ābān	Within double square containing one of dots الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 86. S. .5.	Contained as obverse ابان اله ۳۶ لاهور ضرب
399 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	"	36 Āzar	" W. 21. S. .4.	" اندر
400 sq.	"	36 Dī	" W. 164. S. .75.	" دی
401 sq.	"	36 Bah- man	" W. 171. S. .65.	" بهمن
402 sq.	"	37 Far- wardīn	" W. 172.	" but year ۳۷, and month فروردین
403 sq.	"	37 Ardibi- hisht	" W. 167.	" اردی بهشت
404 sq.	"	37 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 171.	" خورداد
405 sq.	"	37 Dī	" W. 176.	" دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 406 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	Lāhor	37 Dī	As on No. 398. W. 40. S. 42.	As on No. 398, but year ۳۷, and month دی
407 sq.	"	37 Isfan-dārmuz	" W. 175.	" اسفندارمز
408 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	"	38 <u>Khūr-dād</u>	" W. 42. S. 45.	" but year ۳۸, and month خرداد
409 sq.	"	38 Amar-dād	" W. 176.	" امرداد
410 sq.	"	38 Shah-rewar	" W. 170.	" شهریور
411 sq.	"	38 Mihr	" W. 173.	" مهر
412 sq.	"	38 Ābān	" W. 174.	" آبان
413 sq.	"	38 Āzar	" W. 172.	" آذر
414	"	38 Dī	but circular, and on flowered field. W. 175. S. 95.	" but circular, and on flowered field. Year ۳۸, and month دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 415	Lahor	38 Bah- man	As on No. 414. W. 171. S. .96.	As on No. 414, but month بهمن
416	"	38 Isfan- därmuz	" W. 170. S. 1.	" اسفندارمز
417 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" W. 88. S. .7.	"
418 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	39 Tir	" W. 17. S. .4.	but year ۳۹, and month تیر
419	"	39 Amar- dad	" W. 176.	" امرداد
420	"	39 Shah- rewar	" W. 174.	" شهریور
421	"	39 Mihir	" W. 175.	" مهر
422	"	40 Shah- rewar	" W. 176.	but year ۴۰, and month شهریور
423	"	40 Azar	" W. 169.	" آذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 424	Lāhor	41 Amar- dād	As on No. 414. W. 175.	As on No. 414, but year ۴۱, and month امرداد
425	"	41 Bah- man	" W. 177.	" بهمن
426	"	42 Far- wardin	" W. 172.	" but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
427 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 22. S. 4.	"
428 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	42 Ardibi- hisht	" W. 41. S. 5.	" اردی بهشت
429	"	42 Ābān	" W. 173.	" آبان
430	"	42 Bah- man	" W. 172.	" بهمن
431	"	42 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175.	" اسفندارمز
432	"	43 Far- wardin	" W. 173.	" but year ۴۳, and month فروردین
433	"	43 Amar- dād	" W. 175.	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 434	Lāhor	43 Shah-rewar	As on No. 414. W. 170.	As on No. 414, but year ۴۳, and month شهر نور
435 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	43 Mihr	" W. 44. S. .6.	" مهر
436 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	43 Dī	" W. 85. S. .7.	" دی
437 438	"	44 Far-wardīn	" W. 176.	but year ۴۴, and month فروردین
439	"	44 Shah-rewar	" W. 174.	" شهر نور
440 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Ābān	" W. 85. S. .7.	" آبان
441	"	45 Far-wardīn	" W. 174.	but year ۴۴, and month فروردین
442	"	45 Ardibi-hisht	" W. 174.	" اردی بهشت
443	"	45 Khūr-dād	" W. 175.	" خورداد
444	"	45 Amar-dād	" W. 178.	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 445	Lāhor	45 Shah-rewar	As on No. 414. W. 176.	As on No. 414, but year ۴۵, and month شهریور
446 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Mihr	" W. 86. S. 65.	" مهر
447 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Āzar	" W. 87.	" اذر
448 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Dī	" W. 89.	" دی
449	"	46 Far-wardīn	" W. 163.	" but year ۴۶, and month فروردین
450	"	46 Ardībi-hisht	" W. 176.	" اردی بهشت
451	"	46 Khūr-dād	" W. 174.	" خورداد
452	"	46 Tir	" W. 170.	" تیر
453 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Ābān	" W. 88.	" آبان
454 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Dī	" W. 89.	" دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 455 456 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lāhor	46 Dī	As on No. 414. W. 44. S. 55.	As on No. 414, but year ۴۶, and month دى
457	"	47 Tir	In square inscribed diagonally in a square, the intermediate angles filled with ornamentation الله أكبر جل جلاله W. 174. S. 75.	In octagon formed by the diagonal superimposition of one square upon another, the angles filled with ornamentation, the whole contained in an outer circle تیر الہیہ ۴۷ لاہور ضرب
458 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Tir	As on No. 455. W. 86.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۷, and month تیر
459 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Āzar	" W. 87.	" اذر
460 461 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Dī	" W. 88.	" دى
462	"	48 Farwardin	As on No. 457. W. 175.	As on No. 457, but year ۴۸, and month فروردین
463	"	48 Khūr-dād	" W. 167.	" خورداد
464	"	48 Tir	" W. 175.	" تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<u>At</u> 465 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	48 Mihr	As on No. 457. W. 83. S. 65.	As on No. 457, but year ۴۸, and month مهر
466 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455. W. 44. S. 55.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۸, and month مهر
467 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Ābān	As on No. 457. W. 83.	As on No. 465; month آبان
468 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Āzar	" W. 87.	" آذر
469 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455. W. 42.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۸, and month آذر
470 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Dī	As on No. 457. W. 87.	As on No. 465; month دی
471	"	49 Far-wardin	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۹, and month فروردین
472	"	49 Ardibīhisht	" W. 178.	" اردی بهشت
473	"	49 <u>Khūr</u> -dād	" W. 173.	" خورداد
474	"	49 Amar-dād	" W. 175.	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 475 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	49 Ābān	As on No. 457. W. 85.	As on No. 457, but year ۴۹, and month آبان
476 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455. W. 43.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۹, and month آبان
477 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	49 Dī	As on No. 457. W. 86.	As on No. 457, but year ۴۹, and month دی
478 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455. W. 43.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۹, and month دی
479	"	50 Far- wardīn	As on No. 457. W. 178.	As on No. 457, but year ۵۰, and month فروردین
480	"	50 Shah- rewar	" W. 169.	" شهریور
481 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	50 Mihr	As on No. 455. W. 40.	As on No. 455, but year ۵۰, and month مهر
482 sq. $\frac{1}{10}$	"	4— Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 17.	" month اسفندارمز; units figure of year missing.
483	لهری بندر Lahrī Bandar	42 (?) Āzar	On flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 176. S. .8.	On flowered field اذر الهی ضرب لهری بندر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 484 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	ملتان Multān	37 Bah- man	In double square con- taining one of dots الله أكبر جل جلاله W. 38. S. .45.	Contained as obverse <u>بهمن اله</u> ۳۷ ملتان ضرب
485 sq.	"	38 Bah- man	" W. 165.	" but year ۳۸
486 sq.	"	39 Shah- rewar	" W. 171.	" but year ۳۹, and month شهریور
487 sq.	"	40 Āzar	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۰, and month اذر
488	"	42 Ardibi- hisht	but circular. " W. 176. S. .8.	but circular; " year ۴۲, and month اردی بهشت Pl.
489 490 491	نارنول Nārnol	970	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 173. S. .9.	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side أكبر بادشاهى محمد غاز جلال الدين Above السلطان الاعظم ... Left ... ضرب نارنول .. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Without mint name</i>	
R 492 sq.		30	In square on flowered field الله أكبر M. 8. W. 172. S. .7.	In square contained by one of dots on flowered field س. اله جل جلاله
493 sq.		32	" W. 167. S. .7.	" س. س
494 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W. 88. S. .6.	"
495 sq.		33	" W. 175. S. .7.	" س. س
496 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W. 87. S. .55.	"
497 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 43. S. .4.	"
498 499 sq.		34	" W. 172. S. .65.	" س. س

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 500 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		34	As on No. 492. W. 63. S. 55.	As on No. 492, but date ۳۴
501 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 43. S. 45.	"
502 503 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		40	" W. 80. S. 6.	" ۳۴
504 sq.		42	but M. 4. " W. 175. S. 7.	" ۳۴
505 sq.		35 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	In square on flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله W. 165. S. 7.	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field ۳۵ اله خورداد
506 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 42. S. 45.	"
507 sq.		35 Tir	" W. 165. S. 7.	" تیر
508 sq.		35 Amar- dād	" W. 175. S. 7.	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 509 sq.		35 Shah- rewar	As on No. 505. W. 179. S. .7.	As on No. 505, but month شہریور
510 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W. 88. S. .55.	"
511 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 41. S. .45.	"
512 sq.		35 Mihr	" W. 175. S. .7.	" مہر
513 sq.		35 Ābān	" W. 175. S. .7.	" آبان
514 sq.		35 Āzar	" W. 174. S. .7.	" آذر
515 sq.		35 Dī	" W. 176.	" دی
516 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		36 Tir	" W. 87.	" but year ۳۶, and month تیر
517 $\frac{1}{10}$		"	but circular. " W. 16. S. .35.	but circular. "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 518 sq.		37 Ardībi- hisht	As on No. 505. W. 175.	As on No. 505, but year ۳۷, and month اردی بهشت
519 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 40.	"
520 sq.		37 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 168.	" خورداد
521 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 42.	"
522 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		38 Mihr	" W. 44.	" but year ۳۸, and month مهر
523 sq.		38 Dī	" W. 173.	" دی
524 sq.		38 Bah- man	" W. 171.	" بهمن
525 sq.		39 Mihr	" W. 172.	" but year ۳۹, and month مهر
526 sq.		39 Āzar	" W. 173.	" آذر
527 sq.		42 Far- wardīn	" W. 175.	" but year ۴۲, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 528 529 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		42 Tir	As on No. 505. W. 40.	As on No. 505, but year ۴۲, and month تیر
530 $\frac{1}{10}$		— Khūr- dād	but circular. " W. 15. S. 35.	but circular; " month خورداد
531 sq.		39	In double square contain- ing one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر W. 175. S. 65.	Contained as obverse, on flowered field ۳۹ جل جلاله Pl.
<i>Gujarāt Fabric</i> ¹				
532 533		—	In double square contain- ing one of dots, the Kalima. W. 85. S. 6.	اکبر بادشاه غازی محمد جلال الدین M. 22.
534 535		—	W. 50. " S. 5.	"
<i>Mint name not read</i> ²				
536	?	974	As on No. 154. W. 169. S. 1.	As on No. 154, but date ۹۷۴

¹ See Dr. Taylor's article on coins of the Gujarāt fabric in Num. Supp. VI, and the same authority's monograph 'The Coins of Sūrat', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1907.

² It is unfortunate that Akbar's earlier rupees, though of such uniformly good design and workmanship, should so often exhibit incomplete margins. The mistake of making the die so much larger than the flan, was rectified in the *Ilāhī* coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 537	?	977	In square looped at the corners, and with a shallow arch in the middle of each side, the Kalima. Left margin بعدل عمر W. 177. S. 1.1.	In square د ز اکبر بادشاہ ۹۷۷ محمد جلال الدین Margins cut.
538	?	979	In twelvefoil square, the Kalima. M. 33. Margins cut. W. 176. S. 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز محمد جلال الدین Margins cut.
539	?	981	Contained as on No. 538, the Kalima. M. 34. Left margin بحیای عثمان Top margin بعلم علی W. 178. S. 1.1.	In multifoil square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز محمد جلال الدین Left margin خلد الله تعالى Top margin ملکہ
540 ¹ 541	Ahmad- ābād (?) Dāru-s- sultānat shahr mu'azzam	„	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. M. 35. Margins as on No. 126. W. 172. S. 1.	In circular undulating area خلد الله اکبر بادشاہ غاز محمد جلال الدین Margin ضرب دار السلطنة شهر معظم (احمد) آباد Pl.

¹ These are duplicates of a coin in the Cabinet of Mr. Nelson Wright, which shows distinctly that the entire left half of the reverse marginal area is occupied by the words ضرب دار السلطنة, and that the following word is probably شهر. Coin No. 540 almost, but unfortunately not quite, gives us the right half. Coin No. 542 is apparently a half-rupee of this type. On a specimen in the British Museum the words شهر معظم are almost certain, and I found that another specimen in the Cabinet of Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, Burnley, had already been attributed definitely to Ahmadābād mint, though the mint-name was not quite clear.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 542 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	981	As on No. 540. M. 35. W. 86. S. .85.	As on No. 540. <i>Margin</i> entirely wanting.
543 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	969	In square, the Kalima. M. 8. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 84. S. .8.	In square اکبر بادى شاه غاز محمد جلال الدين
544	?	982	As on No. 537, but with M. 5. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 174. S. .9.	In square looped at the corners, as on No. 538. ۹۸۲ M. 10. خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطنة ضرب
545 sq.	?	984	In square, the Kalima. M. 5. W. 170. S. .75.	In square اکبر بادشاه غازى محمد جلال الدين <i>Margins</i> cut.
546 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	?	987	” M. 9. W. 72. S. .6.	..... ۹۸۷ محمد اکبر بادشاه جلال الدين غازى
547 sq.	?	991	” W. 175. S. .71.	” ۹۹۱
548 sq.	?	992	” W. 170.	” ۹۹۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 549 sq.	?	998	As on No. 545. W. 174.	As on No. 545, but date ٩٩٨
550 sq.	?	999	” W. 168.	” ٩٩٩
551 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	?	—	” W. 87. S. 55.	..... شاه محمد جلال الدين
Æ 552	اتك بنارس Atak Banāras	37 Amar- dād	اتك بنارس س فلو ضرب W. 312. S. 85.	٣٧ الهج امرداد
553	”	37 Shah- rewar	” W. 320. S. 85.	” شهریور
554	”	39 Bah- man	” W. 310.	” but year ٣٩, and month بهمن
555	”	39 Isfan- dārmuz	” W. 313.	” اسفندارمز
556	”	40 Far- wardin	” W. 314.	” but year ٤٠, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<u>Æ</u> 557	اجمير Ajmer	970	فلوس سکہ اجمير ضرب W. 322. S. 85.	هفتاد نہصد و ۹۷۰ سنہ M. 5.
558 559	”	979	” W. 317.	نہ و هفتاد نہصد و ۹۷۹ سنہ M. 5.
560	”	980	” W. 316.	هشتاد نہصد و ۹۸۰ سنہ M. 5.
561	”	981	” W. 313.	..... هشتاد نہصد و ۹۸۱ سنہ ف M. 5.
562	”	984	” W. 320.	above ” چہار
563	”	988	” W. 313.	” ۹۸۸
564	”	989	” W. 315.	” ۹۸۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 565	اجمير Ajmer	990	As on No. 557. W. 310.	نود نہصد و ۹۹۰ سنہ M. 5.
566	„	991	„ W. 309.	„ ۹۹۱
567	„	992	„ W. 312.	„ ۹۹۲
568	„	993	„ W. 309.	„ ۹۹۳
569	„	994	„ W. 316.	above چہار
570	„	996	„ W. 310.	„ ۹۹۶
571	„	997	„ W. 312.	„ ۹۹۷
572 sq.	اجين Ujain	994	.... س فلو اجين W. 102. S. 6.	نہصد سنہ نود و چہار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 573 574 sq.	اجين Ujain	<i>Alif</i> (1000)	س فلو اجين W. 100. S. .55.	الف تاريخ M. 23.
575 rect.	اجين پور Ujainpūr	45	..... الله اکبر W. 103. S. .6 × .4.	۴۵ اله اجين پور Pl.
576	احمدآباد Aḥmad- ābād	980	احمدآباد فلوس ضرب W. 297. S. .8.	۹۸. هشتاد نهد
577	Aḥmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s- salṭanat</i>	984	احمدآباد دار السلطنة فلوس ضرب W. 297. S. .95.	چهار هشتاد و نهد
578	”	986	” W. 314. S. .85.	above ” شش
579	Aḥmad- ābād	Āzar	احمدآباد فلوس W. 310. S. .8.	... اله اذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 580	Aḥmad- ābād	4- Far- wardīn	اکبر شام چو تا نک W. 240. S. .75.	فروردين اله - ۴ احمدآباد ضرب
581	اُردو ظفر قرین Urdū e Zafar Qarīn		In double circle contain- ing one of dots ظفر قرین اردو W. 313. S. .8.	Contained as obverse ضرب س فلو
582 583	Urdū Zafar Qarīn		قرین ظفر اردو W. 315. S. .95.	فلوس ضرب Pl.
584 (six speci- mens)	”		” W. 36. S. .5.	”
585 (nine speci- mens)	”		” W. 25. S. .45.	”
586	”		” W. 14. S. .4.	”

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 587 588 589 590	Urdū Zafar Qarīn	<i>Alif</i> (1000)	In double circle with dots between قرین ظفر اردو W. 317. S. .85.	Contained as obverse ضرب الف فلوس
591 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" W. 146. S. .7.	"
592	Urdū e Zafar Qarīn	35	اردو فلوس ضرب W. 315. S. .85.	۳۵ الهه ظفر قرین
593	"	36	" W. 312.	" but year ۳۶
594	"	37	" but contained as No. 587. W. 314.	" contained as obverse, and year ۳۷
595	"	38	" W. 315.	" but year ۳۸
596	"	42	" W. 314.	" but year ۴۲
597	"	48	" struck from an inverted die. W. 295. S. .9.	" but year ۴۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 598 599	اکبر پور Akbarpūr	981	اکبر پور فلوس ضرب M. 5. W. 315. S. 85.	ویک هشتاد نہصد ۹۸۱ سنہ
600	"	"	but different mark. W. 315.	"
601	"	984	..... اکبر پور ضرب W. 312. S. 8.	چہار هشتاد و نہصد و ۹۸۴ M. 5.
602 603	اکبر پور تاندہ Akbarpūr Tānda Dāru-l- <i>khilāfat</i>	97 – Prob- ably 970	الخلافۃ دار تاندہ اکبر پور M. 5. W. 308. S. 85.	۹۷ – سنہ هفتاد نہصد و الدین ناصر الدنیا
604 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	" W. 145. S. 65.	"
605 606	آگرہ Āgra Dāru-l- <i>khilāfat</i>	965	دار الخلافۃ فلوس سکہ ضرب آگرہ W. 321. S. 9.	شصت و نہصد پنچ فی تاریخ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 607 $\frac{1}{2}$	آگرہ Āgra <i>Dārū-l-khilāfat</i>	967	As on No. 606. W. 147. S. 7.	As on No. 606, above هفت
608	"	97 -	دار الخلافه آگرہ فلوس W. 300. S. 8.	.... هفتاد نہصد و سہ فی
609 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Three coins)	"	982	In circle دار الخلافه ضرب آگرہ W. 157. S. 7.	In circle دو ہشتاد نہصد M. 9.
610 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Three coins)	"	"	" W. 156. S. 75.	"
611	"	984	دار الخلافه ضرب آگرہ W. 326. S. 9.	وچہار ہشتاد نہصد
612	"	985	دار الخلافه فلوس آگرہ ضرب M. 5. W. 310. S. 85.	.... ہشتاد نہصد ۹۸۵
613	"	98 -	As on No. 611. W. 325.	As on No. 611. M. 14.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 614	Āgra	40 Tir	تنکه اکبر شاه ضرب آگره نیم W. 316. S. .85.	۴۰ اله تیر
615	„	44 Ardibi- hisht	In double circle with dots between تنکه اکبر شاه ضرب آگره W. 624. S. 1-3.	Contained as obverse ۴۰ اله اردی بهشت
616	„	46 Ābān	In double circle with dots between اکبر شاه دو تانکه W. 114. S. .7.	Contained as obverse ابان اله ۴۶ آگره ضرب
617	„	46 Āzar	„ W. 118. S. .6.	„ اذر Pl.
618	„	46 Isfān- dārmuz	„ W. 113. S. .65.	„ اسفندارمز
619	„	4- Ardibi- hisht	„ W. 115. S. .65.	„ but units figure of year cut, and month اردی بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 620	Āgra	4— Mihr	As on No. 616. W. 115. S. .7.	— ۴ اله آگره مهر ب ضر
621	„	4— Ābān	In double circle contain- ing one of dots <u>اکبر شاه</u> <u>چو تانک</u> W. 243. S. .8.	Contained as obverse <u>ایان اله</u> — ۴ آگره ضر
622	الور Alwar	968	س فلو الور ضر W. 300. S. .8.	و هشت شصت نہصد ۹۶۸
623	„	972	الور فلوس ضر W. 308. S. .8.	..... هفتاد نہصد ۹۷۲ سنة
624 625 626	الهاباس Ilahābās	31	In circle س الهابا ضر W. 316. S. .8.	In circle سنة ۳۱ اله
627	„	42	„ W. 308.	„ ۴۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 628	اوده Awadh <i>Khita</i> <i>Dār-u-l-</i> <i>khilāfat</i>	966	دار الخلافة خطه اوده ضرب M. 4. W. 310. S. .85.	س ... شخت نہصد الدنيا و الدين Pl.
629	„	97 -	„ W. 312.	„ شخت instead of هفتاد but
630 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	97 -	„ W. 145. S. .7.	As on No. 629.
631	برہانپور Burhān- pūr	4 - Ardībi- hisht	On flowered field برہانپور فلوس ضرب W. 310. S. .8.	۴ الہی بہشت اردی
632	بہرائچ Bahrāich	97 -	.... فلوس سکہ بہرائچ ضرب W. 306. S. .9.	.... ہفتاد نہصد فی تاریخ
633 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	„ W. 145. S. .65.	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 634	بیراته Bairāta	982	بیراته فلوس ضرب M. 25. W. 314. S. -8.	..... نہصد ۹۸۲ سنہ
635	„	42 Ardībi- hisht	تنکہ اکبر شاہ ب ضر بیراته نیم W. 313. S. -9.	۴۲ الہ ماہ اردی بہشت
636	„	42 Tir	„ W. 317.	„ تیر
637	„	44 Ābān	تنکہ اکبر شاہ W. 618. S. -95.	۴۴ الہ آبان
638	„	4 - Isfan- dārmuz	تنکہ اکبر شاہ ب ضر بیراته W. 639.	۴ - الہ اسفندارمز
639 640	„	4 - Ardībi- hisht	As on No. 635. W. 319.	As on No. 635.
641	„	47 Ābān	„ W. 322.	„ but year ۴۷, and month آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 642	جونپور Jaunpūr <i>Dārū-l-khilāfat</i>	987	دار الخلافه جونپور فلوس ضرب W. 310. S. .85.	هفت هشتاد نہصد و سنة في
643	چنار Chunār	967	چنار فلوس ضرب M. 26. W. 312. S. .85.	هفت شصت نہصد Pl.
644	چیتور Chītor	999	فلوس سکہ چیتور ضرب W. 314. S. .8.	..... نہصد ۹۹۹ سنة M. 5. Pl.
645	„	1000	„ W. 312.	..... .. يك .. ۱۰۰۰ سنة M. 5.
646	„	1003	„ W. 315.	ہزار يك سنة ۱۰۰۳ سنة في M. 5.
647	„	1004	„ W. 320.	As on No. 646, but year ۱۰۰۴
648	„	1005	„ W. 318.	„ ۱۰۰۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 649 650	حصار Hiṣār <i>Firoza</i>	967	فیروزہ حصار فلوس ضرب W. 320. S. .8.	تاریخ سنہ ہفت شصت نہصد Pl.
651	Hiṣār	37 Ābān	In circle ر حصا فلوس ضرب W. 319. S. .85.	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ۳۷ الہ ابان
652	”	37 Āzar	” W. 317.	” اذر
653	”	37 Isfan- dārmuz	” W. 322.	” اسفندارمزر
654	”	38 Tīr	” W. 320.	” but year ۳۸, and month تیر
655	خیروپور Khairpūr	997	خیروپور ب ضر فلوس W. 320. S. .8.	ہفت نود فی نہصد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 656	دوگاو Dogāon <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	974	دار الخلافه فلوس دوگاو ضرب W. 313. S. 85.	..... هفتاد و نہصد و سنة في ۹۷۴ M. 5.
657	„	983	„ W. 318.	سہ ہشتاد و نہصد و سنة في M. 5.
658	„	984	„ W. 310.	but above چہار
659	„	985	„ W. 318.	„ ۹۸۵
660	„ Epithet indistinct	986	„ W. 317.	„ ۹۸۶ M. 25.
661	Dogāon <i>Dāru-s- salām</i>	99 -	دار السلام فلوس دوگاو ضرب W. 317.	..... نہصد و سنة في ۹۹ - M. 25.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 662	Dogāon <i>Dārū-s-salām</i>	994	As on No. 661. W. 317.	چهار نود و نہصد و سنہ ۹۰۰ M. 25.
663 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" W. 149. S. .7.	"
664 ¹	Dogāon Ardibi- hisht	44	نیم تنگہ اکبر شاہ ضرب دوکاو W. 312. S. .8.	۴۴ الہیہ بہشت اردی
665 $\frac{1}{8}$	دہلی Dehli <i>Hazrat</i>	962	..... حضرت ضرب W. 33. S. .5.	فی تاریخ ۹۶۲
666 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 35.	..... ۹۶۲
667 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 35.	"

¹ Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Adogām—see Coin No. 88, p. 101 of his *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum*. But this mistake arose from the fact that the word نیم is written at the beginning of the first line instead of at the end of the second, which is its usual place.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 668 $\frac{1}{8}$	دهلی Dehli Hazrat	972	دهلی حضرت ضرب W. 35.	..... ۹۷۲
669 670 671 $\frac{1}{8}$	”	979	” W. 34.	فی تاریخ ۹۷۹ سنة
672	”	981	دهلی حضرت فلوس ضرب W. 307. S. -85.	ویک هشتاد نہصد
673	”	983	” W. 319. S. -85.	و سة هشتاد نہصد M. 5.
674	”	986	In area حضرت دهلی Above ضرب Below فلوس W. 319.	و شش هشتاد ۹۸۶ نہصد و M. 9.
675	”	987	” W. 314.	” ۹۸۷ No mark.
676	”	988	ضرب حضرت دهلی فلوس W. 319.	و هشتاد ۹۸۸ نہصد و

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 677	Dehlī	37 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	فلوس دهلی ضرب W. 316. S. 9.	۳۷ اله ماہ خورداد
678	"	37 Bah- man	" W. 311.	" بہمن
679	"	38 Shah- rewar	" W. 314.	" but year ۳۸, and month شہریور
680	"	38 Mihr	" W. 309.	" مہر
681	"	38 Ābān	" W. 314.	" آبان
682	"	38 Āzar	" W. 314.	" آذر
683	"	39 Far- wardī	" W. 314.	" but year ۳۹, and month فروردی
684	"	39 Amar- dād	" W. 307.	" امرداد
685	"	39 Mihr	" W. 311.	" مہر
686	"	39 Bah- man	" W. 297.	" بہمن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 687	Dehli	40 Bah- man	As on No. 677. W. 314.	As on No. 677, but year ۴۰, and month بهمن
688 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	44 Far- wardi	فلوس دهلی W. 37. S. 45.	۴۰هـ اله ماه فروردی
689	"	44 Di	فلوس دهلی ضرب W. 314.	۴۰هـ اله ماه دی
690 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>	"	45 Bah- man	تنکه اکبر شاه شانز دهم حصه ضرب دهلی W. 38. S. 5.	۴۰هـ اله ماه بهمن
691	"	46 Ardibi- hisht	فلوس دهلی ضرب W. 319.	۴۶هـ اله بهشت اردی
692	"	47 Far- wardi	" W. 307.	" but year ۴۷, and month فروردی
693	"	50 Amar- dād	تنکه اکبر شاه ضرب دهلی نیم W. 310. S. 85.	۵۰هـ اله ماه امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 694 $\frac{1}{8}$	Dehli <i>Ḥaẓrat</i>	?	دهلي حضرت ... W. 38. S. .5.	..... نہصد سنہ
695 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	?	..... حضرت ضرب فلوس W. 33.	في التاريخ
696 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>	Dehli	— Bah- man	As on No. 690. W. 36. S. .45.	As on No. 690, but year illegible, and month بہمن
697 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>	"	4 - Ābān	but "ضرب دہلي" in second line. W. 35. S. .4.	۴ - الہی ابان
698 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>	"	4 - Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 691. W. 38. S. .4.	۴ - الہی اسفندارمز
699 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>	"	4 - Mihr	" W. 38. S. .45.	۴ - الہی ماہ مہر
700	سرہند Sarhind Town	987	In circle ہند سر بلدہ ضرب M. 9. W. 306. S. .9.	..... ہشتاد ۹۸۷ نہصد سنہ في التاريخ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 701	Sarhind	37	In dotted circle هند سر ضرب W. 309. S. .85.	In dotted circle ٣٧ الهج سنة
702	"	41	" W. 321.	" ٤١
703	"	4 -	" W. 308.	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ٤ - الهج سنة
704 705	سرے نگر Srinagar	38 Tir	نگر سرے ضرب W. 304. S. .8.	٣٨ الهج ماه تير
706 ¹	سری نگر Srinagar	— Amar- dad	نگر سری ضرب نیم دام W. 149. S. .75.	— الهج امرداد

¹ The mint on this 'most precious and unique coin', as it was described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the *Indian Antiquary* for July, 1890, was read by him as Bandar Shāhī. The coin is in poor condition, and this reading did not appear quite clear to me, but in the absence of other specimens I accepted it. Subsequently I have seen four of these half-dāms in the Collection of Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, Burnley, and there is another in the British Museum. A legible date is forty-two. A mutual comparison shows that the mint is undoubtedly Srinagar. But the loss of Bandar Shāhī mint does not affect the fact that these important coins are the only known issues which bear the word دام, and they prove that the dām was identical with the half-tanka.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 707	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	37 Mihir	In double circle contain- ing one of dots نپور سہار فلوس W. 319. S. .9.	Contained as obverse ۳۷ الہی مہر
708	”	37 Bah- man	” W. 318.	” بہمن
709	”	37 Isfan- dārmuz	” W. 311.	” اسفندارمز
710	”	38 Khūr- dād	” W. 320.	” but year ۳۸, and month خورداد
711	”	38 Amar- dād	” W. 320.	” امرداد
712	”	38 Bah- man	” W. 319.	” بہمن
713	”	38 Isfan- dārmuz	” W. 322.	” اسفندارمز
714	”	39 Ardībi- hisht	” W. 318.	۳۹ الہی ماہ اردی بہشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 715	شيرپور Sherpūr	983	پور شير فلوس W. 308. S. .8.	..... هشتاد نہصد ۹۸۳ سنة
716	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-salṭanat</i>	982	ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنة W. 311. S. .9.	و..... هشتاد ۹۸۲ نہصد في M. 5.
717 718 719	„	986	„ W. 320.	„ ۹۸۶ Pl.
720 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	987	„ W. 156. S. .7.	„ ۹۸۷
721	قنوج Qanauj <i>alias</i> <i>Shāhgarh</i> <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	968	دار الخلافة ضرب قنوج عرف شاه گره M. 27. W. 310. S. .95.	سنة في ۹۶۸ یخ نہصد تار M. 28 (<i>Swastika</i>). Pl.
722	„	969	„ W. 308.	„ ۹۶۹
723 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W. 145. S. .75.	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 724 725 726 727 728 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kabul	33	In circle contained by one of dots کابل س فلو W. 156. S. .7.	Contained as obverse الله ۳۳ سنة
729	„	47 Khūr- dād	In circle contained by one of dots اکبر شاه یک تنک W. 60. S. .6.	Contained as obverse خورداد اله ضرب کابل ۴۷
730	„	47 Tīr	Within double circle containing one of dots اکبر شاه دو تنک W. 119. S. .7.	In circle تیر اله ضرب کابل ۴۷
731	„	50 Khūr- dād	In double circle containing one of dots کابل ضرب W. 59. S. .6.	Contained as obverse ه. اله خورداد
732 733 734	کالپی Kālpī alias Muḥam- madābād Dāru- ṣarḥ	964	کالپی محمد آباد عرف دار الضرب W. 308. S. .85.	چهار شصت نہصد فی ۹۶۴ تاریخ

Pl.

M. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 735	Kālpī <i>Dāru-ṣ-ṣarb</i> <i>Khīṭa</i>	964	کالپی خطه الضرب دار W. 303. S. .95.	As on No. 732.
736	„	965	In circle خطه کالپ دار الضرب W. 318. S. .9.	In circle ۹۶۵ سنة في التاريخ M. 4. Pl.
737	„	966	„ W. 317. S. .9.	„ ۹۶۶
738 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W. 155. S. .75.	„
739 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W. 160. S. .75.	M. 29. „
740 $\frac{1}{2}$	گوالیر Fort Gwāliar	987	گوالیر قلع M. 4. W. 157. S. .75.	هفت هشتاد نہصد Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 741	گوندپور Gobind-pūr	45 Ardībi-hisht	تنکه اکبر شاه گوندپور ضرب W. 329. S. .8.	۴۵ اله اردی بهشت
742	”	45 Isfan-dārmuz	” W. 310.	” اسفندارمز
743	”	46 Tir	” W. 320.	۴۶ اله ماه تیر
744	”	46 Ābān	” W. 320.	” آبان
745	”	46 Āzar	” W. 314.	” آذر
746	”	48 Āzar	” W. 319.	” but year ۴۸, and month آذر
747	گورکپور Gorakpūr <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	98 -	دار الخلافه فلوس گورکپور ضرب W. 315. S. .9.	..... هشتاد نهم سنة M. 5.
748	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	976	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس W. 290. S. .8.	و شش هفتاد نهم Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 749	Lāhor	97 -	لاهور ضرب فلوس W. 315. S. .8.	..... هفتاد نہصد فی تاریخ
750	"	980	" W. 315. S. .85.	..... نہصد تا یخ ۹۸۰ فی ر
751	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	"	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس ضرب M. 5. W. 302. S. .85.	..... ہشتاد نہصد تا یخ ۹۸۰ فی ر
752	"	982	M. 9. " W. 310. S. .85.	" but additional word دو at top.
753	"	983	" W. 310. S. .8.	" ۹۸۳
754	"	984	but M. 5. " W. 320. S. .85.	" ۹۸۴
755 756 757	"	987	but M. 9. " W. 317. S. .9.	" ۹۸۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 758 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	987	As on No. 751. W. 156. S. .75.	As on No. 751, but year ٩٨٧
759 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	988	„ W. 158. S. .75.	„ ٩٨٨
760	Lāhor	36 Shah-rewar	In dotted circle لاهور س فلو ضرب W. 318. S. .85.	In dotted circle ٣٦ اله شهر نور
761	„	36 Āzar	„ W. 319. S. .8.	„ اذر
762	„	37 <u>Khūr</u> - dād	„ W. 301. S. .8.	„ but year ٣٧, and month خورداد
763	„	37 Tīr	لاهور فلوس ضرب W. 317. S. .75.	„ تیر
764	„	37 Amar- dād	„ W. 305. S. .85.	„ امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 765	Lāhor	37 Mihr	As on No. 763. W. 303. S. .85.	As on No. 763, but month مهر
766	"	37 Ābān	" W. 310. S. .85.	" آبان
767	"	37 Āzar	" W. 315. S. .85.	" آذر
768	"	37 Bah- man	" W. 300. S. .8.	" بهمن
769 770	"	38 Amar- dād	" W. 320. S. .85.	but year ۳۸, " and month امرداد
771	"	38 Ābān	" W. 319. S. .85.	" آبان
772	"	38 Āzar	" W. 313. S. .8.	" آذر
773	"	38 Dī	" W. 312. S. .8.	" دی
774	"	38 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 317. S. .85.	" اسفندارمز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 775 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lahor	38 Isfan- därmuz	As on No. 763. W. 38. S. 45.	As on No. 763, but year ۳۸, and month اسفندارمز Pl.
776	"	39 Far- wardin	" W. 314. S. 85.	but year ۳۹, and month فروردین
777 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	39 Amar- dād	" W. 38. S. 45.	" امرداد
778 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	39 Shah- rewar	" W. 37. S. 45.	" شهریور
779	"	39 Mihir	" W. 315. S. 8.	" مهر
780 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	" W. 86. S. 7.	"
781	"	39 Ābān	As on No. 760. W. 310. S. 85.	" آبان
782	"	"	الهور س فلو ضرب W. 310. S. 85.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 783	Lahor	39 Āzar	As on No. 782. W. 304. S. .8.	As on No. 782, but month اذر
784	"	39 Dī	As on No. 763. W. 304. S. .8.	" دی
785	"	39 Bah- man	As on No. 760. W. 314. S. .85.	" بهمن Pl.
786 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" W. 151. S. .75.	"
787	"	39 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 299. S. .8.	" اسفندارمز
788	"	40 Dī	" W. 319. S. .85.	but year ۴۰, and month دی
789	"	41 Khūr- dād	" W. 320. S. .9.	but year ۴۱, and month خورداد
790	"	42 Far- wardīn	" W. 315. S. .9.	but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
791	"	43 Shah- rewar	" W. 292. S. 1-15.	but year ۴۳, and month شهریور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 792 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lāhor	43 Mihr	As on No. 760. W. 67. S. -7.	As on No. 760, but year ۴۳, and month مهر
793	„	47 Far-wardin	In double circle contain- ing one of dots اکبر شاہ چو تنک W. 238. S. -8.	Contained as obverse فروردین الہی ۴۷ لاهور ضرب
794	„	47 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	„ W. 242. S. -75.	„ خورداد Pl.
795	„	49 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	تنک اکبر شاہ لاہور نیم ضرب W. 318. S. -85.	۴۹ الہی خورداد Pl.
796	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	963	..... فلو س ضرب لکھنؤ M. 8. W. 310. S. -85.	سہ شصت نہصد M. 10.
797	„	967	No mark. „ W. 309.	ہفت شصت نہصد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 798 799	Lakhnau <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	97-	دار الخلافه فلوس لكهنو W. 316. S. .8.	و..... هفتاد نہصد سنة في M. 5.
800	„	983	دار الخلافه فلوس لكهنو ضرب M. 9. W. 320. S. .9.	و.... هشتاد نہصد و سنة في ۹۸۳ M. 5.
801	„	984	„ W. 318.	„ ۹۸۴
802	„	„	„ W. 314.	above چہار
803	„	„	bottom line ضرب لكهنو W. 316.	„
804 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W. 147. S. .75.	„
805	„	986	„ W. 316.	„ ۹۸۶

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 806	Lakhnau <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	988	As on No. 800, but M. 25. W. 317.	As on No. 800, but date ۹۸۸
807 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	" W. 154. S. 7.	"
808 809	مالپور Mālpūr	985	فلوس سکہ مالپور (ضرب) W. 311. S. 8.	پنج ہشتاد نہصد ۹۸۵ M. 5.
810	ملتان Multān	37 Di	ملتان س فلو ضرب W. 308. S. 8.	۳۷ الھ دی
811	"	37 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 319.	" اسفندارمز
812	"	38 Far- wardin	" W. 312.	" but year ۳۸, and month فروردین
813	"	4 - Ardibi- hisht	" W. 309.	" but year ۴ -, and month اردی بہشت Pl.
814	"	4 - Āzar	" W. 310.	" اذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 815 816	نارنول Narnol	962	نارنول فلوس ضرب W. 322. S. -87.	و دو شمت نهد ٩٦٢ فی سنه
817 818	”	963	” W. 318.	” ٩٦٣
819	”	964	” W. 325.	” ٩٦٤
820 821	”	965	” W. 320.	” ٩٦٥
822	”	966	” W. 320.	” ٩٦٦
823 824 $\frac{1}{8}$	”	”	” W. 32. S. -5.	”
825	”	967	” W. 310.	” ٩٦٧
826	”	968	” W. 312.	” ٩٦٨
827	”	969	” W. 315.	” ٩٦٩

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 828 $\frac{1}{8}$	نارنول Nārnol	969	As on No. 815. W. 36. S. .5.	As on No. 815, but above ۸۵
829	"	970	" W. 313.	..... هفتاد و نہصد ۹۷۰
830	"	971	" W. 315.	" ۹۷۱
831	"	972	" W. 314.	" ۹۷۲
832	"	973	" W. 319.	" ۹۷۳
833 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	978	" W. 33. S. .45.	" ۹۷۸
834	"	980	M. 5. " W. 312.	..... ہشتاد نہصد ۹۸۰ فی سنہ
835	"	981	M. 5. " W. 315.	" ۹۸۱
836	"	983	M. 5. " W. 308.	" ۹۸۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 837 838	نارنول Narnol	986	As on No. 815. M. 5. W. 314.	As on No. 815, but date ٩٨٦
839	"	988	M. 5. " W. 315.	" ٩٨٨
840	"	1004	M. 5. " W. 312.	.... هزار ١٠٠٤ فی سنه
841	"		In circle with one of dots outside it نارنول فلوس W. 12. S. 35.	Contained as obverse ... ب تار..
<i>Without mint-name</i>				
842		971	بادشاه غازى محمد اكبر جلال الدين M. 28. W. 300. S. 9.	فى عهد الا مير الخامس الدين الديان ٩٧١
843 $\frac{1}{2}$			M. 28. " W. 155. S. 8.	Dateless. "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 844		988	..... فلوس W. 109. S. .65.	..... نہصد ۹۸۸ M. 25.
845 846 847	—	—	..... فلوس W. 130. S. .7.	..... نہصد سنہ
The above four coins are probably poor copies of Akbar's currency.				
848 <i>nigfi</i>		31	In double circle containing one of dots نصف ۳۱ W. 154. S. .8.	Contained as obverse, a symmetrical angular device surrounding an area filled with dots.
849 <i>nigfi</i>		1013	Contained as No. 848. نصف ۱۰۱۳ A fleur-de-lys above. W. 153. S. .7.	"
850 851 852 <i>damrā</i>		33	Contained as No. 848. مر د ۱ W. 76. S. .65.	Contained as obverse الھ ۳۳ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 853 <i>damrī</i>		33	Contained as No. 848. دَمَر W. 39. S. 55.	Contained as obverse اله سنة سنة
854		979	في تاريخ ٩٧٩ W. 29. S. 45.	في تاريخ ٩٧٩
855 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>tanka</i>		45 Dī	In circle تنكه اکبر شاه چهارم حصه W. 159. S. 68.	In circle contained by one of dots ٤٥ اله ماه دی Pl.
856 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>tanka</i>		43 Isfan- dārmuz	تنكه اکبر شاه هشتم حصه W. 73. S. 65.	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ٤٣ اله اسفندارمز
857 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>tanka</i>		46 Ābān	" W. 39. S. 5.	but year ٤٦, and month آبان
The weight shows that this coin is really $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i> .				
858 859 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		44 Ardī- bihisht	تنكه اکبر شاه شانزدهم حصه W. 39. S. 5.	٤٤ اله بهشت اردی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 860 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		44 Tir	As on No. 858. W. 39.	As on No. 858, but month تیر
861 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		" Amar- dād	" W. 38.	" امرداد
862 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		47 Tir	" W. 38.	" but year ۴۷, and month تیر
863 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		" Amar- dād	" W. 38.	" امرداد
864 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		" Dī	" W. 37.	" دی
865 866 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		49 Amar- dād	" W. 36.	" but year ۴۹, and month امرداد
867 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		5—	" W. 31.	" but year ۵—
868 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		4— Dī	" W. 37.	" but month دی
869 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		4—	" W. 38.	"
870 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		—	" W. 38.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 871 ¹ sq.		33	In double square containing one of dots الله أكبر W. 135. S. .7.	Contained as obverse ٣٣ الهه جل جلاله
872 sq.		45	تنكه أكبر شاه ... حصه W. 102. S. .55.	٤٥ الهه
873 sq.		46 Shah- rewar	" W. 100.	٤٦ الهه شهر نور
874 sq.		—	The Kalima. W. 103. S. .6.	أكبر بادشاه ... محمد جلال الدين
<i>Name of mint not clear</i>				
875 $\frac{1}{8}$	?	972	? W. 32. S. .45.	.... ٩٧٢ سنة
876 $\frac{1}{8}$	?	97—	.... فلوس ضرب W. 39. S. .45.	تاريخ ٩٧— سنة

¹ Probably struck from a silver coin die.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 877 $\frac{1}{8}$	?	- 8 Shah- rewar	..... فلوس ضرب W. 37. S. 45.	۸ - الهی شہریور
878	?	?	..... فلوس سکہ W. 296. S. 75.	..... ہشتاد نہصد و
879	Alwar?	965	اکبر بادشاہ محمد غازی جلال الدین فی زمان W. 310. S. 9.	۹۶۵ سنہ خلد اللہ تعالیٰ ملکہ ضرب الو... Pl.
880	Tatta? <i>Dāru-l- fulūs</i>	981	دار الفلوس تتہ ضرب M. 5. W. 317. S. 8.	..... ہشتاد نہصد ۹۸۱ فی ... Pl.
881 ¹	?	967	... دار فلوس ب ۹۶۷ ... و لو... M. 4. W. 307. S. 85.	..... شصت نہصد فی تاریخ و الدین

¹ Compare coins Nos. 602 and 628. This coin in all probability comes from an Oudh mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 882 ¹	?	98—	فلوس سکه درگر W. 306. S. .8.	..... هشتاد نهد ۹۸— M. 5. Pl.
883	?	984	و سر سد کر W. 312. S. .8.	چهار هشتاد نهد
884	?	?	... فلوس W. 299. S. .85.	?
885	?	962	..... فلوس ضرب W. 273. S. 1.	..... شصت نهد ۹۶۲ ... (Reversed.)
886	?	989	..... فلوس M. 5. W. 315. S. .8.	... هشتاد نهد ۹۸۹

¹ This is very like the Bakhar copper coin, but the mint-name on this specimen cannot be read as Bakhar. Cp. Plate II, No. 22 of paper 'Some Copper Coins of Akbar found in the Kangra District', J. A. S. B., 1886.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 887	?	?	<p>خلافة ... و باکر M. 5. W. 312. S. .8.</p>	<p>... هشتاد نہصد ...</p>
888	?	43	<p>In circle contained by one of dots ? س فلو W. 27. S. .45.</p>	<p>Contained as obverse ۴۳ الب Pl.</p>

Accession 2 : IV : 963 (Friday, February 14, 1556).

Death 12 : VI : 1014 (Tuesday, October 15, 1605).

Earliest known coin (*hiṣṭī*) A 966 R 963 Æ 962.

Latest ,, ,, (,,) A 1000 R 1011 Æ 1008.

Earliest known coin (*ilāhī*) A 32 R 30 Æ 31.

Latest ,, ,, (,,) A 51 R 50 Æ 50.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Urdū, Asīr, Ḥājīpūr, Pattan, Sarhind, Katak, Mālpūr.

Æ Urdū, Akbarnagar, Alwar, Elichpūr, Bālāpūr, Bāndhū, Pattan, Chunār, Katak, Gadraula, Mālpūr.

Æ Akbarnagar, Amīrkot, Budāon, Bhakkar, Pattan, Patna, Jalālpūr, Jalālānagar, Khairābād, Sironj, Salīmābād (Ajmer), Sambhal, Katak, Kalānūr, Korā, Kiratpūr, Mānikpūr, Mānghar, Madankot, Mirtha.

IV

JAHĀNGĪR

A. H. 1014-1037.

A. D. 1605-1628.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 889	اجمیر Ajmer	1023 9	<p>Emperor, his head crowned with a halo, seated on a throne to left, with goblet in his right hand.</p> <p>To right</p> <p>قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر</p> <p>To left</p> <p>شبه حضرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>W. 165. S. .8.</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر</p> <p>.....</p> <p>معین : The sun : اجمیر یا ۹ : surrounded : ۱۰۲۳ سنه : by its rays : ضرب</p> <p>ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر</p> <p>Pl.</p>

The two Persian couplets are as follows :

قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر
شبه حضرت شاه جهانگیر

‘Destiny has pictured on coin of gold
The likeness of His Majesty King Jahāngīr.’

حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر
ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر

‘The letters in the names of Jahāngīr and of the supreme God
From the first day to the last are equal in value.’

Reckoning by the Abjad, the words جهانگیر and اکبر are each equal to 289.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 890	اجمیر Ajmer	1025 11	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>ین د پناه شاه در اجمیر سکه زد بنر این</p> <p>W. 163. S. .85.</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>اکبر ابن نگیر بادشاه چهار نور الدین شاه ۱۰۲۵</p> <p>Pl.</p>
891	احمدآباد Aḥmad- ābād	1033 18	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>الهی تا جهان (جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه) باشد روان باد</p> <p>W. 169. S. .8.</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>بشرق و غرب (۱۰۳۳ ۱۸) سنة جلوس سنة مهر احمدآباد</p>

این سکه زد بنر در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

‘The Shāh, asylum of the faith, struck this coin on gold in Ajmer,
King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar.’

الهی تا جهان باشد روان باد
بشرق و غرب مهر احمدآباد

‘O God, while the world endures, may current be
In East and West the stamp of Aḥmadābād.’

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 892	آگرہ Āgra	1017 3	On flowered field پناه گیتی آگرہ خسرو شہر سکہ زد در ۱۰۱۷ W. 202. S. 1.1.	On flowered field بادشاہ اکبر نگیر ابن جہانگیر نور الدین شاہ
893	”	1018 5	” ۱۰۱۸ W. 210. S. 1.1.	” ۵
894 ¹ sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Ābān	In square contained by a triple square of lines and dots, the intermediate space being filled by geometrical designs, on a flowered field زد ظل الہ سکہ در مہ ابان بآگرہ W. 210. S. -9.	As on obverse اکبر بادشاہ نگیر ابن جہانگیر شاہ نور الدین ۱۰۱۹

Pl.

¹ This coin is of high artistic merit. Mr. Nelson Wright regards the coins of the year A. H. 1019 as marking the culminating point of excellence in the Mughal series.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 895	آگرہ Āgra	1020 6 Farwardin	In multifoil area surrounded by a double circle, on flowered field چون اختر گشت زر آگرہ فروزان بفرودین ۶	As on obverse اکبر شاہ شاہ جهانگیر ابن ۶ زر نور ۱۰۲۰ Pl.
			W. 218. (Looped.) S. 1.	
			بفرودین زر آگرہ فروزان گشت چون اختر زر نور سکہ شاہ جهانگیر ابن شاہ اکبر 'In Farwardin the gold of Āgra became luminous like a star, By the light of the stamp of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Shāh.'	
896	„	1020 6 Āzar	In multifoil mihrabi area, on flowered field اکبر شاہ نگیر نور الدین جہا W. 168. S. .95.	Inside double multifoil design surrounded by triple circle, on flowered field ۶ ماہ اذر الہم ۱۰۲۰ آگرہ سنہ ضرب
897	„	1020 6 Di	In multifoil regular polygonal figure inscribed within triple circle, as on No. 896. W. 168. S. .98.	In hexagonal multifoil figure within triple circle ۶ ماہ دی الہم ضرب آگرہ ۱۰۲۰ سنہ
898	„	1021 6 Isfandārmuz	In circle within triple circle, the intermediate space filled with a floral design نگیر شاہ اکبر شاہ ۶ نور الدین W. 168. S. .95.	In octagon formed by the superimposition of one square diagonally on another, on flowered field ماہ اسفندارمز الہم ۶ ضرب آگرہ ۱۰۲۱ سنہ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 899	آگرہ Āgra	1021 7 Far-wardi	Within scroll design inscribed in a circle, as on No. 898. W. 168. S. .95.	In octagonal scroll design inscribed in the usual triple circle ماه فروردی الهی ۱۰۲۱ ضرب آگرہ ۷ سنه
900	„	1022 8 Di	Within triple circle, on flowered field, as on No. 896. W. 168. S. .95.	Contained as obverse ضرب آگرہ الهی ماه دی ۸ سنه ۱۰۲۲
901 ¹ sq.	„	— 12 Tir	In square نگیر شاه اکبر شاه چہ نور الدین W. 174. S. .7.	In square ماه تیر الهی ضرب آگرہ ۱۲ سنه ۱۰۲۰—
902	„	1027 12 Bah-man	In triple circle, as on No. 896. W. 168. S. .9.	Contained as obverse ضرب آگرہ الهی ماه بهمن ۱۲ سنه ۱۰۲۷
903	„	„ 13 Amar-dād	As on No. 902. W. 168. S. .9.	As on No. 902, but month امرداد and regnal year ۱۳

¹ The square Āgra mohars of Jahāngīr are often forged. I am doubtful as to the genuineness of this specimen.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 904	آگرہ Āgra	1027 13 Shah-rewar	As on No. 902. W. 167. S. .85.	As on No. 902, but month شہریور and regnal year ۱۳
905	"	" 13 Mihr	" W. 168. S. .85.	" مہر
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
906 Taurus	"	1028 14	Within double circle containing one of dots شاہ اکبر از جہانگیر شاہ ۱۰۲۸ سکہ آگرہ داد زینت زر ۱۴ W. 164. S. .85.	In rayed circle, bull standing to left. Pl.
907 Gemini	"	1027 13	شاہ اکبر از جہانگیر شاہ یافت ۱۰۲۷ در آگرہ روے زیور W. 168. S. .85.	In rayed circle, the Twins embracing one another. Pl.
			سکہ آگرہ داد زینت زر از جہانگیر شاہ شاہ اکبر 'The stamp of Āgra gave ornament to gold Through Jahāngīr Shāh, son of Shāh Akbar.' یافت در آگرہ روے زر زیور از جہانگیر شاہ شاہ اکبر 'In Āgra, the face of gold obtained beauty From Jahāngīr Shāh, son of Shāh Akbar.'	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 908 Sagit- tarius	آگرہ Āgra	1032 17	As on No. 907. W. 168. S. .8. (Looped.)	In rayed circle, centaur galloping to left and shooting arrows behind him. Pl.
909	برہانپور Burhān- pūr	17 Far- wardī	In circle on flowered field شاہ اکبر نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین W. 168. S. .65.	As on obverse ماه فروردی الہی برہانپور ب ضرب ۱۷
910	تتہ Tatta	1033 19 Amar- dād	اکبر شاہ نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین W. 168. S. .7.	ماه امرداد الہی ۱۹ تتہ ۱۰۳۳ ضرب
911	دہلی Dehlī	1015	مہر و ماہ نورانی ساخت نورانی روی زرا ہل ۱۰۱۵ ضرب د W. 202. S. .75.	شاہ ابن اکبر باد نگیر نور الدین جہا شاہ Pl.

روی زرا ساخت نورانی بزنگ مہر و ماہ
شاہ نور الدین جہانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاہ
'Made the face of gold shining with the hues of the sun and moon,
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 912	دهلی Dehli	1035 21	In double circle, containing one of dots جہانگیر شاہ ۲۱ فستح و نصرت W. 167. S. -75.	Contained as on obverse الہ لطف زد از فیض ہل بد ۱۰۳۵ Pl.
			زر فستح و نصرت جہانگیر شاہ بدہلی زد از فیض لطف الہ 'King Jahāngīr gold of conquest and victory Struck at Dehli by grace and loving-kindness of God.'	
913	لاہور Lāhor	1015 1	On flowered field اللہ لا الہ الا محمد رسول اللہ لاہور ۱۰۱۵ ضرب W. 202. S. -9.	In double circle containing one of dots, on flowered field غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سنہ
914	„	„ 1	Contained as on No. 913, on flowered field برنگ مہر و ماہ نے زر را ساخت نورا لاہور رو ۱۰۱۵ ضرب W. 202. S. -9.	Situate as obverse شاہ ابن اکبر باد نگیر نور الدین جہا شاہ سنہ ۱
			Couplet as on No. 911.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 915 sq.	لاهور Lāhor	1015 2	In triple square, as on No. 914. ۱۰۱۵ W. 201. S. .8.	In triple square, as on No. 914. ۲
916 sq.	„	1016 3	As on No. 915. ۱۰۱۶ W. 201. S. .85.	As on No. 915. ۳ Pl.
917	„	1028 14	In double circle contain- ing one of dots, on flowered field همیشه ۱۰۲۸ بادا بروے سکہ لاهور W. 168. S. .8.	Situate as obverse ز نام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر ۱۴ نور سنه Pl.
همیشه بادا بروے سکہ لاهور ز نام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر نور 'Ever on the face of the money of Lāhor may there be Light by the name of Shāh Jahāngīr, Shāh Akbar's son.'				
918	مندو Mandū	1026 12	In triple circle, on flowered field دهد بنور جہا نی و مہ پر تو مہر ۱۲ چو سنہ W. 167. S. .8.	Situate as obverse ز نام شاه جهانگیر سکہ مندو ۱۰۲۶ Pl.
بنور جہا نی دہد پر تو چو مہر و ماہ سکہ مندو ز نام جهانگیر شاه 'With light of the world gave rays like the sun and moon, Coin of Mandū by the name of Jahāngīr Shāh.'				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 919	احمدآباد Aḥmad- ābād	1037 2 -	<p><i>With name of Nūr Jahān</i></p> <p>بحکم شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>{ ۱۰۳۷ ۲ - } { سنه جلوس سنه }</p> <p>یافت صد زیور</p> <p>W. 183. S. -8. (Looped.)</p>	<p>بنام نور جهان</p> <p>{ ضرب احمدآباد }</p> <p>بادشاه بیگم زر</p> <p>Pl.</p>
<i>Æ</i> 920	اجمیر Ajmer	1021 9	<p>In quadruple circle</p> <p>جهان جمیر فروز با گشت ۹ سکه زر</p> <p>W. 174. S. -85.</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>اکبره شا نگیر شاه جهان ز نور نام ۱۰۲۱</p> <p>Pl.</p>
			<p>بحکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور</p> <p>بنام نور جهان بادشاه بیگم زر</p> <p>‘By order of King Jahāngīr a hundred beauties gained Gold by the name of the empress Nūr Jahān.’</p>	
			<p>جهان فروز باجمیر گشت سکه زر</p> <p>ز نور نام جهانگیر شاه اکبر</p> <p>‘This golden coin became world-illuminating in Ajmer, By the light of the name of Jahāngīr Shāh, son of Shāh Akbar.’</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 921 922	احمدآباد Aḥmad- ābād	50 ¹ Āzar	<p><i>In name of Salīm</i></p> <p>مالك الملك سكة زد بر زر ضرب احمدآباد</p> <p>W. 174. S. .8.</p>	<p>سليم ن شاه سلطا اکبر شاه اذر ه.</p> <p>Pl.</p>
			<p>مالك الملك سكة زد بر زر سليم شاه سلطان شاه اکبر</p> <p>‘The lord of the country struck coin on gold, Salīm Shāh, Sultan, son of Shāh Akbar.’</p>	
923	”	” Dī	As on No. 921. W. 172.	As on No. 921, but month دی
924	”	” Bah- man	W. 170. ”	” بهمن
925	”	2 ¹ Khūr- dād	W. 174. ”	” but year ۲, and month خورداد
926	”	” Tir	W. 173. ”	” تیر
927	”	1015 2	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ احمدآباد ضرب W. 212. S. .8.	غاز جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین ۲ سنة

¹ For a discussion as to the significance of these dates, see Papers in *J.A.S.B.*, Num. Supp., I, X, and XII.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 928	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1016 2	As on No. 927, but ۱۰۱۶ W. 215. S. .8.	As on No. 927. ۲
929	”	— 4	اله ت از عنایا اباد احمد سکه زد در W. 220. S. .9.	بادشاه اکبر نگیر ابن جهان نور الدین شاه
			<p>سکه زد در احمدآباد از عنایات اله شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه</p> <p>‘Struck coin in Ahmadābād by the bounties of God, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar.’</p>	
930	”	1018 5	As on No. 929, but date ۱۰۱۸ at bottom of coin. W. 218. S. .9.	As on No. 929. ۵
931	”	1019 6	” ۱۰۱۹ W. 218.	” ۶
932	”	1021 Mihir	اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جهان نور الدین W. 172. S. .8.	ماه مهر اله ۱۰۲۱ احمد اباد ضرب
933	”	1022 8 Tir	As on No. 932. W. 175.	ماه تیر اله ۱۰۲۲ احمد اباد ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 934	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1022 Āzar	As on No. 932. W. 176.	ماه اذر الهی احمد آباد ۱۰۲۲ ضرب
935	„	1024 Shah- rewar	بنام شاه نور الدین چهار تگیر ۱۰۲۴ W. 175.	ماه شهریور الهی مزین باد احمد آباد ضرب
936	„	1026 Āzar	As on No. 935. ۱۰۲۶ W. 176.	As on No. 935, but month اذر
937	„	1027 12	In triple circle باد روان همیشه کشور این زر بهفت ضرب احمدآباد W. 174. S. 9.	Contained as obverse جهان بادشاه نام جهانگیر ۱۰۲۷ ز نقش ۱۲ سنة جلوس
			Pl. بهفت کشور این زر همیشه باد روان ز نقش نام جهانگیر بادشاه جهان 'In the seven climes for ever may this gold be current, Through the decoration of the name of Jahāngīr, emperor of the world.'	
938	„	1027	As on No. 937. ۱۰۲۷ W. 168.	As on No. 937.
939	„	„ 13	As on No. 929. ۱۰۲۷ W. 174.	As on No. 929, but ۱۳ سنة to left of second line.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 940	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1030 15	As on No. 939. ۱۰۳۰ W. 175.	As on No. 939. ۱۰
941	"	1031 16	" ۱۰۳۱ W. 175.	" ۱۶
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
942 Ram	"	1027 13	بادشاه ۱۰۲۷ اکبر جهانگیر بادشاه ب ضر احمدآباد W. 171. S. -8.	In triple circle, a ram sitting to left; behind it the rising sun. In exergue ۱۳ سنه جلوس Pl.
943 Bull	"	"	As on No. 942. W. 174. S. -75.	Forepart of bull, charging to right; behind it the rising sun. In exergue ۱۳ سنه جلوس Pl.
944 Crab	"	"	اکبر شهنشاه نگیرشاه جهانگیر را داد زیور آباد احمد ۱۰۲۷ زر W. 174. S. -85.	In triple circle, a crab, with sun and stars in back- ground. In exergue ۱۳ سنه Pl.
زر احمدآباد را داد زیور جهانگیر شاه شهنشاه اکبر 'Gave beauties to the gold of Ahmadābād, Jahāngīr Shāh, son of the Shāh of Shāhs Akbar.'				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 945 Lion	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1027 13	As on No. 944. ۱۰۲۷ W. 172. S. .8.	In triple circle, a lion standing to left with up-lifted paw; behind it the sun. In exergue ۱۳ سنه جلوس Pl.
946	احمدنگر Ahmad- nagar	1027	The Kalima, and احمد ۱۰۲۷ ضرب نگر W. 175. S. .75.	غازی جهانگیر باد
947 948	”	—	The Kalima, and احمد نگر ضرب W. 176. S. .8.	غازی جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین Pl.
949	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1014	The Kalima, and ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۰۱۴ W. 171. (Worn.) S. .8.	As on No. 948.
950	”	1016	مهر و ماه نگار ساخت نورا بر روی زر را نه ۱۰۱۶ ضرب اکبرنگر W. 210. S. .8.	شاه ابن اکبر باد نگار نور الدین جهاد
			Couplet as on No. 911.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 951	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1017 Tir	With arabesque design اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جه نور الدین W. 176. S. -8.	In octagonsurrounded by arabesques ماه تیر المہ اکبرنگر ۱۰۱۷ ضرب
952	„	1024 Far-wardi	As on No. 951. W. 172. S. -75.	As on No. 951, but month فروردی, and year ۱۰۲۴
953	„	13 Far-wardi	M. 37. „ W. 174.	فروردی ۱۳ M. 3.
954	„	18 Di	M. 37. „ W. 173.	دی ۱۸ M. 3.
955	„	20 Amar-dād	M. 37. „ W. 175.	امرداد ۲۰ M. 36.
956	„	22 Khūr-dād	„ W. 175.	خورداد ۲۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 957 958	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	—	بارگاہ گردون شاه نگرزد اکبر سکه در W. 178.	In double circle ... اکبر نگیر بن جہا نور الدین شاه Pl.
			سکه در اکبرنگرزد شاه گردون بارگاہ شاه نور الدین جهانگیر بن اکبر بادشاہ 'Struck coin in Akbarnagar, with his Court like the Heavens, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar.'	
959	آگرہ Agra	1014 1	On a flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۰۱۴ آگرہ ضرب W. 210. S. 85.	On flowered field. غازی جهانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سنہ Pl.
960	„	1015 1	As on No. 959. ۱۰۱۵ W. 209. S. 85.	As on No. 959.
961	„	„ 2	„ ۱۰۱۵ W. 210. S. 9.	„ ۲
962	„	1017 4	As on No. 892. ۱۰۱۷ W. 220. S. 1.	As on No. 892. ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 963 sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Isfan- dārmuz	On flowered field, bounded by a triple square, in a multifoil circular figure در آگرہ زد بر زر سکہ را این ار مز در اسفند ۵ W. 220. S. .75.	Situate as obverse شاہ اکبر نگیر ابن چہ زمان شاہ شہنشاہ ۱۰۱۹ Pl.
			<p>در اسفندارمز این سکہ را در آگرہ زد بر زر شہنشاہ زمان شاہ جہانگیر ابن شاہ اکبر</p> <p>'In Isfandārmuz struck this coin on gold in Āgra, King of kings of the age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.'</p> <p>Cp. Coins Nos. 1100 and 1103.</p>	
964 sq.	„	6	In inner foliated square, contained in an outersquare, on flowered field اکبر شاہ شہ جہانگیر W. 170. S. .85.	In inner square with small arch in middle of each side, its sides produced to meet those of an outer square, on flowered field ۶ سنہ آگرہ ضرب Pl.
965 sq.	„	1022 8 Ardī- bihisht	Within quadruple square نگیر شاہ اکبر شاہ چہ نور الدین W. 175. S. .8.	Situate as obverse بہشت ماہ اردی الہم ضرب آگرہ ۸ سنہ ۱۰۲۲
966	„	1022 8 Amar- dād	Within quadruple circle, as on No. 965. W. 167. S. 1.	Within quadruple circle, as on No. 965. امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 967 sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1022 8 Shah- rewar	As on No. 965. W. 173.	As on No. 965. شہر پور
968 sq.	„	1023 9 Dī	As on No. 965. W. 156. S. .75.	As on No. 965. ۱۰۲۳ ۹ دی
969	„	1025 11 Khūr- dād	Within double circle, as on No. 965. W. 176. S. .85.	In double circle, as on No. 965. ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ خورداد
970 sq.	„	„ Tir	As on No. 965. W. 175. S. .75.	As on No. 965. ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
971	„	„ Āzar	but circular. „ W. 168. S. .9.	„ آذر
972 sq.	„	1026 12 Tir	„ W. 173. S. .75.	„ ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ تیر
973 sq.	„	„ Ābān	„ W. 175. S. .75.	„ آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 974	آگرہ Āgra	1032 17	In triple circle زر زبور در آگرہ رو یافت ۱۰۳۲ W. 175. S. .85.	In triple circle اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جہا از Pl.
975	"	" 18	" ۱۰۳۲ W. 174. S. .8.	" ۱۸ Pl.
976	الہ آباد Ilahābād		هميشه نور زر سکه الہ آباد W. 176. S. .75.	ز نام شاه جہانگیر شاه اکبر باد Pl.
977 978	ایلچپور Elichpūr	1016	The Kalima. W. 175. S. .75.	نور الدین محمد جہانگیر بادشاہ غاز ضرب ایلچپور Pl.

یافت در آگرہ روے زر زبور
از جہانگیر شاه شاه اکبر
'The face of gold gained beauty in Āgra
From Jahāngīr Shāh, son of Shāh Akbar.'

'May the light of the gold of the stamp of Ilahābād
ever be
From the name of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Shāh.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 979	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	—	The Kalima, and ضرب برهانپور W. 205. S. .85.	غازی جهانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
980	„	—	دین پناہ شہر برهانپور شہر سکہ زد در W. 220. S. .85.	بادشاہ اکبر نگیر ابن جہا نور الدین شاہ
Pl.				
سکہ زد در شہر برهانپور شاہ دین پناہ شاہ نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاہ				
‘Struck coin in the city of Burhānpūr, the king, religion’s refuge, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar.’				
981	„	—	As on No. 980. W. 176. S. .8.	As on No. 980.
982	„	6 Ābān	On flowered field شاہ اکبر نگیر شاہ جہا نور الدین W. 175. S. .75.	On flowered field (ماہ) ابان الہ ۶ برهانپور ب ضر
983	„	11 Tir	„ W. 176.	„ 11 تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 984	برہانپور Burhān-pūr	15 Ardi-bihisht	As on No. 982. W. 174.	As on No. 982, but date ۱۰, and month اردی بہشت
985	„	1037 22 Mihr	but date rr " to left of last line. W. 176.	„ مہر and date ۱۰۳۷ to left of last line.
986	„	„ Āzar	„ W. 175.	but date rr " to left of last line, and month اذر
987	پتنہ Patna	1014 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۰۱۴ پتنہ ضرب W. 211. S. 95.	Situate as obverse غازی جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سنہ Pl.
988	„	1021 7 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	In triple circle اکبر شاہ شاہ نگیر نور الدین جہا W. 170. S. 85.	Contained as obverse ماہ خور داد الہ ۱۰۲۱ ۷ پتنہ ضرب M. 6.
989	„	„ Ābān	As on No. 988. W. 175.	As on No. 988. آبان M. 6.
990	„	1025 Dī	„ W. 178.	„ ۱۰۲۵ دی M. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 991	پتنه Patna	1027 13 Ābān	As on No. 988. W. 170.	As on No. 988. ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آبان
992 993	"	" Āzar	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آذر M. 8.
994	"	1028 14 Ardi- bihisht	" W. 178.	" ۱۰۲۸ ۱۴ اردی بهشت M. 19.
995	"	" Khūr- dād	" W. 173.	" خورداد M. 8.
996	"	1030 15 Āzar	" W. 168.	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۵ آذر
997	"	" 16 Far- wardīn	" W. 165.	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۶ فروردین
998	"	1031 17 Amar- dād	" W. 172.	" ۱۰۳۱ ۱۷ امرداد
999	"	1034 19 Bah- man	" W. 172.	" ۱۰۳۴ ۱۹ بهمن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1000	پتنہ Patna	1036 22 Tir	As on No. 988. W. 170.	As on No. 988. ۱۰۳۶ ۲۲ تیر
1001 $\frac{1}{2}$	پنج نگر Panjnagar	—	The Kalima, and پنج نگر W. 86. S. .6.	غازی جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد Pl.
1002	تٹہ Tatta	1015 2	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ ضرب تٹہ W. 210. S. .8.	In triple circle, as No. 987. ۳
1003	”	1016 3	” ۱۰۱۶ W. 207. S. .8.	” ۳
1004	”	1017 4	” ۱۰۱۷ W. 209. S. .9.	” ۴
1005	”	1018 5	” ۱۰۱۸ W. 208.	” ۵
1006	”	1019 5	” ۱۰۱۹ W. 209.	” ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 1007	تته Tatta	1025 11 Āzar	اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جہا نور الدین W. 176. S. -75.	۱۱ ماه اذر الہ تته ۱۰۲۵ ضرب
1008	"	1027 12 Dī	" W. 171.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۲ دی
1009	"	" 13 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ خورداد
1010	"	" 13 Mihr	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ مہر
1011	"	15 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 169.	ماه خورداد الہ تته ۱۵ ضرب
1012	"	17 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 174.	" ۱۷ اسفندارمز
1013	"	18 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	" W. 176.	" ۱۸ خورداد
1014	"	20 Ardī- bihisht	" W. 175	" ۲۰ اردی بہشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1022	دهلی Dehlī	1021 17 Dī	As on No. 1017. W. 175.	As on No. 1021, but ۱۰۲۱ ۱۷ دی
1023	”	1022 8 Amar- dād	” W. 176.	” ۱۰۲۲ امرداد
1024	”	1024 9 Bah- man	” W. 175.	” ۱۰۲۴ ۹ بهمن
1025	”	1025 Amar- dād	” W. 173.	” ۱۰۲۵ امرداد
1026	”	1033 Far- wardī	” W. 168.	فروردی الهی دهلی ۱۰۳۳ ضرب
1027	”	” Ābān	” W. 170.	As on No. 1026. ابان
1028	”	1035 <u>Khūr</u> - dād	” W. 172.	” ۱۰۳۵ خورداد
1029	”	1036 Far- wardī	” W. 176.	” ۱۰۳۶ فروردی
1030	”	” Dī	” W. 177.	” ۱۰۳۶ دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1031	دهلی Dehli	1037 Mihir	As on No. 1017. W. 176.	As on No. 1026, but ۱۰۳۷ مهر
1032	سورت Sūrat	17 Ābān	نور الدین جہا بادشاہ نگیر W. 175. S. .8.	ماہ ابان الہی ۱۷ سنہ سورت ضرب
1033	„	— Bah- man	As on No. 1032. W. 176. S. .8.	As on No. 1032, but month بہمن Pl.
1034	ظفرنگر Zafar- nagar	—	The Kalima, and ظفرنگر ضرب W. 173. S. .75.	.... جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد Pl.
1035	قندھار Qandahār	1020	The Kalima, and قندھار ۱۰۲۰ ضرب W. 210. S. .8.	In double circle, as on No. 987.
1036	„	1021 7	شا ابن اکبر باد نگیر نور الدین جہا شاہ W. 209. S. .85. Couplet as on No. 911.	برنگ مهر و ماہ نے زرا ساخت نوراے ضرب قندھار رو

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1037	قندهار Qandahār	1023 8 Isfan- dārmuz	On flowered field شاه اکبر نگیر شاه چهار نور الدین W. 176. S. 85.	In double circle, on flowered field ماه اسفند از مهر قندهار ضرب ۸ سنة ۱۰۲۳
1038	"	" 9 Khūr- dād	" W. 177.	" but year ۱ and month خورداد
1039	"	9 Tir	" W. 176.	" 9 تیر
1040	"	9 Shah- rewar	" W. 176.	" 9 شهریور
1041	"	9 Mihr	" W. 172.	" 9 مهر
1042	"	1023 9 Āzar	" W. 176.	" ۱۰۲۳ 9 آذر
1043	"	9 Dī	" W. 174.	" 9 دی
1044 1045	"	10 Khūr- dād	" W. 170.	" 10 خورداد
1046	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 175.	" 10 شهریور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1047	قندهار Qandahār	10 Mīhr	As on No. 1037. W. 177.	As on No. 1037, but date ۱۰ مهر
1048	"	" Dī	" W. 174.	" ۱۰ دی
1049	"	" Bah- man	" W. 175.	" ۱۰ بهمن
1050	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 170.	" ۱۰ اسفندارمز
1051	"	11 Far- wardī	" W. 172.	" ۱۱ فروردی
1052	"	1025 11 Tīr	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
1053	"	11 Ābān	" W. 174.	" ۱۱ آبان
1054	"	1025 11	۱۰۲۵ سکه قندهار شد دلخواه W. 172. S. 75.	شاه اکبر ۱۱ شاه سنه نگیر از جها

سکه قندهار شد دلخواه
از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه

'The coin of Qandahār became attractive
Through Jahāngīr Shāh, son of Akbar Shāh.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1055	قندهار Qandahār	1026 12	As on No. 1054. I. ۲۶ W. 176.	As on No. 1054. I ۲
1056	”	1027 12	” I. ۲۷ W. 175.	” I ۲
1057	”	” 13	” I. ۲۷ W. 167.	” I ۳
1058 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”	” I. ۲۷ W. 84. S. 65.	” I ۳
1059	”	1028 13	” I. ۲۸ W. 174.	” I ۳
1060 1061	”	” 14	” I. ۲۸ W. 178.	” I ۴
1062 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”	” I. ۲۸ W. 89. S. 65.	” I ۴
1063	”	1029 14	” I. ۲۹ W. 177.	” I ۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1064	قندهار Qandahār	1029 15	As on No. 1054. ۱۰۲۹ W. 178.	As on No. 1054, but date ۱۵
1065	”	1030 15	” ۱۰۳۰. W. 178.	” ۱۵
1066	”	” 18	” ۱۰۳۰. W. 175.	” ۱۶
1067	”	1031 17	” ۱۰۳۱ W. 176.	” ۱۷
1068 ¹ $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	1014 1 Amar- dād	In circle the Kalima, and کابل ۱۰۱۴ ضرب W. 115. S. .75.	In circle غازی جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین ۱۰۱۵ سنة ۱ امرداد
1069 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	1015 1	” ۱۰۱۵ W. 115. S. .75.	In double circle غازی جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین ۱ سنة

Pl.

¹ This strange coin bears dates 1014 and 1015, and also the month Amardād, but is not of the Ilāhī types. It, and the two following coins, must be halves of heavy rupees.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 1070 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	—	As on No. 1068, but cut. W. 101. S. .75.	As on No. 1069.
1071 ¹ $\frac{1}{2}$	„	4	In double circle سليم شاه کابل ۴ ضرب W. 87. S. .7.	In quadruple circle ابدأ ملکه الله خلد Pl.
			<p>خلد الله ملکه ابدأ</p> <p>‘May God perpetuate his kingdom for ever.’</p>	
1072	„	1020 6	As on No. 892, but کابل in place of اگر and date ۱۰۲۰. W. 220. S. .95.	As on No. 892. ۷ Pl.
1073	„	1027 Bah- man	In circle بادشاه اکبر ۱۰۲۷ نگیر ابن جها نور الدين W. 174. S. .85.	In triple circle ماء بهمن اله کابل ضرب

¹ Mr. Rodgers read the obverse inscription on this interesting coin, which is still unique, as ضرب کابل جهانگیر شاه سليم, but I think there can be no doubt that my emendation is correct.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1074	کشمیر Kashmir	1019	<p>مہر و ماہ نگین ساخت نورا روی زرا نے بر ۱۰۱۹ کشمیر</p> <p>W. 210. S. .8.</p> <p>Couplet as on No. 911.</p>	<p>شاہ ابن اکبر باد نگین نور الدین جہا شاہ</p>
1075	”	1020	<p>” ۱۰۲۰</p> <p>W. 209. S. .85.</p>	”
1076 1077	”	1021	<p>” ۱۰۲۱</p> <p>W. 210.</p>	”
1078	”	1022 8 Ardi- bihisht	<p>نگیر شاہ اکبر شاہ جہا نور الدین</p> <p>W. 175. S. .8.</p>	<p>بہشت ماہ اردی الہ ۸ سنہ کشمیر ۱۰۲۲ ضرب</p>
1079	”	” Shah- rewar	<p>”</p> <p>W. 178.</p>	” شہر پور
1080	”	” Mihir	<p>”</p> <p>W. 174.</p>	” مہر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1081	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 8 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 1078. W. 170.	As on No. 1078, but date ۱۰۲۳ اسفندارمز
1082	"	" 9 Tīr	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۳ ۹ تیر
1083	"	1024 10 Āzar	" W. 174.	" ۱۰۲۴ ۱۰ اذر
1084	"	1026 12 Far- wardīn	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ فروردین
1085	"	1027 13 Āzar	" W. 172.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ اذر
1086	"	1031 17 Far- wardī	" W. 174.	" ۱۰۳۱ ۱۷ فروردی
1087	لاهور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ لاهور ضرب W. 210. S. 1.	Situate as obverse غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سنة

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1088 1089	لاهور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field برنگ مهر و ماه نے زر را ساخت نورا ضرب لاهور ۱۰۱۵ رو W. 211. S. 1. Couplet as on No. 911.	Situate as obverse شاه ابن اکبر باد نگیر نور الدین جہا ش سنہ ۱
1090 sq.	„	„ 2	In triple square, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ضرب ۱۰۱۵ لاهور W. 211. S. .9.	Situate as obverse سنہ ۲ غاز جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
1091 sq.	„	1016 2	In triple square, on flowered field, as on No. 1088. ۱۰۱۶ W. 210. S. .95.	Situate as obverse, in- scription as on No. 1088. ۲
1092 sq.	„	1017 3	As on No. 1091. ۱۰۱۷ W. 210. S. .9.	As on No. 1091. ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1093	لاهور Lāhor	1017 3	In triple circle, on flowered field دور بود در تا فلک باد روان بدهر ۳ W. 221. S. 1.	Situate as obverse نگیر جهان بنام شاه ۱۰۱۷ سکه لاهور
1094	”	” 4	As on No. 1093. ۴ W. 220.	As on No. 1093. ۱۰۱۷
1095 1096	”	1018 5	” ۵ W. 220.	” ۱۰۱۸
1097	”	1019 5	” ۵ W. 220.	” ۱۰۱۹

بدهر باد روان تا فلک بود در دور
 بنام شاه جهانگیر سکه لاهور

 'As long as the heavens revolve, in the world may
 current be
 In the name of Shāh Jahāngīr the money of Lāhor.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1098 ¹ 1099	لاهور Lāhor	1019 5 Bah- man	<p>Within circular ornamentation, on flowered field</p> <p>زر لاهور شده چون مه انور در ماه بهمن ه</p> <p>W. 218. S. 1.</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>نگین شاه کبر نور الدین جہا شہ بدور ۱۰۱۹</p>
			<p>Pl.</p> <p>در ماه بهمن چون مه انور شد زر لاهور بدور شاه نور الدین جہانگیر ابن شاه اکبر</p> <p>‘In the month of Bahman the gold of Lāhor became like the shining moon, In the reign of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.’</p>	
1100 1101 sq.	”	” Isfan- dārmuz	<p>Within foliated diamond, contained in a triple square, the intermediate spaces filled symmetrically with four arabesques</p> <p>زد بر زر در لاهور سکه در اسفندارمز این</p> <p>W. 219. S. 9.</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جہانگیر ابن شہ شہنشاہ امم ۱۰۱۹</p>
			<p>در اسفندارمز این سکه در لاهور زد بر زر شہنشاہ امم شاه جہانگیر ابن شاه اکبر</p> <p>‘In Isfandārmuz struck this coin in Lāhor on gold, King of kings of the nations, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Ākbar.’</p>	

¹ Commencing from the month Bahman of the fifth regnal year, we have heavy Lāhor rupees issuing every month, alternately round and square, and each bearing a different couplet. These continue till month Tir of the sixth regnal year, and are all represented in the Lāhor Museum except the very rare round rupee of month *Khūrdād*. In Amardād begins a long series of round rupees of the usual *Ilāhī* type, and of the ordinary weight and size.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>Æ 1102</p>	<p>لاهور Lāhor</p>	<p>1020 6 Far- wardīn</p>	<p>Within triple square, sur- rounded by scroll-work</p> <p>زر لاهور بفروردین شد رشک مه انور ۱۰۲۰.</p> <p>W. 218. S. -9.</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه ز نور سنه ۶</p> <p>Pl.</p>
<p>1103 sq.</p>	<p>”</p>	<p>” Ardi- bihisht</p>	<p>Within symmetrical oct- angular figure, in a triple square, on flowered field</p> <p>بر زر لاهور زد سکه در بهشت این مه ارد ۶۰۱</p> <p>W. 217. S. -8.</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه شهنشاه زمان</p>
			<p>بفروردین زر لاهور شد رشک مه انور ز نور شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر</p> <p>‘In Farwardīn the gold of Lāhor became an object of envy to the shining moon, By the light of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.’</p>	
			<p>مه اردی بهشت این سکه در لاهور زد بر زر شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر</p> <p>‘In the month of Ardībihisht struck this coin in Lāhor on gold, King of kings of the age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.’</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1104 sq.	لاهور Lāhor	6 Tir	In foliated circular figure, within triple square را بر زر سکه در لاهور زد این بمء تیر ۶ W. 217. S. .8.	Situate as obverse اکبر شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه ملك دين پناه
1105	„	„ Amar- dād	In regular octangular figure, within a circle, on flowered field نگیر شاه اکبر شاه جهانگیر نور الدين W. 175. S. .9.	In foliated diamond, sur- rounded by scroll-work, on flowered field ماه امرداد اله لاهور ۶ ضرب
1106	„	„ Mihr	As on No. 1105. W. 175.	As on No. 1105, but month مهر
1107	„	„ Ābān	„ W. 175.	ابان
1108	„	„ Bah- man	„ W. 177.	بهمن
1109	„	„ Isfan- dārmuz	„ W. 175.	اسفندارمز

بمء تیر در لاهور زد این سکه را بر زر
ملك دين پناه شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر
'In month Tir in Lāhor struck this coin on gold,
King and asylum of the faith, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of
Shāh Akbar.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1110	لاهور Lāhor	7 Far-wardīn	As on No. 1105. W. 174.	As on No. 1105, but date √ فروردین
1111	"	" Ardī-bihisht	" W. 176.	" √ اردی بهشت
1112	"	" Khūr-dād	" W. 175.	" √ خورداد
1113	"	" Tīr	" W. 175.	" √ تیر
1114	"	" Shah-rewar	" W. 175.	" √ شهریور
1115	"	" Mīhr	" W. 174.	" √ مهر
1116	"	" Āzar	" W. 175.	" √ اذر
1117	"	" Bah-man	" W. 175.	" √ بهمن
1118 1119	"	" Isfan-dārmuz	" W. 175.	" √ اسفندارمز
1120	"	8 Tīr	" W. 175.	" √ تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1121	لاهور Lāhor	8 Amar- dād	As on No. 1105. W. 177.	As on No. 1105, but date ^ امرداد
1122	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 176.	" ^ شهریور
1123	"	" Mihr	" W. 175.	" ^ مهر
1124	"	" Ābān	" W. 175.	" ^ آبان
1125	"	" Āzar	" W. 175.	" ^ آذر
1126 1127	"	" Dī	" W. 173.	" ^ دی
1128	"	8 Bah- man	" W. 175.	" ^ بهمن
1129 ¹	"	9 Fār- wardin	" W. 175.	" 9 فروردین
1130	"	" Ardi- bihisht	" W. 175.	" 9 اردی بهشت
1131	"	" Khūr- dād	" W. 178.	" 9 خورداد

¹ Every month of the ninth year is represented.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1132	لاهور Lāhor	9 Tir	As on No. 1105. W. 178.	As on No. 1105, but date 9 تیر
1133	"	" Amar- dād	" W. 175.	" 9 امرداد
1134	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 171.	" 9 شهریور
1135	"	" Mihr	" W. 173.	" 9 مهر
1136	"	" Ābān	" W. 175.	" 9 آبان
1137	"	" Āzar	" W. 177.	" 9 آذر
1138	"	" Dī	" W. 176.	" 9 دی
1139	"	" Bah- man	" W. 173.	" 9 بهمن
1140	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 173.	" 9 اسفندارمز
1141	"	10 Far- wardīn	" W. 175.	" 10 فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1142	لاهور Lahor	10 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 1105. W. 178.	As on No. 1105, but date ۱۰ اردی بهشت
1143	"	" Khūr- dād	" W. 174.	" ۱۰ خورداد
1144	"	" Tīr	" W. 178.	" ۱۰ تیر
1145	"	" Mihr	" W. 178.	" ۱۰ مهر
1146	"	" Ābān	" W. 175.	" ۱۰ آبان
1147	"	" Āzar	" W. 175.	" ۱۰ آذر
1148	"	" Dī	" W. 173.	" ۱۰ دی
1149	"	" Bah- man	" W. 178.	" ۱۰ بهمن
1150	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 178.	" ۱۰ اسفندارمز
1151	"	11 Ardī- bihisht	" W. 178.	" ۱۱ اردی بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1152	لاهور Lāhor	11 Khūr- dād	As on No. 1105. W. 177.	As on No. 1105, but date 11 خورداد
1153	"	" Bah- man	" W. 170.	" 11 بهمن
1154	"	1025 11	In circle on flowered field همیشه ۱۰۲۵ بادا بر رو سکه لاهور W. 168. S. -8. Couplet as on No. 917.	In circle on flowered field ز نام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر 11 نور سنه
1155	"	1026 11	As on No. 1154. ۱۰۲۶ W. 176.	As on No. 1154. 11
1156	"	" 12	" ۱۰۲۶ W. 176.	" 12
1157 1158	"	1027 12	" ۱۰۲۷ W. 175.	" 12
1159	"	" 13	" ۱۰۲۷ W. 171.	" 13
1160 1161	"	1028 14	" ۱۰۲۸ W. 176.	" 14

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1162	لاهور Lāhor	1029 14	As on No. 1154, but arranged thus لاهور سکه بر روی همیشه بادا ۱۰۲۹	نور اکبر جہانگیر شاہ ز نام ۱۴ سنہ
1163	„	„ 15	As on No. 1162. ۱۰۲۹ W. 170.	As on No. 1162. ۱۵
1164	„	1030 15	As on No. 1162, but again a different arrange- ment سکہ لاہور بادا بر روی همیشه ۱۵ W. 175.	شاہ اکبر نور نگیر ز نام شاہ جہا ۱۰۳۰
1165	„	„ 16	As on No. 1164. ۱۶ W. 176.	As on No. 1164. ۱۰۳۰
1166	„	1031 17	As on No. 1164, but word سنہ under ۱۷ W. 176.	As on No. 1164. ۱۰۳۱
1167	„	1032 17	„ ۱۷ W. 175.	„ ۱۰۳۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1168	لاهور Lāhor	1032 18	As on No. 1164. ۱۸ W. 176.	As on No. 1164, but date ۱۰۳۲
1169 1170	"	1033 19	" ۱۹ W. 178.	" ۱۰۳۳
1171	"	1034 19	" ۱۹ W. 177.	" ۱۰۳۴
1172	"	1036 21	" ۲۱ W. 178.	" ۱۰۳۶
1173 1174	"	" 22	" ۲۲ W. 175.	" ۱۰۳۶
<i>Small pieces of Lāhor mint</i>				
1175 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1015 1	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ لاهور ضرب W. 101. S. 7.	As on No. 1087.
1176 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1035 20	In double circle on flowered field شاه اکبر شاه ۲۰ نگار جها W. 83. S. 7.	Situate as obverse لاهور ضرب ۱۰۳۵ سنه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>With name of Nūr Jahān</i>	
AR 1177	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1037 2-	On flowered field جهانگیر بحکم شاه صد زبور یافت ضرب احمدآباد W. 173. S. -8.	On flowered field شاه باد جهان بنام نور بیگم زر ۱۰۳۷ سنه ۲-
			Couplet as on No. 919.	Pl.
1178	آگره Agra	” 22	In triple circle ۲۲ بحکم شاه جها نگیر یافت صد زبور سنه ۱۰۳۷ W. 176. S. -85.	In dotted circle زن نام شاه نور جهان باد زر بیگم ضرب آگره
			Couplet as on No. 919.	Pl.
1179	پتنه Patna	”	As on No. 1178, but no date at top. W. 176. S. -8.	زن نام شاه نور جهان گم باد بیگم زر ۲۲ پتنه ضرب
1180	سورت Sūrat	1035 20	As on No. 1177, but بحکم instead of ز حکم, and in exergue ضرب سورت. W. 170. S. -8.	شاه باد جهان بنام نور گم زر ۱۰۳۵ سنه ۲۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1181	سورت Sūrat	1036 21	As on No. 1180. W. 175. S. .8.	As on No. 1180. ۱۰۳۶ ۲۱
1182	لاهور Lāhor	1034 19	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue ۱۹ سنه ۱۰۳۴ W. 176. S. .85.	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue ضرب لاهور Pl.
1183	”	1035 20	شاه جهانگیر بحکم یافت صد زیور ۲۰ سنه جلوس W. 175. S. .8. Couplet as on No. 919.	ز نام شاه ۱۰۳۵ نور جهان بادشاه بحکم ضرب لاهور
1184	اجمیر Ajmer	1024 10	In triple circle ۱۰ جهانگیر نثار W. 14. S. .35.	In triple circle اجمیر ضرب سنه ۱۰۲۴

Niṣārs and other largesse money

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1185	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1027 13	In triple circle on flowered field جهانگیری نشان جلوس ۱۳ سنه	In triple circle on flowered field احمدآباد ب ضر ۱۰۲۷ سنه
			W. 43. S. .7.	Pl.
1186	آگره Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1028 14	In triple circle on flowered field جهانگیری نشان ۱۴ سنه جلوس	Situate as obverse آگره لخلافة دار ضرب ۱۰۲۸ سنه
			W. 38. S. .7.	Pl.
1187 sq.	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 10	شاه نکسیر جها ۱۰۲۳	الله اکبر کشمیر ۱۰ ضرب
			W. 20. S. .35.	
<i>Nūr Afshān</i>				
1188	آگره Āgra	1025 11	On flowered field آگره ضرب ۱۱	In triple circle ن افشا نور ۱۰۲۵
			W. 10. S. .3.	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1189 ¹	اجمير Ajmer	1024 9	In triple circle جهانگیر روان W. 142. S. .7.	In triple circle اجمير ضرب ۱۰۲۴ سنه
1190	آگرہ Āgra	1018 4	In triple circle ۱۰۱۸ سنه ب آگرہ ضر W. 85. S. .6.	In triple circle within outer circle ۴ سنه رائج Pl.
1191	„	1020 6	On flowered field آگرہ ب ضر سنه W. 311. S. .9.	In triple circle on flowered field روان ۱۰۲۰ سنه
1192	„	„	As on No. 1190. ۱۰۲۰. W. 72. S. .6. (Worn.)	As on No. 1190. ۶
1193	„	1021 7	As on No. 1191. ۷ W. 305. S. .95.	As on No. 1191. ۱۰۲۱ Pl.

¹ This is coin No. 13 on page 158 of the Rodgers Collection Catalogue. Mr. Rodgers read the mint as Āgra, but it is undoubtedly Ajmer.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1194 1195 1196	آگرہ Agra	1022 8	In triple circle جہانگیر فلوس سنہ W. 305. S. 1.	In triple circle آگرہ ضرب ۱۰۲۲ سنہ
1197	"	"	" W. 315. S. 75.	"
1198 ¹ 1199	"	"	" W. 306. S. 9.	"
1200	بیرات Bairāt	4	.... سنہ بیرات ب ضر W. 312. S. 8.	روا نے ۴ سنہ
1201	دہلی Dehli	1021 7	۱۰۲۱ سنہ ضرب دہلی W. 36. S. 45.	۷ سنہ نیم رائیج
1202	"	— "	.... ضرب دہلی W. 38. S. 45.	"

Pl.

¹ Coins Nos. 1198 and 1199 are struck on Sūrī dāms.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1203	دهلی Dehli	1023 —	۱۰۲۳ سنة ضرب دهلی W. 37.	..... نیم رائج
1204	„	— 11	Corroded. W. 40.	11 سنة نیم رائج
1205	„	—	As on No. 1201, but date cut. W. 37.	As on No. 1201, but date cut.
1206	„	1029 —	جهانگیر فلوس سنة W. 37.	۱۰۲۹ سنة دهلی ضرب
1207	قندهار Qandahār	1019 5	Within eightfoil figure surrounded by the usual triple circle ۱۰۱۹ قندهار س فلو W. 129. S. .9.	Situate as obverse شد ۵ روان Pl.
1208	کابل Kābul	6	In triple circle, on flowered field جهانگیر عدل W. 222. S. .9.	Situate as obverse کابل فلوس Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1209	—	—	In triple circle جهانگیر × فلوس سنہ W. 145. S. -7.	In triple circle, as on obverse.
1210	—	—	جهانگیر × فلوس سنہ W. 35. S. -45.	Corroded.

Accession 20 : VI : 1014 (Wednesday, October 23, 1605).

Death 28 : II : 1037 (Monday, October 29, 1627).

Earliest known coin A 1014 Æ 1014 Æ 1014.

Latest „ „ A 1037 Æ 1037 Æ 1034.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Ahmadnagar, Urdū, Jahāngīrnagar, Kashmīr.

Æ Urdū dar rāhi Dakhan, Ujain, Bairāta, Rohtās, Katak.

Æ Ahmadābād, Udaipūr, Sūrat.

DĀWAR BAKHSH

A. H. 1037.

A. D. 1627.

Dāwar Bakhsh (Bulāqī) was the son of Khusrū, eldest son of Jahāngīr.

Accession in II, 1037 (October, 1627).

Deposition 2 : V : 1037 (Sunday, December 30, 1627).

Death 26 : V : 1037 (Wednesday, January 23, 1628).

Earliest known coin A }
Latest „ „ A } 1037.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Issues absent from this Collection. Only four rupees known, all of the same type and of Lāhor mint. One is in the British Museum Collection.

V

SHĀH JAHĀN

A. H. 1037-1068.

A. D. 1628-1658.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1211	اکبرآباد Akbar- ābād	1042 6	Within triple circle, in a diamond, the Kalima; margins starting from lower left بازم عثمان | وعلم علی | بصدق ابی بکرا وعدل عمر | W. 167. S. .95.	Within triple circle شهاب الدین نے محمد صاحبقران ثا شاه جهان بادشاہ غاز ضرب اکبرآباد ۱۰۴۲ Pl.
1212	„	1048 12	As on No. 1211. W. 167. S. .95.	Within triple circle, in a diamond بادشاہ غاز ۱۲ شاه جهان ۱۰۴۸ Margins starting from lower left ضرب اکبرآباد | شهاب الدین | محمد صاحب | قران ثانی |
1213	آگرہ Āgra Dār-u-l- khilāfat	1038 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۰۳۸ ضرب دار الخلافۃ آگرہ W. 166. S. .8.	In circle, on flowered field بادشاہ غاز احد شاه جهان سنہ محمد شهاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1214	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1037 1	On flowered field, the Kalima, and ضرب برهانپور ۱۰۳۷ هجر W. 168. S. 8.	On flowered field, as on No. 1213. Pl.
1215	„	1061 24	In dotted square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۶۱ <i>Margins</i> Left وعلم علی Top بصدق ابی بکر Right وعدل عمر W. 168. S. .85.	In dotted square with knots at the corners بادشاه غاز شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> Left شهاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right قران ثانی ۲۴ Bottom ضرب برهانپور
1216	دولت آباد Daulat- ābād	1062 25	In diamond, the Kalima, and ۱۰۶۲ <i>Margins</i> starting from lower left بصدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر بازرم عثمان وعلم علی W. 168. S. .85.	In diamond بادشاه غاز شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> starting from lower left شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی ۲۵ ضرب دولت آباد Pl.
1217	سورت Sūrat	5 Isfan- dārmuz	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب سنه سورت الهی اسفندار ماه W. 167. S. .85.	In triple circle, as on No. 1213.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 1218	کابل Kābul	1040 4	The Kalima, and ضرب کابل ۱۰۴۰ W. 165. S. .8.	..... صاحب قران ثا ... شاه جهان بادشاه Pl.
1219	„	1048 11	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۸ Left margin وعلم علی Rest cut. W. 164. S. .8.	In square, with loops at the corners بادشاه غاز شاه جهان ۱۱ Bottom margin ضرب کابل
1220	گلکنده Gulkanda	—	The Kalima, and ب ضرر گلکنده W. 163. S. .85.	شاه جهان شهاب الدین محمد زه صاحبقران ثا
1221	لاهور Lāhor	1053 17	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Left عدل عمر Top یارزم عثمان Right علم علی ۱۰۵۳ Bottom بصدق ابی بکر W. 168. S. -85.	In square, with knots at the corners بادشاه غاز شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> Left شهاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right قران ثانی Bottom ضرب لاهور
1222	لکهنو Lakhnau	1051 15	As on No. 1215. ۱۰۵۱ W. 167. S. .85.	As on No. 1215, but date ۱۵ in area, and bottom margin ضرب لکهنو Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1223	—	9	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 168. S. .8.	In square بادشاه غازى شاه جهان ۹ <i>Margins</i> cut.
1224	—	1049 —	As on No. 1215. W. 168. S. .75.	As on No. 1215. محمد صاحب Top margin قران ثانی Right margin
<i>R</i> 1225 ¹	اوجین Ujain	— 4	The Kalima, and ضرب ۱ ۴ وچین W. 177. S. .85.	بادشاه ... قران ثانی شاه جهان شهاب الدین محمد
1226	„	— 23	In square, with loops at the corners, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Right بصدق ابا بکر Bottom و عدل عمر W. 175. S. .9.	In square with loops at the corners بادشاه غازى شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> Right شهاب الدین Bottom محمد صاحب ۲۳ Left قران ثانی Top ضرب اوجین
1227 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	As on No. 1226. <i>Margins</i> cut.	As on No. 1226, but in bottom margin ضرب اوجین Left شهاب الدین

Pl.

¹ There is something at the bottom of the obverse of this coin which I cannot decipher.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1228	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1040 — Dī	The Kalima, and ضرب <u>احمدآباد الهی</u> دی ماه W. 173. S. -85.	بادشاه غازی شاه جهان ۱۰۴۰ محمد شهاب الدین نے صاحب قران ٹا
1229	”	” Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 1228, but month اسفندارمز W. 176. S. -8.	As on No. 1228.
1230	”	1041 5 Far- wardīn	As on No. 1228, but ۵ ضرب سنہ <u>احمدآباد الهی</u> فروردین بماء W. 175. S. -8.	As on No. 1228, but date ۱۰۴۱
1231 1232	”	1041 —	As on No. 1230, but month cut. W. 176.	As on No. 1230.
1233	”	— Dī	As on No. 1228. W. 176.	As on No. 1228, but date cut.
1234	”	1044 7	In square, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۴ <i>Margin</i> as on No. 1221. W. 178. S. -9.	In square بادشاه غازی ۷ شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> Top شهاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قران ثانی Left ضرب احمدآباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1235	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1044 8	As on No. 1234. W. 174. S. .9.	As on No. 1234, but date A
1236	„	1048 12	„ ۱۰۳۸ W. 176.	„ ۱۲
1237	احمدنگر Ahmad- nagar	1068 32	As on No. 1234, but date ۱۰۶۸ W. 175.	Area as on No. 1234, but date ۳۳ in right bottom corner. <i>Margins</i> as usual, be- ginning with شهاب الدین in lower one, and finishing with ضرب احمدنگر in right.
1238	اکبرآباد Akbar- ābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1038 2 Tir	The Kalima, and ضرب دار الخلافه اکبرآباد الھ سنہ تیر بجاء W. 175. S. .85.	بادشاہ غازی شاہ جہان ۱۰۳۸ محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قرآن نا
1239	„	1039 2 Shah- rewar	As on No. 1238. شہرپور W. 176. S. .9.	As on No. 1238. ۱۰۳۹
1240	Akbar- ābād	„ 3	In two lines, the Kalima, and ۱۰۳۹, above it بصدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر Below it علی بازرم عثمان وعلم W. 178. S. .9.	بادشاہ غازی الدین محمد شاہ جہان ب صاحب قرآن نا شہا نے ضرب اکبرآباد ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1241 1242	Akbar- ābād	1040 3	In circle, the Kalima; round it margins as on No. 1211: date ۱۰۴۰ in an upper margin. W. 178. S. ۰9.	As on No. 1240. Pl.
1243	„	„ 4	As on No. 1241, but Kalima in a foliated diamond-shaped figure; date ۱۰۴۰ in area. W. 172.	As on No. 1241. ۴
1244	„	1041 4	As on No. 1241. ۱۰۴۱ W. 172.	„ ۴
1245	„	„	As on No. 1241, but Kalima in an eightfoil circular figure ۱۰۴۱ W. 176.	„ ۴
1246	„	1042 2 (sic)	As on No. 1243. ۱۰۴۲ W. 172.	شهاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثا ۲ ن شاه جهان بادشاه غاز ضرب اکبرآباد
1247	„	—	As on No. 1241, date illegible. W. 175.	As on No. 1246, but apparently dateless.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1248	Akbar- ābād	1043 6	As on No. 1243. ۱۰۴۳ W. 172.	In foliated diamond- shaped figure باد شاه غاز جهان ۶ <i>Margins</i> as usual, be- ginning with شهاب الدين in upper right, and ending with اکبر آباد ضرب in upper left.
1249	„	1054 18	On flowered field, in square, the Kalima, and ۱۸; in mihrabi marginal areas Bottom بصدق ابی بکر Left وعدل عمر Top بارزم عثمان Right وعلم علی ۱۰۵۴ W. 172. S. 1-35.	Situate as obverse بادشاه غاز شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> starting from bottom شهاب الدين | محمد صاحب قران ثانی | ضرب اکبر آباد Pl.
1250	„	„	In dotted square, the Kalima; margins as usual with بصدق ابی بکر in right; date ۱۰۵۴ in top margin. W. 172. S. 85.	As on No. 1215; date ۱۸ in area; bottom margin ضرب اکبر آباد
1251	„	1059 23	As on No. 1250, but بصدق ابی بکر in top margin, and date ۱۰۵۹ in left. W. 175.	As on No. 1250, but date ۲۳ in bottom margin.
1252	„	1061 25	As on No. 1251. ۱۰۶۱ W. 174.	As on No. 1251. ۲۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1253	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1037 1	The Kalima, and ب ضر اکبرنگر ۱۰۳۷ W. 178. S. .85.	شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان باد غاز سنه احد
1254	„	1038 2 Amar-dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ب ضر اکبرنگر الہیہ سند ماہ امرداد W. 174. S. 1.1.	In triple circle, as on No. 1238. ۱۰۳۸
1255	„	1039 2 Ābān	As on No. 1254, but month ابان W. 171. S. .9.	As on No. 1254. ۱۰۳۹
1256	„	„ 3 Far-wardī	The Kalima, and ب ضر اکبرنگر ۳ الہیہ ماہ فروردی W. 175. S. .85.	„ ۱۰۳۹
1257	„	„ Khūr-dād	„ ۳ خورداد W. 178. S. .85.	„ ۱۰۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1258	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1041 5 Ardī-bihisht	As on No. 1256. اردی بهشت W. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 1256. ۱۰۴۱
1259	”	1043 6 Isfan-dārmuz	” ۶ اسفندارمز W. 175. S. 85.	” ۱۰۴۳
1260	”	1044 7 Ardī-bihisht	” ۷ اردی بهشت W. 176. S. 9.	” but date ۱۰۴۴ over شهاب.
1261	”	” 7	In square with knots at corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۴; margins as on No. 1251. W. 172. S. 9.	As on No. 1234; date v in area; in left margin ضرب اکبرنگر
1262	”	1045 8	” ۱۰۴۵ W. 172.	” ۸
1263	”	” 9	” ۱۰۴۵ W. 173.	” ۹
1264	”	1047 10	” ۱۰۴۷ W. 178.	” ۱۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1265 1266	آگرہ Āgra <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1037 1	The Kalima, and ضرب ۱۰۳۷ دار الخلافۃ آگرہ W. 172. S. .85.	احد سنہ غازے شاه جهان بادشاہ محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قرآن ثا
1267 1268	,,	1038 1	As on No. 1265. ۱۰۳۸ W. 178. S. .9.	In triple circle بادشاہ غازے احد شاه جهان سنہ محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قرآن ثا
1269	الہ آباد Ilahābād	1039 3 Far-wardin	The Kalima, and ضرب الہ آباد الہی ۳ فروردین بماء W. 172. S. .9.	As on No. 1267; date ۱۰۳۹ to left of second line.
1270	,,	1041 4 Amar-dād	,, ۱۴ امرداد W. 170. S. .95.	,, ۱۰۴۱
1271	,,	,, 5 Far-wardin	,, ۵ فروردین	,, ۱۰۴۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1272	الہ آباد Ilahābād	—	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; margins as on No. 1251. W. 168. S. -85.	In square with knots at the corners <u>بادشاہ غازی</u> شاہ جہان <i>Margins</i> ضرب الہ آباد Left شہاب الدین
1273	برہانپور Burhān- pūr	1037 1	The Kalima, and ضرب برہانپور ۱۰۳۷ سنہ ہجری W. 170. S. -9.	As on No. 1267.
1274	„	1038 1	„ ۱۰۳۸ W. 176.	„
1275	„	„ 2	„ ۱۰۳۸ W. 176.	„ ۲
1276	„	— 2 Ardi- bihisht	The Kalima, and ضرب برہانپور الہ ۲ ماء اردی بہشت W. 169.	„
1277	„	1040 3 Mihir	The Kalima, and ضرب برہانپور الہ ۳ مہر ماء W. 174.	„ ۱۰۴۰. to left of second line.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1278 1279	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1040	In foliated diamond, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۰; margins starting from lower right &c. بصدق ابی بکر W. 178. S. .85.	بادشاه غازی الدین محمد شاه جهان ب صاحب قران ثانی شہا ضرب برهانپور
1280	„	1041	As on No. 1240. ۱۰۴۱ W. 176. S. .9.	„
1281 1282	„	1042	„ ۱۰۴۲ W. 175.	„
1283 ¹	„	„ 5	As on No. 1272. ۱۰۴۲ W. 172. S. .9.	In square بادشاه غازی شان جهان Margins Bottom صاحب قران ثانی Top شہاب الدین محمد Left خلد اللہ ملکہ ہ Right ضرب برهانپور
1284	„	„	As on No. 1272. ۱۰۴۲ W. 171. S. .9.	As on No. 1215; in bottom margin ضرب برهانپور ب date ۵ in right margin.
1285	„	„ 6	„ ۱۰۴۲ W. 176. S. .85.	„ ۶

¹ The margins on the reverse of this coin do not read clockwise as usual; the top margin reads against the directions of the other three.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1286	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1043 —	As on No. 1272. ۱۰۴۳ W , 172.	As on No. 1215.
1287	بکر Bakkar	1040 — Far- wardī	The Kalima, and ب ضر بکر بماء الہیہ فروردی W . 174. S . .8.	As on No. 1267, but date ۱۰۴۰. under شاه جهان
1288	„	1040 —	The Kalima, and ب ضر بکر الہیہ W . 175. S . .85.	„
1289	بہکر Bhakkar	1044 7 Ābān	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; margins as usual with بصدق ابی بکر to the left; date ۱۰۴۴ in bottom margin. W . 172. S . .85.	In square with knots at the corners بادشاہ غازی شاه جهان ۷ <i>Margins</i> Left شہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right بہکر قران ثانی Bottom ضرب ابان الہیہ
1290	„	1049 12	As on No. 1289. ۱۰۴۹ W . 175. S . .8.	As on No. 1289, but in lower margin ۱۲ سنہ ضرب بہکر

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1291	Bhakkar	1059 23	As on No. 1290. ۱۰۵۹ W. 176.	As on No. 1290. ۲۳
1292	بھیلے Bhilsa	1063 —	As on No. 1261. ۱۰۶۳ W. 176. S. 85.	As on No. 1234 ; ضرب بھیلے in left margin. Pl.
1293	"	1066 29	" ۱۰۶۶ W. 170.	" ۲۹ in area.
1294	پتن دیو Pattan Deo	1047 10	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; margins as usual with ۱۰۴۷ وعدل عمر to left. W. 172.	As on No. 1234, but date ۱۰; ضرب پتن دیو in left margin. Pl.
1295	پتنه Patna	1037 1	The Kalima, and ۱۰۳۷ ضرب پتنه W. 168. S. 8.	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی جہان بادشاہ غاز سنہ احد
1296	"	1038 2 Amar- dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب ۲ پتنہ الہی سنہ امرداد ماہ W. 173. S. 1-1.	In triple circle, as on No. 1238. ۱۰۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1297	پتنہ Patna	1041 4 Mihr	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب پتنہ الہیہ مہر ماہ W. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 1296. ۱۰۴۱
1298	„	1042 5 Shah- rewar	„ ۵ شہرہوار W. 176.	„ ۱۰۴۲
1299	„	„ Mihr	„ ۵ مہر W. 175.	„ ۱۰۴۲
1300	„	1047 11	As on No. 1294, margins as usual with و علم علی ۱۰۴۷ to left. W. 175. S. -9.	As on No. 1234; date : in area; in left margin ضرب پتنہ
1301	„	— 13	As on No. 1300. W. 168.	As on No. 1300. ۱۳
1302	„	— 14	„ W. 170.	„ ۱۴
1303	„	— 25	„ W. 177.	„ ۲۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1304	تتہ Tatta	1038 2 <u>Khūr-</u> <u>dād</u>	The Kalima, and ب ۲ ضر تتہ الہی سنہ خورداد ماہ W. 175. S. .95.	بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہان ۱۰۳۸ محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قران ٹا
1305	„	— 2 Tir	The Kalima, and ب ۲ ضر تتہ الہی تیر ماہ W. 170. S. .75.	As on No. 1304, but dateless.
1306	„	1042 6 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 1305. ۶ اردی بہشت W. 175. S. .85.	As on No. 1304; date ۱۰۴۲ over ب of شہاب.
1307	„	1045 8 Di	„ ۸ دی W. 175.	„ ۱۰۴۵
1308	„	1049 12 Ardī- bihisht	„ ۱۲ اردی بہشت W. 177.	„ ۱۰۴۹
1309	„	1050 13 Amar- dād	„ ۱۳ امرداد W. 176.	„ ۱۰۵۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1310	تٹہ Tatta	1063 26 Far-wardi	As on No. 1305. ۳۶ فروردی W. 177.	As on No. 1304, but date ۱۰۶۳
1311	„	1065 29 Amar-dād	„ ۳۹ امرداد W. 173.	„ ۱۰۶۵
1312	„	1068 31 Āzar	„ ۳۱ اذر W. 170.	„ ۱۰۶۸
1313	جونه گره Jūnagarh (Jūnagadh)	1054	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom بصدق ابی بکر ۱۰۵۴ Left وعدل عمر Top بارزم عثمان Right وعلم علی W. 172. S. 9.	In square with knots at the corners بادشاه غاز شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> Top شهاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قران ثانی Left ضرب جونه گره
1314	„	1055	As on No. 1313. ۱۰۵۵ W. 176. S. 95.	As on No. 1313.
1315	„	1062	„ ۱۰۶۲ W. 174.	„

By the truth of Abū Bakr, the justice of 'Umr, the modesty of 'Uṣmān, and the wisdom of 'Alī.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1316	جونه گره Jūnagarh (Jūnagadh)	1064	As on No. 1313. ۱۰۶۴ W. 173.	As on No. 1313.
1317	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	104 — 3 Farwardī	The Kalima, and ضرب جهانگیرنگر الهی سنه ماه فروردی W. 170. S. .9.	As on No. 1304; date over ش of شهاب.
1318	„	1041 4 —	The Kalima, and ضرب جهانگیرنگر الهی W. 175. S. .85.	As on No. 1304; date ۱۰۴۱ over ب of شهاب.
1319 1320	„	1043 7	As on No. 1313, but margins start with بصدق ابی بکر at top, and date ۱۰۴۳ is in area. W. 175. S. .95.	As on No. 1313, but in left margin ضرب جهانگیرنگر Date v in area. Pl.
1321	„	1052 16	As on No. 1320. ۱۰۵۲ W. 170. S. .85.	As on No. 1320. ۱۶
1322	دولت آباد Daulat- ābād	1057 —	As on No. 1320; date ۱۰۵۷ in area. W. 172. S. .9.	As on No. 1313, but margins start with شهاب الدین at bottom; in right margin ضرب دولت آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1323	دولت آباد Daulat- ābād	1061 24	As on No. 1322. ۱۰۶۱ W. 171.	As on No. 1322; right margin ۲۴ ضرب دولت آباد
1324	„	1062 25	„ ۱۰۶۲ W. 174.	„ ۲۵
1325	„	1067 —	„ ۱۰۶۷ W. 175.	As on No. 1322.
1326	دهلی Dehli	1037 1	The Kalima, and هلی ۱۰۳۷ ضرب د W. 170. S. 85.	شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان بادشاه غاز سنه احد
1327	„	1038 2 <u>Khūr-</u> <u>dād</u>	In triple circle لا اله الا الله محمد سنه رسول الله الهی خورداد ماه هلی ضرب د W. 175. S. 1.	In triple circle, as on No. 1304; date ۱۰۳۸ over ب of شهاب.
1328 1329	„	1041	In circle, the Kalima; margins as usual, ending with و علم علی ۱۰۴۱ W. 172. S. 9.	Within triple circle بادشاه غازی قران ثانی شاه جهان حسب شهاب الدین محمد صا ب ضرب دهلی

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1330	دهلی Dehlī	1043	As on No. 1328. ۱۰۴۳ W. 174.	As on No. 1328.
1331	سورت Sūrat	1037 1	The Kalima, and ا سنة ۱۰۳۷ W. 175. S. 85.	سراج باد شاه جهان ب ضر سورت Pl.
1332	„	„	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب سورت ۱۰۳۷ سنة هجر W. 178. S. 85.	In triple circle بادشاه غاز شاه جهان سنة احد محمد شهاب الدين في صاحب قران نا
1333	„	1038 —	As on No. 1332. ۱۰۳۸ W. 176.	As on No. 1332, but without date.
1334	„	1040 —	„ ۱۰۴۰ W. 172.	„
1335	„	1042 —	„ ۱۰۴۲ W. 173.	„
1336	„	1043 —	„ ۱۰۴۳ W. 177.	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1337	سورت Sūrat	1045 8	As on No. 1313, but date ^ in area. ۱.۴۵ W. 174. S. .9.	As on No. 1313, but in left margin ضرب سورت
1338	„	1046 9	As on No. 1337. ۹ ۱.۴۶ W. 174.	As on No. 1337.
1339	„	1051 —	„ ۱.۵۱ W. 176.	„
1340	„	1053 17	„ ۱.۵۳ W. 174.	„ but in area ۱۷
1341	„	1055 18	„ ۱.۵۵	As on No. 1340. ۱۸
1342	„	1057 20	„ ۱.۵۷ W. 176.	„ ۲۰
1343	„	„	In diamond, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual begin- ning with <i>بصدق ابی بکر</i> in lower right. Date ۱.۵۷ in lower left margin. W. 175. S. .9.	In diamond <i>بادشاه غازی</i> <i>شاه جهان</i> ۲۰. <i>Margins</i> as usual ending with ضرب سورت in lower left.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1344	سورت Sūrat	1057 21	As on No. 1343. 1.55 W. 168.	As on No. 1343. ۳۱
1345 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	— 21	" W. 86. S. .75.	" ۳۱
1346	"	1058 21	As on No. 1341. 1.58 W. 176.	As on No. 1341. ۳۱
1347	"	1059 22	" 1.59 W. 174.	" ۳۲
1348	"	1061 24	" 1.61 W. 176.	" ۳۳
1349	"	1063 26	" 1.63 W. 172.	" ۳۶
1350	"	1067 30	" 1.65 W. 174.	" ۳۰
1351	"	" 31	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as usual com- mencing with upper left 1.67 بصدق ابی بکر W. 172. S. .95.	In circle بادشاه غاز ۳۱ شاه جهان Margins as usual ; ضرب سورت in lower left.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1352	سورت Sūrat	1068 31	As on No. 1351. ۱۰۶۸ W. 175.	As on No. 1351. ۳۱
1353	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1058 22	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual com- mencing with بصدق ایی بکر on right, and ending with و علم علی ۱۰۵۸ at top. W. 176. S. .85.	In diamond بادشاه غاز ۲۲ شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> رائج در جهان Lower left جاودان بادا بنام Upper left ثانی صاحب قران Upper right سکه شاه جهان آباد Lower right سکه شاه جهان آباد رائج در جهان جاودان بادا بنام ثانی صاحب قران May the coin of Shāhjahānābād be current in the world For ever in the name of the second Lord of the Conjunctions.
1354	„	1065 28	Inside outer triple circle, as on No. 1353. ۱۰۶۵ W. 171. S. 1.1.	As on No. 1353, but circle instead of a diamond. ۲۸
1355	„ Dāru-l- khilāfat	1069 32	In circular figure, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 1353. ۱۰۶۹ W. 176. S. .9.	In foliated circular figure بادشاه غاز شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> beginning with upper right :— شهاب الدین | محمد صاحبقران ثانی | ضرب دار الخلافه | شاه جهان آباد |

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1356	ظفر آباد Zafar- ābād	1069 32	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 1319, date ۱۰۶۹ in right margin. W. 175. S. -85.	As on No. 1313; date ۳۳ in area, left margin ضرب ظفر آباد Pl.
1357	ظفرنگر Zafar- nagar	— Āzar	The Kalima, and ضرب ظفرنگر ماه اذر الیه سنة W. 176. S. -85.	As on No. 1332, but without date. Pl.
1358	فتحپور Fathpūr Dāru-s- saltānat	1038 1	In triple circle, the Kali- ma, and ۱۰۳۸ ضرب دار السلطنة فتحپور W. 176. S. -9.	In triple circle as on No. 1332. Pl.
1359	قندهار Qandahār	1048 12	As on No. 1353, but margins start with ۱۰۴۸ بصدق ابی بکر on upper right. W. 170. S. -85.	In circle بادشاه غاز ۱۲ شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> as usual ending with ضرب قندهار on lower right.
1360	„	„	„ W. 174.	As on No. 1359, but date ۱۳ on left of second line in area.
1361	„	1049 12	As on No. 1319. ۱۰۴۹ W. 176. S. -85.	As on No. 1319; date ۱۳ in area, and in left margin ضرب قندهار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1362	قندهار Qandahār	1050 13	As on No. 1361. 1.00. W. 176.	As on No. 1361. 13
1363	"	— 15	" W. 175.	" 10
1364	"	1052 16	" 1.002 W. 176.	" 16
1365	"	1053 17	" 1.003 W. 175.	" 17
1366	"	1055 18	" 1.000 W. 176.	" 18
1367	"	" 19	" 1.000 W. 177.	" 19
1368	"	1056 20	" 1.001 W. 175.	" 20
1369 1370	کابل Kābul	1041 4	The Kalima, and ضرب کابل ۱۰۴۱ W. 175. S. 85.	..... شاه جهان باد... نے صاحب قران ثا محمد شہاب الدین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1371	کابل Kābul	— 16	As on No. 1319; date not visible. W. 177. S. .85.	As on No. 1319; date ۱۶ in area, and ضرب کابل in bottom margin. Pl.
1372	„	— 29	As on No. 1371, but بصدق ابی بکر in right margin. W. 176. S. .8.	As on No. 1371. ۲۹
1373	کٹک Katak	1037 1 Bah- man	The Kalima, and ۱۰۳۷ احد سنة بهمن ماه الهی ضرب کٹک W. 168. S. .9.	غازی جهان بادشاه شاه محمد صاحبقران ثانی شهاب الدین
1374	کشمیر Kashmīr	— Amar- dād	The Kalima, and الهی کشمیر امرداد ضرب W. 176. S. .8.	As on No. 1332; date invisible. Pl.
1375	„	— 18	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima; in left margin بارزم عثمان W. 169. S. .8.	In square بادشاه غازي شاه جهان ۱۸ Margins Left شهاب الدین Bottom ضرب کشمیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1376 ¹	کشمیر Kashmīr	1065 —	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۶۵ <i>Margins</i> as usual, commencing with بصدق ابی بکر in lower margin. W. 176. S. 85.	Contained as obverse بادشاه غاز شاه جهان Marginal inscriptions as usual, beginning with شهاب الدین on the left; in lower margin ضرب کشمیر ۱۰۶۵
1377	کهنایت Kham-bāyat	1068 —	As on No. 1376; date ۱۰۶۸ in left margin. W. 176. S. 85.	As on No. 1376, but in left margin ضرب کهنایت
1378 1379	”	—	” W. 172.	”
1380 1381 1382	گلکنده Gulkanda	—	The Kalima and ب ضرب گلکنده W. 176. S. 9.	شاه شاه جهان باد غاز شهاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثا
1383 1384	لاهور Lāhor Dārū-s-saltānat	1037 1	The Kalima, and ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور ۱۰۳۷ سنة هجر W. 172. S. 9.	شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثا شاه جهان بادشاه غاز سنة احد

¹ The Hijri date is on both sides, which is most unusual.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1385 ¹	Lāhor	— 2 Ardī- bihisht	In triple circle, the Kalima and سنة ضرب لاهور الهی اردی بهشت W. 174. S. 1.	In triple circle, as on No. 1332; year احد
1386 1387	"	1041 4	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual, the right lower one containing ۱۰۴۱ و علم علی W. 172. S. .8.	بادشاه غازی الدین محمد شاه جهان ب صاحب قران نازع شها ضرب لاهور
1388	"	" 5	As on No. 1386. ۱۰۴۱ W. 175. S. .9.	As on No. 1386. ۵
1389	"	1042 6	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; marginal inscriptions begin with بصدق ابی بکر at bottom; date ۱۰۴۲ in right margin. W. 172. S. .9.	In square with knots at the corners بادشاه غازی شاه جهان Marginal inscriptions be- gin with شهاب الدین at top; in left margin سنة ضرب لاهور

¹ The dies from which this coin was struck do not match.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1390	Lahor	1042 7	As on No. 1389. ١٠٤٢ W. 178.	As on No. 1389, but ٧ سنة ضرب لاہور in bottom margin.
1391	"	1043 7	" ١٠٤٣ W. 175.	" ٧
1392 1393	"	1045 8	" ١٠٤٥ W. 170.	" ٨
1394	"	1046 9	" ١٠٤٦ W. 175.	" ٩
1395	"	1048 11	" ١٠٤٨ W. 175.	" 11
1396	"	" 12	" ١٠٤٨ W. 174.	" 12
1397	"	1052 15	" ١٠٥٢ W. 168.	As on No. 1390, but lower marginal inscription ١٥ ضرب لاہور
1398	"	" 16	" ١٠٥٢ W. 173.	" 16

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1399 1400	Lāhor	1055 18	As on No. 1397. 1.00 W. 172.	As on No. 1397. 1A
1401	"	" 19	" 1.00 W. 169.	" 1A
1402	"	1056 20	" 1.01 W. 174.	" 1A
1403	"	1057 20	" 1.01 W. 172.	" 1A
1404	"	1059 22	" 1.01 W. 172.	" 1A
1405	"	1062 25	" 1.11 W. 175.	" 1A
1406	"	" 26	" 1.11 W. 176.	" 1A
1407	"	1063 27	" 1.11 W. 176.	" 1A
1408	"	1066 29	" 1.11 W. 176.	" 1A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\frac{R}{1409}$	Lāhor	1066 30	As on No. 1397. ۱۰۶۶ W. 174.	As on No. 1397. ۳.
1410	"	1068 31	" ۱۰۶۸ W. 168.	" ۳۱
<i>Small pieces of Lāhor mint</i>				
1411 $\frac{1}{12}$	"	1044 7	In triple circle بادشاه غازي شاه جهان ضرب لاهور سنه W. 15. S. .5.	In dotted circle قران نانچ ۱۰۴۰ صاحب
1412 $\frac{1}{12}$	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1050 15	قران نانچ ۱۵ صاحب W. 15. S. .45.	لاهور ضرب دار السلطنة ۱۰۵۰ سنه
1413 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1056 20	As on No. 1412. ۲. W. 44. S. .7.	As on No. 1412. ۱۰۵۶
1414	ملتان Multān	1038 2 <i>Khūr-dād</i>	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب ملتان الهم سنه خورداد ماه W. 173. S. .9.	In triple circle بادشاه غازي شاه جهان ۱۰۳۸ محمد شهاب الدين نے صاحب قران نا

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1415	ملتان Multān	1038 2 Ābān	As on No. 1414. ۲ ابان W. 172. S. -85.	As on No. 1414. ۱۰۳۸
1416	”	1039 2 Dī	” ۲ دی W. 176.	” ۱۰۳۹
1417 1418	”	” Bah- man	” ۲ بهمن W. 176.	” ۱۰۳۹
1419	”	1040 3	In circle, the Kalima; and ۱۰۴۰. <i>Margins</i> as usual begin- ning with بصدق ابی بکر in upper right. W. 174. S. -85.	پادشاه غازے ۳ سنه الدین محمد شاه جهان ب صاحب قران نانس شها ملتان ضرب
1420 1421	”	” 4	As on No. 1419. ۱۰۴۰. W. 173.	As on No. 1419. ۱۴
1422	”	1041 5	” ۱۰۴۱ W. 173.	” ۵
1423	”	1042 5	” ۱۰۴۲ W. 176.	” ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1424	ملتان Multān	1042 5	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۲ <i>Margins</i> as usual, بصدق ابی بکر being at the top. W. 172. S. 85.	Contained as on obverse بادشاه غازي شاه جهان <i>Margins</i> as usual, ضرب ملتان being on the left.
1425	"	" 6	As on No. 1424. ۱۰۴۲ W. 173.	As on No. 1424. ۶
1426	"	1043 6	" ۱۰۴۳ W. 174.	" ۶
1427	"	1044 7	" ۱۰۴۴ W. 169.	" ۷
1428	"	1045 8	" ۱۰۴۵ W. 175.	" ۸
1429	"	1046 9	" ۱۰۴۶ W. 174.	" ۹
1430	"	1042 (sic) 9	" ۱۰۴۲ W. 175.	" ۹
1431	"	1047 10	" ۱۰۴۷ W. 174.	" ۱۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1432	ملتان Multān	1047 11	As on No. 1424. ۱۰۴۷ W. 175.	As on No. 1424. ۱۱
1433	"	" 12	" ۱۰۴۷ W. 172.	" ۱۲
1434	"	1050 13	" ۱۰۵۰ W. 174.	" ۱۳ M. 40 in area.
1435	"	1051 14	" ۱۰۵۱ W. 175.	" ۱۴ M. 40.
1436	"	1054 18	" ۱۰۵۴ W. 175.	" ۱۸
1437	"	1066 29	" ۱۰۶۶ over محمد W. 176.	" ۲۹ M. 41.
1438	"	" 30	As on No. 1437. ۱۰۶۶ W. 166.	" ۳۰ M. 41.
1439	"	1068 31	" ۱۰۶۸ W. 172.	" ۳۱ M. 41.
1440	"	" 33	" ۱۰۶۸ W. 175.	" ۳۳ M. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1441	—	1069 33	<i>Mint not clear</i> In square, the Kalima; left margin و علم علی W. 160. S. .75.	In square بادشاه غازے شاه جهان Lower margin قران ثانی In right margin ۱۰۶۹
1442 ¹ sq.	—	?	In square, the Kalima, and rr <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 173. S. .7.	In square بادشاه غازے شاه جهان <i>Margins cut.</i>
1443 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 22. S. .45.	بادشاه غازے شاه جهان
1444 $\frac{1}{16}$	—	1049 —	In dotted square, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۹ W. 9. S. .5.	In dotted square بادشاه غازے شاه جهان
1445 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 18	As on No. 1443. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 88. S. .7.	In square as on No. 1443. <i>Margins cut.</i> Date ۱۸ in area.
1446 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 24	” W. 87. S. .75.	” ۲۴

¹ An imitation, probably contemporaneous.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1447 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 27	As on No. 1443; quatre-foil in area. W. 87. S. .7.	As on No. 1443. rv
1448 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 13	” W. 86. S. .7.	As on No. 1443; r in right margin.
Tute-nag. 1449 ¹ 1450 sq.	—	—	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> S. .75.	In square بادشاه غازي شاه جهان <i>Margins cut.</i>
<i>Nisārs</i>				
<i>R</i> 1451	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja-hānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1060 24	In triple circle ثاني صاحبقران نثار جلوس ۳۴ W. 42. S. .75.	In triple circle شاه جهان اباد دار الخلافه ضرب ۱۰۶۰ Pl.
1452	کابل Kābul	1049 9	۱۰۴۹ ثاني قران حب نثار صا W. 40. S. .7.	کابل ضرب سنة ۹ Pl.

¹ These tutenag coins are alluded to in a foot-note on page 10 of Dr. G. P. Taylor's 'Coins of Sūrat', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1907.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1453	کشمیر Kashmīr	—	In triple circle بادشاہ غازی شاہ جہان نشار W. 40. S. .65.	In triple circle کشمیر ب ضر Pl.
1454	لاہور Lāhor Dārū-s-salṭanat	1048 12	In triple circle بادشاہ غازی شاہ جہان نشار سنہ ۱۲ W. 40. S. .7.	In triple circle لاہور ضرب دار السلطنۃ سنہ ۱۰۴۸
1455	”	— 30	قران ثانی صاحب نشار W. 42. S. .65.	لاہور ضرب دار السلطنۃ Pl.
1456	”	1068 32	As on No. 1455. ۳۲ W. 42. S. .7.	As on No. 1455; in ex- ergue ۱.۶۸
Æ 1457 sq.	اوجین Ujain	—	..... جہان شاہ W. 103. S. .55.	..... اوجین ب ضر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1458	اودی پور Udaipūr	— 3	..... ..... قر حب ما ثا	..... اودی ... ب ضر ۳
			W. 303. S. .9.	Pl.
1459 1460	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1044 7	In triple circle شاه نے جہا ۷	In triple circle اکبر آباد ضر ب ۱۰۴۱۴
			W. 39. S. .45.	
1461	„	— 8	As on No. 1459. A	As on No. 1459; date off the coin.
			W. 38.	
1462	„	— 14	In triple circle ۱۴ شاه جہان فلوس	اکبر آباد ضر ب
			W. 38.	
1463	„	— 15	As on No. 1462; date ۱۵ to left of فلوس	„
			W. 40.	Pl.
1464	„	—	As on No. 1459. W. 38.	As on No. 1459.
1465	بیرات Bairāt	—	شاه جہان فلوس	..... سنہ ۱۰۴۱ بیرات ب ضر
			W. 305. S. .95.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1466	بیرات Bairāt	— 7	شاه ۷ جهان سکه W. 40. S. 45.	بیرات ب ضر
1467	دهلی Dehli	104— 7	شاه جهان فلوس ۷ W. 39.	— ۱۰۴ هل ضر ب د
1468	”	— 12	شاه نے ۱۲ جہا W. 37.	As on No. 1467.
1469	”	—	As on No. 1467. W. 39.	”
1470	سورت Sūrat	1042 7 (sic)	شاه جهان فلوس ۷ W. 315. S. 85.	ت سور ۱۰۴۲ ب ضر
1471	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	—	بادشاہ غازی شاه جهان نے صاحب قران ثا W. 310. S. 9.	دار الخلافہ ضر ... اباد ... سنہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1472	—	—	<p>شاه جهان</p> <p>.....</p> <p>W. 38.</p>	<p>....</p> <p>....</p>

Accession 18 : VI : 1037 (Thursday, February 14, 1628).

Deposition 17 : IX : 1068 (Tuesday, June 8, 1658).

Death 26 : VII : 1076 (Monday, January 22, 1666).

Earliest known coin A 1037 Æ 1037 Æ 1037.

Latest ,, ,, A 1069 Æ 1069 Æ 29 julus.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ūjain, Balkh, Bhilsa, Pattan Deo, Patna, Tatta, Jahāngirnagar, Shāhjahānābād, Kashmīr, Khambāyat, Multān.

Æ Ajmer, Urdū Zafar Qarin, Aurangnagar, Peshāwar, Lakhnau.

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Elichpūr, Patna, Dogāon, Kashmīr, Lakhnau, Narnol.

MURĀD BAKHSH

A. H. 1068.

A. D. 1658.

Æ 1473	احمد اباد Ahmad- ābād	1068 1	<p>In square, the Kalima.</p> <p><i>Margins</i></p> <p>Left بارزم عثمان</p> <p>Top ^{۱۰۶۸}و علم علی</p> <p>W. 175.</p> <p>S. .9.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p>بادشاه غازي</p> <p>محمد مراد بخش</p> <p><i>Margins</i></p> <p>Right ابو المظفر</p> <p>Bottom مروج الدين</p> <p>Left ضرب احمد اباد</p> <p>Top احد</p>	Pl.
1474	سورت Sūrat	1068	<p>As on No. 1473.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> begin with</p> <p>بصدق ابی بکر</p> <p>on right; date ۱۰۶۸ in top margin.</p> <p>W. 172.</p> <p>S. .9.</p>	<p>As on No. 1473; top margin cut; in left margin</p> <p>ضرب سورت</p>	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1475	کهنایت Khambāyat	— 1	As on No. 1473, but date not visible. W. 170. S. .85.	As on No. 1473; in left margin ضرب کهنایت

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Arrested 4 : X : 1068 (Friday, June 25, 1658).

Died 21 : IV : 1072 (Wednesday, December 4, 1661).

Earliest known coin N 1068 Æ 1068 Æ 1 *julūs*.

Latest „ „ N 1068 Æ 1068 (2 *julūs*) Æ „

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Ahmadābād, Khambāyat.

Æ Sūrat.

SHĀH SHUJĀ'

A. H. 1068–1070.

A. D. 1657–1660.

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Defeated in IX, 1070 (May, 1660).

Died in 1071 (1660–1661).

Earliest known coin } Æ 1068.
Latest „ „ }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Issues absent from this Collection; only five rupees known at present of two different types, two in the British Museum, one in the Lucknow Museum, and two in private Collections. The mint on one of these has been read as Akbarnagar. The tentative mint readings given in the British Museum Catalogue are incorrect.

VI

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR¹

A. H. 1068-1118.

A. D. 1658-1707.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1476	احسن آباد Ahsan- ābād	1118 50	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شاه زد چو مهر منیر سکه در جهان W. 168. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت ۵۰ سنة جلوس ضرب احسن آباد
Pl.				
The couplet is				
سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر				
'Struck coin in the world like the shining sun, Shāh Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr.'				
The inscription on the reverse side is				
سنة جلوس میمنت مانوس				
'The year of the accession associated with prosperity.'				
This reverse formula was adopted by Aurangzeb, and its use continues, with few exceptions, till the close of the dynasty.				
1477	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1102 38	As on No. 1476. ۱۱۰۲ W. 168. S. .85.	جلوس میمنت ۳۸ سنة مانوس ضرب اسلام آباد

¹ The weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors are omitted. The reason is given on p. viii of the Preface.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1478	اورنگ آباد Aurang- ābād	1075 7	As on No. 1476. ۱۰۷۵ W. 170. S. -85.	اورنگ آباد ب مانوس ضرب میمنت سنه جلوس ^۷
1479	”	1077 9	” ۱۰۷۷ W. 169. S. -8.	” ۹
1480	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1115 48	” ۱۱۱۵ W. 170. S. -88.	مانوس میمنت ^{۴۸} سنه جلوس ضرب برهانپور
1481	تٹہ Tatta	1075 8	” ۱۰۷۵ W. 170. S. -85.	As on No. 1476, but mint تٹہ, and date ۸ Pl.
1482	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1082 14	In square with knots at the corners عالم گیر زیب شاہ اورنگ Margins Lower در جہان Left چو Right سکہ زد W. 168. S. -8.	Contained as obverse جلوس ۱۱۴ سنه Margins Top جلوس ۱۰۸۲ Right ضرب Bottom جہانگیرنگر Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1483	جهانگیر نگر Jahāngir-nagar	1107 40	As on No. 1476. ۱۱۰۷ W. 170. S. -85.	مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنه جلوس ضرب جهانگیر نگر
1484	حیدر آباد Haidar- ābād Dāru-l- jihād	1102 35	As on No. 1476. ۱۱۰۲ W. 172. S. -88.	جلوس میمنت ۳۵ دار الجهاد مانوس ضرب حیدر آباد
1485	خجسته بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	1113 45	As on No. 1476. ۱۱۱۳ W. 168. S. -85.	مانوس میمنت ۴۵ سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
1486	سورت Sūrat Bandar i mubārak	— 1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ش زد چو بدر منیر س در جهان W. 173. S. -9.	بندر مبارک سورت ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد Pl.
1487	Sūrat	1075 —	As on No. 1476. ۱۰۷۵ W. 168. S. -9.	سنه جلوس ^x میمنت مانوس سورت ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1488	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1096 29	As on No. 1476. ۱۰۹۶ W. 168. S. 85.	فته جها آباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة ۲۹
1489	„	1101 33	„ 11۰۱ W. 168. S. 9.	„ ۳۳
1490	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1080 12	As on No. 1476. ۱۰۸۰ W. 172. S. 85.	شولاپور ب مانوس ضر ميمنت ۱۲ سنة جلوس
1491	„	1085 18	„ ۱۰۸۵ W. 168. S. 85.	سنة ۱۸ جلوس ميمنت مانوس ضر ب شولاپور
1492	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	1080 13	„ ۱۰۸۰ W. 170. S. 85.	مانوس ميمنت ۱۳ سنة جلوس ضرب ظفر آباد
1493	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1098 31	„ ۱۰۹۸ W. 169. S. 9.	مانوس ميمنت ۳۱ سنة جلوس ب ضر ظفرپور

Pl.

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1494	عالم گیر پور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	1106 43	As on No. 1476. ۱۱۰۶ W. 165. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت ۱۴۳ جلوس سنه ضرب عالم گیر پور
1495	کابل Kābul Dāru-l-mulk	1110 —	As on No. 1486. ۱۱۱۰ W. 170. S. .8.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب کابل . . .
1496	”	—	” W. 172. S. .9.	”
1497	کهنابایت Kham-bāyat	— 1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شاه چو مهر منیر سکه زد W. 170. S. .8.	کهنابایت ب مانوس ضر میمنت جلوس احد سنه
1498	گلبرگه Gulbarga	1105 40	As on No. 1476. ۱۱۰۵ W. 168. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت ۱۴۰ سنه جلوس ضرب گلبرگه
1499	گلکنده Gulkanda	1086 20	As on No. 1476. ۱۰۸۶ W. 172. S. .85.	As on No. 1498, but mint گلکنده, and date r. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1500	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-saltanat</i>	1097 29	As on No. 1476. ۱۰۹۷ W. 173. S. -8.	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۲۹ Pl.
1501	محمد اباد Muḥam- madābād	1100 32	" ۱۱۰۰ W. 166. S. -95.	As on No. 1498, but mint محمد اباد, and date ۳۲ Pl.
1502	ملتان Multān	1077 10	" ۱۰۷۷ W. 168. S. -85.	As on No. 1498, but mint ملتان, and date ۱۰. M. 41.
1503	"	1078 11	" ۱۰۷۸ W. 168. S. -85.	" ۱۱ M. 42.
1504	"	1082 15	" ۱۰۸۲ W. 167. S. -8.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۱۵ سنه ضرب ملتان M. 43.
1505	"	1088 20	" ۱۰۸۸ W. 168. S. -75.	" ۲۰ M. 44.
1506	"	1094 28	" ۱۰۹۴ W. 168. S. -8.	As on No. 1502. ۲۶ M. 44.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1507	ملکہ نگر Malika-nagar	1090 22	<p>بادشاہ زبب بہادر غاز دین محمد اور م</p> <p>W. 168. S. 75.</p>	<p>جلوس ۲۲ ضر ب ملکہ نگر ۱۰۹۰</p>
R 1508	اتاؤہ Itāwa	1099 31	<p>اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۰۹۹ ش زد چو بدر منیر در جهان</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سنہ جلوس ضرب اتاؤہ</p>
<p>This is the typical silver couplet, the word بدر 'moon', being substituted for مہر 'sun'.</p>				
1509	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1510	"	1103 35	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۵
1511	"	" 36	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۶
1512	"	1104 36	" ۱۱۰۴	" ۳۶
1513	"	1105 38	" ۱۱۰۵	" ۳۸
1514	"	1106 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۹
1515	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1516	آٹاوا Itāwā	1107 40	As on No. 1508. ۱۱۰۷	As on No. 1508. ۴۰
1517 1518	"	1108 40	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۰
1519	"	" 41	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۱
1520	"	1109 41	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۴۱
1521	آٹاوا Itāwā	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۴۲ but آٹاوا is now and after written آٹاوا.
1522	"	" 43	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۴۳
1523	"	1111 43	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۴۳
1524	"	" 44	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۴۴
1525	"	1112 44	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۴۴
1526	"	" 45	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۴۵
1527	"	1113 45	" ۱۱۱۳	" ۴۵
1528	"	" 46	" ۱۱۱۳	" ۴۶
1529	"	1114 46	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1530	اٹاوا Itāwa	1114 47	As on No. 1508. ۱۱۱۴	As on No. 1521. ۱۴۷
1531	"	1115 47	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۱۴۷
1532	"	" 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۱۴۸
1533	"	1116 48	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۱۴۸
1534	"	" 49	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۱۴۹
1535	"	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۱۴۹
1536	"	" 50	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۵۰
1537	"	1118 50	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۰
1538	اجمیر Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-khair</i>	1107 39	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۰۷ شاد زد چو بدر منیر سد در جهان	دار الخیر اجمیر ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۹
1539	"	1109 41	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۱۴۱
1540	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۴۲
1541	"	" 43	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۴۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1542	اجمير Ajmer <i>Dārū-l-khair</i>	1111 43	As on No. 1538. 1111	As on No. 1538. ۱۵۳۳
1543	"	1112 44	" 111۲	" ۱۵۴۴
1544	"	1113 46	" 111۳	" ۱۵۴۶
1545 1546	"	1114 46	" 111۴	" ۱۵۴۶
1547	"	1115 47	" 111۵	" ۱۵۴۷
1548	"	" 48	" 111۵	" ۱۵۴۸
1549	"	1118 50	" 111۸	" ۵۰
1550	"	" 51	" 111۸	" ۵۱
1551	اوجین Ujain	1097 29	" ۱۰۹۷	مانوس میمنت ۲۹ سنه جلوس ضرب اوجین
1552	Ujain	1102 —	" 11۰۲	but " اوجین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1553	Ujain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1108 41	As on No. 1538. 1108	مانوس میمنت ۱۴۱ جلوس سنه ضرب دار الفتح اجین
1554	"	— 46	"	مانوس میمنت ۱۴۶ سنه جلوس ضرب دار الفتح اجین
1555	"	1116 49	" 1116	" ۱۴۹
1556	احسن اباد Ahsan- ābād	1115 47	" 1115	مانوس میمنت ۱۴۷ سنه جلوس ضرب احسن اباد
1557	احمد اباد Ahmad- ābād	1075 —	" 1075	" but mint احمد اباد
1558	"	1080 12	" 1080	" ۱۲
1559	"	1108 —	" 1108	"
1560	"	1118 51	" 1118	" ۵۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1561	احمدنگر Ahmad-nagar	1070 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین ۱۰۷۰ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غاز	احمدنگر ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ احد
1562	„	106 - (re-versed) —	„ ۲۰۱	„
1563 ¹	„	1095 28	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۲۸ شہ زد چو بدر منیر سہ در جہان	مانوس میمنت ۱۰۹۵ سنہ جلوس ضرب احمدنگر
1564	„	1118 50	„ ۱۱۱۸	„ ۵۰
1565	اسلام آباد Islām-ābād	—	As on No. 1563.	اسلام آباد ب مانوس ضرب میمنت جلوس
1566 1567	„	1107 39	„ ۱۱۰۷	جلوس میمنت ۳۹ سنہ مانوس ضرب اسلام آباد
1568 1569	„	„ 40	„ ۱۰۷	„ ۴۰

Pl.

¹ Note the unusual arrangement of the dates on this coin.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1570	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1108 40	As on No. 1563. 1108	As on No. 1566. 1108
1571	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1069 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین محمد بہادر شاہ عالم گیر ۱۰۶۹ اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غازی	اکبر آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنہ
1572	„	1071 3	In square بادشاہ غازی شاہ عالم گیر <i>Margins</i> Left ابو الظفر Top محی الدین محمد Right اورنگ زیب ۱۰۷۱ Bottom بہادر سنہ	In square اکبر آباد ضرب <i>Margins</i> Left جلوس Top میمنت Right مانوس Bottom ۳ سنہ
1573	„	„ 4	„ ۱۰۷۱	„ ۱۰۷۱
1574	„	1086 18	„ ۱۰۸۶	„ ۱۰۸۶
1575	„	1088 21	„ ۱۰۸۸ Word محمد in right margin.	„ ۲۱
1576	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1101 34	As on No. 1563. Date 1101 to left of bottom line. M. 22.	اکبر آباد ضرب مستقر الخلافة میمنت جلوس مانوس ۳۴

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1577	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1103 35	As on No. 1576. 11.3 M. 22.	As on No. 1576. 11.0
1578	"	— 41	M. 45. "	" 11.1
1579	"	1109 42	" 11.9 M. 45.	" 11.2
1580	"	1110 42	" 11.1 M. 45.	" 11.2
1581	"	1111 43	" 11.1 M. 45.	" 11.2
1582	"	"	M. 40. "	"
1583	"	1112 44	" 11.1 M. 45.	" 11.1
1584	"	" 45	" 11.1 M. 45.	" 11.0
1585	"	1113 45	" 11.1 M. 45.	" 11.0
1586	"	1115 48	" 11.0 M. 45.	" 11.8

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1587	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1116 48	As on No. 1576. 1116 M. 45.	As on No. 1576. ۴۸
1588	"	" 49	" 1116 M. 45.	" ۴۹
1589	"	1117 49	" 1117 M. 45.	" ۴۹
1590	"	" 50	" 1117 M. 45.	" ۵۰
1591	"	1118 50	" 1118 M. 45.	" ۵۰
1592	"	" 51	" 1118 M. 45.	" ۵۱
1593 1594	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1070 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر چو مهر منیر زد در جهان	جلوس میمنت مانوس ۳ سنه ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۰۷۰
1595	"	1071 3	"	" ۳ ۱۰۷۱
1596	"	1072 4	"	" ۴ ۱۰۷۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1597	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1081 13	As on No. 1593.	As on No. 1593. 13 1.81
1598	"	1083 15	"	" 15 1.83
1599 1600	"	— 20	"	" 20
1601	"	— 21	"	" 21
1602	"	— 25	"	" 25
1603	"	— 26	"	" 26
1604	"	— 27	"	" 27
1605	"	1099 32	"	" 32 1.99
1606	"	— 32	"	" 32
1607	"	1101 33	"	" 33 11.01
1608	"	— 38	"	" 38
1609	"	— 43	" but بدر in place of مهر	" 43

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1610	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1112 44	As on No. 1609.	As on No. 1593. ۳۴ ۱۱۱۳
1611	”	— 45	”	” ۳۵
1612	اله اباد Ilahābād Town	1071 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر زد چو مهر منیر در جهان ۱۰۷۱	بلدة اله اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۴
1613	Ilahābād	— 24	As on No. 1612, but بدر in place of مهر	مانوس میمنت ۳۴ سنه جلوس ب ضر اله اباد
1614	امتیازگره Imtiyāz- garh	—	As on No. 1613.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب امتیازگره
1615	اورنگ اباد Aurang- ābād	1073 5	As on No. 1613. ۱۰۷۳	اورنگ اباد ب مانوس ضر میمنت سنه جلوس ۵
1616	”	1099 31	” ۱۰۹۹	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سنه جلوس ضرب اورنگ اباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1617	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Baldāt-i</i> <i>fākhirā</i>	—	ابو الظفر محی الدین محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب .....	..... جلوس مانوس میمنت فاخرہ برهانپور ب ضر بلدہ Pl.
1618	Burhān- pūr	— 3	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1616, but mint برهانپور, and date ۳
1619	"	1087 —	" ۱۰۸۷ Date at left of bottom line.	"
1620	"	1091 23	" ۱۰۹۱	" ۲۳
1621	"	1111 43	" Date in top line. 1111	" ۴۳
1622	"	1112 45	" 111۲	" ۴۵
1623	"	1115 47	" 111۵	" ۴۷
1624	"	1116 49	" 111۶	" ۴۹
1625	"	1117 50	" 111۷	" ۵۰
1626	بریلی Bareilly	1100 32	As on No. 1613, but date in top line. ..11	As on No. 1616, but mint بریلی, and date ۳۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1627	بریلی Bareli	1107 40	As on No. 1613. ۱۱۰۷	As on No. 1616. ۴۰
1628	”	1108 41	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۱
1629	”	1111 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۴
1630	”	1112 45	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۵
1631	”	1113 —	” ۱۱۱۳	”
1632	”	1114 47	” ۱۱۱۴	” ۴۷
1633	”	1115 48	” ۱۱۱۵	” ۴۸
1634	”	1118 50	” ۱۱۱۸	” ۵۰
1635	بہکر Bhakkar	1083 16	عالم گیر زیب شاہ اورنگ چو بدر منیر ۱۰۸۳ سہ زد در جہان	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۱۶ ب ضر بہکر
1636	بہلسہ Bhilsa	—	As on No. 1612.	مانوس میمنت بہلسہ جلوس ضرب سنہ —

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1637	بیجاپور Bijāpūr <i>Dārū-ḡ-ẓafr</i>	— 31	As on No. 1613.	جلوس س میمنت مانو سنه ۳۱ الظفر دار بیجاپور ب ضر
1638	"	1113 46	" Date in top line. 1113	مانوس میمنت جلوس دار الظفر ۴۶ ضرب بیجاپور
1639	"	1115	"	"
1640	"	48	1115	۴۸
1641	"	1116 48	" 1116	" ۴۸
				Pl.
1642	پتنه Patna	— 10	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint پتنه, and date ۱.
1643	"	— 17	"	" ۱۷
1644	"	— 18	"	" ۱۸
1645	"	— 19	"	" ۱۹
1646	"	1095 28	" Date in top line ۱۰۹۵	" ۲۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1647	پتنہ Patna	1099 32	As on No. 1613. ۱۰۹۹	As on No. 1642. ۳۲
1648	”	1106 38	” ۱۱۰۶	” ۳۸
1649	”	” 39	” ۱۱۰۶	” ۳۹
1650	”	1112 46	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۶
1651	”	1115 48	” ۱۱۱۵	” ۴۸
1652	تتہ Tatta	1070 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین ۱۰۷۰ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غازی	مانوس میمنت تتہ جالوس ب احد ضر سنہ
1653	”	— 4	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint تتہ, and date ۴
1654	”	— 5	but word سنہ to left of bottom line.	” ۵
1655	”	1073 6	” Date to left of bottom line. ۱۰۷۳	” ۶
1656	”	1085 17	” Date to left of middle line. ۱۰۸۵	” ۱۷
1657	”	1090 22	” Date in top line. ۱۰۹۰	” ۲۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1658	تتہ Tatta	1097 29	As on No. 1613. ۱۰۹۷	As on No. 1653. ۲۹
1659	"	1100 33	" ۱۱۰۰	" ۳۳
1660	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1661	"	1103 35	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۵
1662	"	1105 37	" ۱۱۰۵	" ۳۷
1663	"	1106 38	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۸
1664	"	1108 41	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۱
1665	"	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۴۹
1666	جونہ گدہ Jūnagadh	1071 3	In square with knots at the corners عالم گیر زیب اورنگ شاہ <i>Margins</i> Bottom سکہ زد Left در جہان Top چو بدر Right ۱۰۷۱ متیر بسنہ	Contained as obverse مانوس میمنت جلوس <i>Margins</i> Top ضرب Right چونہ Bottom گدہ Left سنہ ۳ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1667	جوئے گدہ Jūnagadh	— 8	As on No. 1666. <i>Margins</i> cut. In top margin ^	As on No. 1666. <i>Margins</i> cut.
1668	"	" 10	<i>Margins</i> " Right سکہ زد Bottom در جهان	Top margin " سنہ ۱۰
1669	"	1080 12	Date ۱۰۸۰ in top margin.	Date ۱۲ in top margin.
1670	Jūnagarh	— 31	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint جوئے گدہ, and date ۳۱
1671	"	1100 33	Date in top line. ۱۱۰۰	" ۳۳
1672	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1673	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1094 26	Date to left of middle line. ۱۰۹۴	As on No. 1616, but mint جهانگیرنگر, and date ۲۶
1674	"	— 31	"	" ۳۱
1675	"	1100 —	" ۱۱۰۰	"
1676	"	1114 46	Date in top line. ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۶
1677	"	" 47	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1678	چیناپتن Chinā- patan	— 42	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint چیناپتن, and date ۴۲
1679	”	— 50	”	” ۵۰
1680	حیدر اباد Haidar- ābād <i>Dāru-l- jihād</i>	1099 —	Date in top line. ۱۰۹۹	..... دار الجہاد مانوس ضرب حیدر اباد Pl.
1681	”	1114 46	” ۱۱۱۴	جلوس میمنت دار الجہاد مانوس ۴۶ ضرب
1682 ¹	”	” 47	” ۱۱۱۴	As on No. 1681, but word حیدر visible in bottom line.
1683	خجستہ بنیاد Khujiṣṭa Bunyād	1101 34	As on No. 1613. Date in top line. ۱۱۰۱	As on No. 1616, but mint خجستہ بنیاد, and date ۳۴
1684	”	1115 47	” ۱۱۱۵	” ۴۷
1685	”	” 48	” ۱۱۱۵	” ۴۸
1686	سورت Sūrat <i>Bandar-i mubārak</i>	1070 1	As on No. 1486. Date to left of bottom line. ۱۰۷۰	As on No. 1486.

¹ The mint of this type was read by Colonel Vost as *Dāru-l-jihād Tatta*, see *J.A.S.B.*, 1895, but this coin disposes of any uncertainty as to the correct attribution.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1687	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No. 1686. Date to left of middleline. ١٠٧٧	سنة ٩ جلوس ميمنت مانوس سورت ضرب
1688	"	1079 11	" ١٠٧٩	" ١١
1689	"	1080 12	" ١٠٨٠	" ١٢
1690	"	1082 15	" ١٠٨٢	" ١٥
1691 1692	"	1083 15	" ١٠٨٣	" ١٥
1693	"	1101 (sic) 15	Date 11.1 in top line. "	" ١٥
1694	"	1083 16	As on No. 1687. ١٠٨٣	" ١٦
1695	"	— 20	"	" ٢٠
1696	"	1089 21	" but date ١٠٨٩ in top line.	" ٢١
1697	"	1090 22	As on No. 1696. ١٠٩٠	مانوس ميمنت سنة ٢٢ جلوس ضرب سورت
1698	"	1091 23	" ١٠٩١	" ٢٣

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1699	Sūrat	1091 24	As on No. 1697. 1.91	As on No. 1697. 212
1700	"	1092 24	" 1.92	" 212
1701	"	" 25	" 1.92	" 20
1702	"	1093 25	" 1.93	" 20
1703	"	" 26	" 1.93	" 24
1704	"	1094 26	" 1.94	" 24
1705	"	1095 27	" 1.90	" 25
1706	"	" 28	" 1.90	" 28
1707	"	1096 28	" 1.91	" 28
1708	"	" 29	" 1.91	" 29
1709	"	1097 29	" 1.91v	" 29
1710	"	" 30	" 1.91v	" 30
1711	"	1098 30	" 1.91	" 30

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1712	Sūrat	1100 33	As on No. 1697. ||.	As on No. 1697. ||
1713	"	1101 33	" ||.	" ||
1714	"	" 34	" ||.	" ||
1715	"	1102 34	" ||.	" ||
1716	"	— 36	"	" ||
1717	"	1106 38	" ||.	" ||
1718	"	1107 39	" ||.	" ||
1719	"	" 40	" ||.	" ||
1720	"	1109 41	" ||.	" ||
1721	"	1110 42	" ||.	" ||
1722	"	" 43	" ||.	" ||
1723	"	1111 43	" ||	" ||
1724	"	" 44	" ||	" ||

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1725	Sūrat	1112 44	As on No. 1697. 1111	As on No. 1697. 161
1726	"	" 45	" 1111	" 160
1727	"	1113 45	" 1111	" 160
1728	"	" 46	" 1111	" 161
1729	"	1114 46	" 1111	" 161
1730	"	" 47	" 1111	" 161
1731	"	1115 47	" 1110	" 161
1732	"	" 48	" 1110	" 161
1733	"	1116 49	" 1111	" 161
1734	"	1117 49	" 1111	" 161
1735	"	" 50	" 1111	" 0.
1736	"	1118 50	" 1111	" 0.
1737	"	" 51	" 1111	" 01

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1738 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sūrat	—	As on No. 1696.	As on No. 1696.
1738a $\frac{1}{2}$	„	1090 23	As on No. 1697. ۱۰۹۰	As on No. 1697. ۲۳ Pl.
1739	سهرند Sahrind	1106 38	As on No. 1613. Date in top line. ۱۱۰۶	As on No. 1616, but mint سهرند, and date ۳۸
1740	„	1107 39	„ ۱۱۰۷	„ ۳۹
1741	„	1108 40	„ ۱۱۰۸	„ ۴۰
1742	„	„ 41	„ ۱۱۰۸	„ ۴۱
1743	„	1109 41	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۴۱
1744	„	„ 42	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۴۲
1745	„	1110 43	„ ۱۱۱۰	„ ۴۳
1746	„	1116 48	„ ۱۱۱۶	„ ۴۸
1747	„	1117 50	„ ۱۱۱۷	„ ۵۰
1748	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر زد چو بدر منیر در جهان ۱۰۷۱	فته جها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1749	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1072 4	As on No. 1748. ۱۰۷۲	As on No. 1748. ۴
1750	”	1075 7	” but date in top line. ۱۰۷۵	” ۷
1751	”	1077 10	As on No. 1750. ۱۰۷۷	” ۱۰
1752	”	1082 14	” ۱۰۸۲	” ۱۴
1753	”	1083 16	” ۱۰۸۳	” ۱۶
1754	”	1084 17	” ۱۰۸۴	” ۱۷
1755	”	1088 20	” ۱۰۸۸	” ۲۰
1756	”	1089 21	” ۱۰۸۹	” ۲۱
1757	”	1090 23	” ۱۰۹۰	” ۲۳
1758	”	1096 28	” ۱۰۹۶	” ۲۸
1759	”	” 29	” ۱۰۹۶	” ۲۹
1760	”	1097 29	” ۱۰۹۷	” ۲۹
1761	”	” 30	” ۱۰۹۷	” ۳۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1762	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1099 32	As on No. 1750. ۱۰۹۹	As on No. 1750. ۳۲
1763	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۳
1764	"	1103 35	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۵
1765	"	1104 36	" ۱۱۰۴	" ۳۶
1766	"	1105 37	" ۱۱۰۵	" ۳۷
1767	"	1106 38	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۸
1768	"	" 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۹
1769	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹
1770	"	1108 40	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۰
1771	"	" 41	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۱
1772	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۴۲
1773	"	1111 43	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۴۳
1774	"	1112 44	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۴۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1775	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1115 47	As on No. 1750. ۱۱۱۵	As on No. 1750. ۴۷
1776	"	1116 48	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۴۸
1777	"	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۴۹
1778	"	" 50	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۵۰
1779	"	1118 50	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۰
1780	"	" 51	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۱
1781	"	1119 51	" ۱۱۱۹	" ۵۱
1782	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1096 29	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۰۹۶ شاه زد چو بدر منیر بدر جهان	مانوس میمنت ۳۹ سنه جلوس ضرب شولاپور
1783	ظفر اباد Zafarābād	— 8	As on No. 1782, but in place of بدر	As on No. 1782, but mint in place of ظفر اباد, and date ۸
1784	"	— 12	"	" ۱۲
1785	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1099 32	As on No. 1782. Date in top line. ۱۰۹۹	مانوس میمنت ۳۲ سنه جلوس ب ضرب ظفرپور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1786 1787	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1100 32	As on No. 1782. ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 1785. ۳۲
1788	عالم گیرپور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	— 4	As on No. 1782.	عالم گیرپور ب مانوس ضرب میمنت ۳ سنه جلوس
1789	„	1096 29	„ Date in top line. ۱۰۹۶	مانوس میمنت ۳۹ سنه جلوس ضرب عالم گیرپور
1790	„	1097 30	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۳۰
1791	„	— 44	„	مانوس میمنت ۴۴ جلوس سنه ضرب عالم گیرپور
1792	عظیم آباد 'Azīm-ābād	1118 51	As on No. 1789. ۱۱۱۸	۵۱ مانوس سنه میمنت آباد جلوس عظیم ضرب

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Ar</i> 1793	کابل Kābul	1092 24	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر زد چو بدر منیر ۱۰۹۲ در جهان	جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب کابل ۳۴
				Pl.
1794 ¹	Kābul <i>Dārū-l-mulk</i>	1094 27	As on No. 1793, but date ۱۰۹۴ on left of middle line, and regnal year ۲۷ in top line.	جلوس ۲۷ میمنت مانوس دار الملک ضرب کابل ۱۰۹۴
1795	„	1098 —	As on No. 1793, but date ۱۰۹۸ to left of bottom line.	As on No. 1794, but without dates.
1796	„	1099 31	As on No. 1795. ۱۰۹۹	As on No. 1794, but date ۳۱ to left of bottom line.
1797	„	1102 34	„ ۱۱۰۲	„ ۳۴
1798	„	1104 36	„ ۱۱۰۴	„ ۳۶
1799	„	1105 —	„ ۱۱۰۵	„ but date ۱۱۰۵ to left of bottom line.
1800	„	— 40	Date illegible.	„ ۴۰
1801	„	1107 40	„ but date ۱۱۰۷ in top line.	„ ۴۰

¹ Note the unusual positions of the dates on Coins Nos. 1794, 1799, and 1803.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1802	Kābul <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i>	— 45	As on No. 1795.	سنة جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک ضرب کابل ۴۵
1803	„	1118 —	but date 1118 to left of middle line.	As on No. 1799. 1118
1804	کتک Katak	— 35	As on No. 1793.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ۳۵ ب ضرب کتک
1805	„	— 37	„	„ ۳۷
1806	„	1110 43	Date to left of bottom line. 111.	„ ۴۳
1807	„	— 46	„	„ ۴۶
1808	„	1117 49	but date 1117 in top line.	„ ۴۹
1809	„	„ 50	„ 1117	„ ۵۰
1810	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 32	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر زد چو بدر منیر در جهان	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ۳۲ کشمیر ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1811	کشمیر Kashmīr	1105 3-	As on No. 1810. Date 1105 to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۳۰ جلوس ب ضر کشمیر
1812	"	— 45	"	" ۳۵
1813	"	— 46	"	" ۳۶
1814	"	1115 4-	" 1115	" ۳۷
1815	"	1116 49	" but date 1116 in top line.	" ۳۹
1816	"	1117 50	عالم گیر یب اورنگ ز ش زد چو بدر منیر س در جهان ۱۱۱۷	مانوس میمنت سنه ۵۰ جلوس ب ضر کشمیر
1817 1818 1819	کهنایت Khambā- yat	1070 1	As on No. 1497, but date 1070 in bottom line.	کهنایت ب مانوس ضر میمنت جلوس احد سنه

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1820	Kambā-yat (Cambay)	1081 13	As on No. 1810. Date ۱۰۸۱ in bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضر کنایت
1821	„	1086 —	„ ۱۰۸۶	„
1822	„	1091 23	„ ۱۰۹۱	„ ۲۳
1823	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱۰۱	„ ۳۳
1824	„	1102 34	„ ۱۱۰۲	„ ۳۴
1825	„	1107 40	„ ۱۱۰۷	„ ۴۰
1826	„	1115 48	„ but date ۱۱۱۵ in top line.	„ ۴۸
1827	„	1118 50	„ ۱۱۱۸	„ ۵۰
1828	گلبرگه Gulbarga	1098 31	As on No. 1810, but date ۱۰۹۸ in top line.	As on No. 1810, but mint گلبرگه, and date ۳۱
1829	گلکنده Gulkanda (Golconda)	1069 1	بادشاه غاز بہادر عالم گیر ۱۰۶۹ زینب محمد اورنگ	گلکنده ضرب سنه احد جلوس میمنت مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1830	گلکنده Gulkanda (Golconda)	1071 5	As on No. 1810. Date ۱۰۷۱ to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضر گلکنده
1831	"	" 6	" ۱۰۷۱	" ۶
1832	"	1076 14	" ۱۰۷۶	" ۱۴
1833	"	" 18	" ۱۰۷۶	" ۱۸
1834	"	— 24	"	" ۲۴
1835	"	— 30	"	" ۳۰
1836	گوالیار Gwaliär (Gwalior)	1101 —	As on No. 1810. Date in top line. ۱۰۱۱	جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب گوالیار
1837	لاهور Lāhor Dārū-s- saltānat	1072 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ز د چو مهر منیر در جهان ۱۰۷۲	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۴
1838	"	1079 11	As on No. 1837, but in place of مهر ۱۰۷۹	" 11

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1839	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	— 13	As on No. 1838.	As on No. 1837. ۱۳
1840 ¹	"	1085 18	As on No. 1837.	" ۱۸
1841	"	— 20	As on No. 1838.	" ۲۰
1842	"	1088 21	" ۱۰۸۸	" ۲۱
1843	"	1090 22	" but date ۱۰۹۰ in top line.	" ۲۲
1844	"	1095 27	" ۱۰۹۵	" ۲۷
1845	"	1096 28	" ۱۰۹۶	" ۲۸
1846	"	" 29	" ۱۰۹۶	" ۲۹
1847	"	1097 29	" ۱۰۹۷	" ۲۹
1848	"	" 30	" ۱۰۹۷	" ۳۰
1849	"	1098 30	" ۱۰۹۸	" ۳۰
1850	"	" 31	" ۱۰۹۸	" ۳۱

¹ A temporary revival of the original type.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1851	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-salṭanat</i>	1099 31	As on No. 1838. 11.99	As on No. 1837. 31
1852	"	1100 32	" 11.00	" 32
1853	"	" 33	" 11.00	" 33
1854	"	1101 33	" 11.01	" 33
1855	"	1102 34	" 11.02	" 34
1856	"	" 35	" 11.02	" 35
1857	"	1103 35	" 11.03	" 35
1858	"	1104 36	" 11.04	" 36
1859	"	" 37	" 11.04	" 37
1860	"	1105 37	" 11.05	" 37
1861 1862	"	" 38	" 11.05	" 38
1863	"	1106 38	" 11.06	" 38

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1864	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dār-u-s-salṭanat</i>	1106 39	As on No. 1838. ۱۱۰۶	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة ۳۹ میمنت جلوس مانوس
1865	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	As on No. 1864.
1866	"	" 40	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۱۴۰
1867	"	1108 40	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۱۴۰
1868	"	" 41	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۱۴۱
1869	"	1109 41	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۱۴۱
1870	"	" 42	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۱۴۲
1871	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۴۲
1872	"	" 43	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۴۳
1873	"	1111 43	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۴۳
1874	"	" 44	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۴۴
1875	"	1112 44	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۱۴۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1876	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	1112 45	As on No. 1838. 1112	As on No. 1864. 150
1877	"	1113 46	" 1113	" 151
1878	"	1114 46	" 1114	" 151
1879	"	" 47	" 1114	" 152
1880	"	1115 47	" 1115	" 152
1881	"	" 48	" 1115	" 153
1882	"	1116 48	" 1116	" 153
1883	"	" 49	" 1116	" 154
1884	"	1117 49	" 1117	" 154
1885	"	" 50	" 1117	" 155
1886	"	1118 50	" 1118	" 155
1887	"	" 51	" 1118	" 156

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1888	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	— 23	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر زد چو بدر منیر در جهان	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲۳ جلوس ضرب لکھنؤ
1889	"	1097 29	As on No. 1888, but date 1097 in top line.	" ۲۹
1890	"	1101 33	" 1101	" ۳۳
1891	"	1102 34	As on No. 1890, but date 1102 to left of bottom line.	" ۳۴
1892	"	1103 36	" 1103	" ۳۶
1893	"	— 42	"	" ۴۲
1894	"	— 47	"	" ۴۷
1895	"	— 49	"	" ۴۹
1896	"	— 50	"	" ۵۰
1897	مچھلی پتن Machhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 50	As on No. 1889. 1118	جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۵۰ ضرب مچھلی پتن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1898	مچھلی پتن Machhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 51	As on No. 1897. ۱۱۱۸	As on No. 1897. ۵۱ Pl.
1899	مخصوص آباد Makhsūs- ābād	1116 49	" ۱۱۱۶	مانوس میمنت ۴۹ سنہ جلوس ضرب مخصوص آباد
1900	مراد آباد Murād- ābād	1097 29	" ۱۰۹۷	جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب ۲۹ مراد آباد سنہ Pl.
1901	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	As on No. 1899, but mint and date ۴۹
1902	"	1118 51	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۱
1903	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1069 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین ۱۰۶۹ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غازی	دار الا مان ملتان ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ احد Pl.
1904	"	1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شد زد چو مہر منیر سکہ در جہان ۱۰۷۱	ملتان دار الامان ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنہ M. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1905	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1072 4	As on No. 1904. ۱۰۷۲	As on No. 1904. ۴ M. 41.
1906	ملتان Multān	” 4	As on No. 1904, but بدر in place of مهر, and date ۱۰۷۲ in top line.	مانوس میمنت ۴ سنه جلوس ب ضر ملتان
1907	”	” 5	” ۱۰۷۲	” ۵ M. 41.
1908	”	1073 5	” ۱۰۷۳	” ۵ M. 41.
1909	”	” 6	” ۱۰۷۳	” ۶ M. 41.
1910	”	1074 6	” ۱۰۷۴	” ۶ M. 41.
1911	”	1075 8	” ۱۰۷۵	” ۸ M. 41.
1912 1913	”	1076 8	” ۱۰۷۶	” ۸ M. 41.
1914	”	1077 9	” ۱۰۷۷	” ۹ M. 41.
1915	”	1078 10	” ۱۰۷۸	” ۱۰ M. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1916	ملتان Multān	1081 14	As on No. 1906. ۱۰۸۱	مانوس میمنت ۱۱۴ جلوس سنه ب ضر ملتان M. 43.
1917	"	1082 15	" ۱۰۸۲	As on No. 1916. ۱۵ M. 43.
1918	"	1084 16	" ۱۰۸۴	" ۱۶
1919	"	1089 21	" ۱۰۸۹	مانوس میمنت ۲۱ سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان
1920	"	" 22	" ۱۰۸۹	As on No. 1919. ۲۲
1921	"	1090 22	" ۱۰۹۰	" ۲۲ M. 46.
1922	"	1093 26	" ۱۰۹۳	" ۲۶ M. 47.
1923	"	" 20 (sic)	" ۱۰۹۳	" ۲۰
1924	"	1096 28	" ۱۰۹۶	" ۲۸ M. 47.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1925	ملتان Multān	1099 31	As on No. 1906. ۱۰۹۹	As on No. 1919. ۳۱ M. 47.
1926	„	1100 32	„ ۱۱۰۰	„ ۳۲ M. 47.
1927	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱۰۱	„ ۳۳ M. 48.
1928	„	1104 (sic) 34	„ ۱۱۰۴	„ ۳۴ M. 48.
1929	„	1103 35	„ ۱۱۰۳	„ ۳۵ M. 48.
1930	„	1104 37	„ ۱۱۰۴	„ ۳۷ M. 49.
1931	„	1106 39	„ ۱۱۰۶	„ ۳۹ M. 49.
1932	„	1108 40	„ ۱۱۰۸	„ ۴۰ M. 49.
1933	„	1109 41	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۴۱ M. 49.
1934	„	1110 42	„ ۱۱۱۰	„ ۴۲ M. 49.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1935	ملتان Multān	1110 43	As on No. 1906. 111.	As on No. 1919. ۴۳ M. 49.
1936	„	1111 44	„ 1111	„ ۴۴ M. 49.
1937	„	1117 50	„ 111۷	„ ۵۰ M. 50.
1938	میلانپور Mailāpūr	1118 51	As on No. 1906. 111۸	مانوس میمنت ۵۱ سنه جلوس ضرب میلانپور
1939	نارنول Nārnol	1099 31	„ ۱۰۹۹	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سنه جلوس ضرب نارنول
1940	„	„ 32	„ ۱۰۹۹	„ ۳۲
1941	„	1100 33	„ 11۰۰	„ ۳۳
1942	„	1101 33	„ 11۰۱	„ ۳۳
1943 1944	„	1102 34	„ 11۰۲	„ ۳۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 1945	نصرت آباد Nuṣrat- ābād	1114 47	As on No. 1906, but date 1114 to left of middle line.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۱۰۷۷ جلوس آباد ضرب نصرت	Pl.
<i>Nigārs</i>					
1946	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1073 6	بادشاه غازی عالم گیر باد نشتار سنة ۶	اکبر آباد ضرب ۱۰۷۳ سنة	Pl.
			W. 43. S. .5.		
1947	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1071 4	غازی شاه عالم گیر باد نشتار ۴	شاه جهان آباد دار الخلافه ضرب ۱۰۷۱	
			W. 22. S. .55.		
1948	"	1082 14	" ۱۴	" ۱۰۸۲	Pl.
			W. 43. S. .65.		
1949	"	—	(Cut.) "	(Cut.) "	
			W. 10. S. .4.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1950 sq.	لاهور Lāhor	1092 24	لاهور ب ضر W. 46. S. .5.	<i>Legal drachm</i> ¹ ۲۴ شرع درهم (۱۰)۹۲ Pl.
1951	Lachi (?)	—	As on No. 1906.	<i>Mint not certain</i> مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب حی Pl.
1952	Kirki (?)	1100 32	As on No. 1906, with addition of سنه ۱۱۰۰ to right of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۱۱۰۰ جلوس ضرب کرکی Pl.
Æ 1953 rect.	اوجین Ujain	—	عالم گیر فلوس W. 90. S. .4 × .6.	..... ضرب اوجین
1954	اکبر آباد Akbar- abad	1074 7	۱۰۷۴ سنه اکبر آباد ب ضر W. 201. S. .9.	Within triple circle سنه مبارک س جلو Pl.

¹ For meaning of the term 'Legal drachm', see Glossary in the Appendix.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1955	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	—	As on No. 1954. Dates cut. W. 209.	As on No. 1954.
1956 rect.	الچپور Elichpūr	—	عالم گیر باد [شاہ] W. 300. S. .7 × .9.	..... سنہ س الچپور فلو
1957 rect.	„	—	As on No. 1956, but beneath مبارک W. 307. S. 1 × .7.	As on No. 1956. Pl.
1958	„	—	As on No. 1956. W. 290. S. .9.	Word "فلوس" distinct.
1959	„	—	„ W. 306. S. .85.	Word "ضرب" legible in upper part of field.
1960 rect.	„	—	„ W. 285. S. .8 × .6.	„
1960 <i>a</i>	بجپور Bijāpūr Dārū-ḡ- ẓafr	—	[اورنگ] شاہ فلوس ہی .....	..... الظفر دار بجپور Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1961	بیرات Bairāt	—	In circle بیرات ب ضر W. 210. S. .9.	In double circle مبارک جلوس
1962 1963 1964	„	—	As on No. 1961. W. 200-215. S. .8.	As on No. 1961.
1965	حیدرآباد Haidar- ābād	—	Within triple circle حیدر W. 208. S. .75.	..... سنہ مبارک جلوس
1966 1967	سورت Sūrat	— 4	In triple circle اورنگ زیب مح فلوس شا W. 320. S. .9.	ت سور۴ سنہ ضرب
1968	„	— 5	As on No. 1966. W. 316. S. .9.	As on No. 1966, but date ° Pl.
1969	„	—	..... سنہ سورت ب ضر W. 190. S. .8.	..... سنہ مبارک جلوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1970	سورت Sūrat	—	As on No. 1966. W. 150. S. .75.	As on No. 1966.
1971 1972	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1074 6	In triple circle ۱۰۷۴ سنه آباد شاه جهان ضرب W. 212. S. .9.	In triple circle ۲ سنه مبارك جلوس
1973	„	1076 8	As on No. 1971. ۱۰۷۶ W. 209. S. .85.	As on No. 1971. ۸
1974	„	— 14	„ W. 208. S. .9.	„ ۱۴
1975 1976	„	1084 16	„ ۱۰۸۴ W. 212. S. .85.	„ ۱۶
1977	„	—	„ W. 210. S. .8.	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1978 ¹	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1072 5	In triple circle عالم گیر فلوس ۱۰۷۲ W. 310. S. 85.	جهان آباد شاه ۵ ضرب	Pl.
1979	کتک Katak	— 16	In triple circle عالم گیر شاه فلوس باد W. 212. S. 7.	In triple circle ۱۶ سنه کتک ضرب	Pl.
1980	لاهور Lāhor	1075 —	In circle لاهور ب ضر ۱۰۷۵ W. 30. S. 45.	In circle سنه مبارک جلوس	
1981	„	1084 16	لاهور ب ضر ۱۰۸۴ W. 210. S. 75.	۱۶ سنه مبارک جلوس	
1982	„	— 39	In triple circle هور ب لا ضر W. 217. S. 85.	As on No. 1981. ۳۹	Pl.

¹ A full *dām* of Shāhjahānābād mint. This specimen shows that *I. M. Cat.*, No. 2260, is really a coin of Aurangzeb.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1983	لاهور Lāhor	—	لاهور ب ضر W. 210. S. .8.	As on No. 1981.
1984	„	— 7	As on No. 1983. W. 210. S. .85.	„ v
1985	مچھلی پتن Machli- patan	1117 49	سنہ ۴۹ ضرب مچھلی پتن W. 200. S. .75.	سنہ مبارک 111۷ جلوس
1986 1987	ملتان Multān	1073	اورنگ شا... فلوس W. 61. S. .6.	ملتان ب ضر ۱۰۷۳ Pl.
1988	„	1107 —	In triple circle عالم گیر شاہ نگ ۱۱۰۷ فلوس اور W. 205. S. .9.	ملتان ضرب جلوس مبارک
1989	„	„ 40	As on No. 1988. ۱۱۰۷ W. 212. S. .85.	As on No. 1988, but in exergue سنہ ۴۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1990	ملتان Multān	1108 40	As on No. 1988. ۱۱۰۸ W. 203. S. .9.	As on No. 1988. ۴.
1991	نارنول Nārnol	—	عالم گیر W. 37. S. .5.	نارنول ب ضر Pl.
1992	„	—	..... سنة نارنول ب ضر W. 213. S. .75.	..... سنة مبارک جلوس

Accession 1 : XI : 1068 (Wednesday, July 21, 1658).

Death 28 : XI : 1118 (Thursday, February 20, 1707).

Earliest known coin X 1070 Æ 1068 Æ 1068.

Latest „ „ X 1118 Æ 1119 Æ 1119.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

X Itāwā, Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ujain, Bijāpūr, Patna, Toragal, Jaunpūr, Jūnagarh, Chīnāpatan, ‘Azīmābād, Katak, Kashmir, Lakhnau, Murshidābād, Nuṣratābād.

Æ Adonī, Islām Bandar, A‘zamnagar, Elichpūr, Bankāpūr, Purbandar, Peshāwar, Toragal, Jinjī, Jaunpūr, Khairnagar, Ranthor, Sāmbhar, Sahāranpūr, Karpā, Karīmābād, Gūti, Muḥammadābād, Maḥmūd Bandar, Mu‘azzamābād.

Æ Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, A‘zamnagar, Akbarnagar, Aurangābād, Burhānpūr, Sholāpūr, ‘Azīmābād, Kābul, Gulbarga, Lakhnau, Mailāpūr.

A'ZAM SHĀH

A. H. 1118-1119.

A. D. 1707.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1993	سورت Sūrat	1119 1	<p>ممالك ۱۱۱۹ اعظم شاه شاه</p> <p>بدولت و جاه باد سکه</p> <p>زد در جهان</p>	<p>جلوس اشرف ف</p> <p>سنة احد ضرب سورت</p>

Pl.

سکه زد در جهان بدولت و جاه
 بادشاه ممالك اعظم شاه
 'Struck coin in the world with might and majesty,
 Lord of the realms, A'zam Shāh.'

Rebelled 10 : XII : 1118 (Tuesday, March 4, 1707).

Defeat and death 18 : III : 1119 (Sunday, June 8, 1707).

Earliest known coin Æ 1118 Æ 1118.

Latest ,, ,, Æ 1119 Æ 1119.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Aḥmadnagar, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.

KĀM BAKHSH

A. H. 1119-1120.

A. D. 1707-1708.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1994	بجپور Bijāpūr <i>Dārū-ṣ-ṣafī</i>	— 1	<p>دین پناه باد کام بخش خورشید و ماه</p>	<p>As on No. 1637, but year سنه احد</p> <p>Pl.</p>
<p>The full couplet is:—</p> <p>سکه زد در دکن بر خورشید و ماه بادشاه کام بخش دین پناه</p> <p>‘Struck coin in the Dakan on the sun and moon, Emperor Kām Bakhsh, asylum of the Faith.’</p>				

Rebelled in beginning of A. H. 1119.

Defeat and death XII: 1119 (January, 1708).

Earliest known coin Æ 1120 Æ 1119.

Latest ,, ,, Æ 1120 Æ 1120.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Haidarābād.

Æ Aḥsanābād, Toragal, Haidarābād, Gulbarga, Gokulgarh, Nuṣratābād.

VII

SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR¹

A. H. 1119–1124.

A. D. 1707–1712.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1995	اوجین Ūjain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1122 —	.... ۱۱۲۲ عالم بہادر شاہ سکہ مبارک W. 169. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ... ضرب دار الفتح اوجین
1996	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- girru-l- khilāfat</i>	1119 1	عالم گیر ثانی شاہ ۱۱۱۹ صاحب قرانی بہادر W. 172. S. .85.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة احد سنہ ضرب اکبر اباد
1997	برہانپور Burbhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	بادشاہ شاہ عالم سکہ مبارک W. 170. S. .85.	جلوس مانوس میمنت احد سنہ دار السرور ضرب برہانپور

Pl.

¹ The Shāh 'Ālam who reigned from A. H. 1173 to A. H. 1221, and the last Mughal emperor, Bahādur Shāh, have become stereotyped under the respective appellations of Shāh 'Ālam II and Bahādur Shāh II. The question arises—Who are the first 'Ālam, and the first Bahādur? As a matter of fact they are one and the same ruler, the emperor who is generally known on his coins as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. Sometimes the name Shāh 'Ālam occurs alone as on coins Nos. 2002, 2016, and 2029. Again the name 'Ālam is absent from the couplet on coins Nos. 1996 and 2015, and the emperor is called Bahādur Shāh. But a convention which requires that one and the same emperor should be labelled Shāh 'Ālam I, and also Bahādur Shāh I, is clearly inadvisable. If he were invariably known as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the distinctive numerals could be dropped from the names of the second 'Ālam, and the second Bahādur.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1998	تورگل Toragal	— 4	باد غازی شاه شاه عالم بہادر W. 168. S. .85.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب تورگل Pl.
1999	حیدر اباد Haider- ābād Far- khunda Bunyād	1123 5	شاه غاز عالم بہادر W. 170. S. .85.	جلوس میمنت مانوس حیدر اباد ضرب فرخندہ بنیاد
2000	فیروزگرہ Firozgarh	1122 3	بادشاہ غاز عالم بہادر شاه سکہ مبارک W. 172. S. .85.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب فیروزگرہ
2001	محمد اباد Muham- madābād	— 1	عالم غازی شاه بادشاہ بہادر سکہ مبارک W. 171.	محمد اباد ضرب احد سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس Pl.
<i>R</i> 2002 2003	اتاوا Itāwā	1119 1	غازی شاه شاه عالم باد سکہ 1119	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2004	„	1120 2	As on No. 2002, but date 1120.	As on No. 2002, but date ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2005	اتاوا Itāwā	1121 2	As on No. 2002, but date ۱۱۲۱	As on No. 2002, but date ۲
2006	"	" 3	"	" ۳
2007	"	" 4	"	" ۴
2008	اجمیر Ajmer <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1119 1	۱۱۱۹ غازی شاه عالم بہادر باد شاه سکہ مبارک	مستقر الخلافة اجمیر ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنہ
2009	"	"	but date on left of last line.	"
2010 2011	اجین Ujain <i>Dāru-l- fatḥ</i>	— 2	بادشاہ غازی شاه عالم بہادر شہ سکہ مبارک	As on No. 2002, but mint دار الفتح اجین and date ۲
2012	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1121 3	As on No. 2010.	As on No. 2002, but mint احمد آباد and date ۳
2013	احمد نگر Ahmad- nagar	— 2	بادشاہ غازی عالم بہادر شہ سکہ مبارک	احمد نگر ضرب سنہ مانوس میمنت جلوس
2014	ارکات Arkāt	1122 4	بادشاہ غازی ۱۱۲۲ عالم بہادر...	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب ارکات

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2015	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1119 1	<p>عالم گیر ثانی شاه</p> <p>۱۱۱۹</p> <p>قرانی بہادر صاحب</p>	<p>جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة سنة احد ضرب اکبر آباد</p>
<p>Compare Coin No. 1996, a specimen in gold of this type, in which Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur is called the second 'Ālamgīr; the last line is missing in both coins, but the full couplet is something like this:</p> <p>سکہ زد چو صاحب قرانی بہادر شاه عالم گیر ثانی</p> <p>'Struck coin like the Ṣāhib i Qirān, The second 'Ālamgīr, Bahādur Shāh.'</p>				
2016	"	"	<p>غازی شاه بادشاہ عالم گیر</p> <p>سنة ۱۱۱۹</p>	As on No. 2015.
2017	"	— 1	<p>غازی شاه شاه عالم باد گیر</p>	"
2018	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 1	<p>..... بادشاہ بہا شاه عالم در گیر سکہ مبارک</p>	but مستقر الملك
2019	"	1120 2	<p>As on No. 2018, but top line</p> <p>۱۱۲۰ غازی</p>	As on No. 2018, but date r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2020	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No. 2019.	As on No. 2019. ۳	
2021	"	— 4	"	" ۴	
2022	اکبر نگر Akbar- nagar	1120 2	..... شاه عالم باد سکه سنه ۱۱۲۰	سنه جلوس ضرب اکبر نگر	
2023	"	— 2	As on No. 2022, but top line شاه غازی	"	Pl.
2024	ایلچپور Elichpūr	1122 5	باد غازی شاه ۱۱۲۲ عالم بهادر شاه	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ایلچپور	Pl.
2025	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	غازی بادشاه بهادر شاه عالم ک سکه مبار	جلوس مانوس میمنت احد سنه دار السور ضرب برهانپور	
2026	"	— 2	"	" ۲	
2027	"	1121 3	" ۱۱۲۱ to right of top line.	۲۸ ۳	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2028	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dārū-s-</i> <i>surūr</i>	— 5	As on No. 2027.	As on No. 2027. ۵
2029	بریلے Bareli	1119 1	غازی شاه شاه عالم باد سکه ۱۱۱۹	مبارک سنہ احد یلع ضرب بر
2030	”	1120 2	” ۱۱۲۰	” ۲
2031	”	1121 3	” ۱۱۲۱	” ۳
2032 2033	”	1122 4	” ۱۱۲۲	” ۴
2034	پرنددر Purban- dar	1123 5	بادشاہ غازی ۱۱۲۳ عالم بہادر شہ سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب پرنددر
2035 2036	پیشاور Peshāwar	1121 3	شاه غازی ۱۱۲۱ شاه عالم باد سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۳ ضرب پیشاور

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2037	تته Tatta	— 1	بادشاه معظم شاه جهان سلطان نے زد بر مهر و ماه ک سکه مبار در هفت کشور	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ب ضر تته
<p>Here Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur calls himself the second Shāh Jahān, and uses his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam Shāh; the couplet runs:</p> <p>سکه مبارک زد در هفت کشور بر مهر و ماه شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم بادشاه</p> <p>'Struck auspicious coin in the seven climes on the sun and moon, The second Shāh Jahān, the emperor, sultan Mu'azzam.'</p>				
2038 2039	"	— 3	غازی شاه شاه عالم بادشاه	" ۳
2040	"	— 5	In hexagon as on No. 2038.	" ۵
2041	جونه گر Jūnagar	1120 —	بادشاه غازی شاه عالم بهادر سکه مبارک ۱۱۲۰	مانوس میمنت × سنه جلوس ضرب جونه گر
2042	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	— 2	بادشاه غازی شاه عالم سکه	As on No. 2041, but mint جهانگیرنگر and date ۲
2043	"	1122 4	" ۱۱۲۲ under last line.	" ۴

Pl.

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2044	چیناپتن Chinā-patan	1119 1	شاه غازی شاه عالم باد سکه ۱۱۱۹	س احد سنه جلو ضرب چیناپتن
2045 2046	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۳
2047	„	— 4	„	„ ۴
2048	خجسته بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	1119 1	بادشاه غازی ۱۱۱۹ عالم بهادر شاه سکه مبارک	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2049 2050	„	1120 2	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۲
2051	„	1122 4	„ ۱۱۲۲	„ ۴
2052	سورت Sūrat	— 1	غازی بادشاه بهادر شاه عالم سکه مبارک	احد سنه جلوس مانوس میمنت ضرب سورت
2053	„	— 2	„	„ ۲
2054	„	— 6 (sic)	„	„ ۶

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2055	سهرند Sahrind	1119 1	غازی شہشاہ عالم باد شہشاہ سکہ ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میمت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب سهرند
2056	"	1121 3	" ۱۱۲۱	" ۳
2057	"	1120 (sic) 4	" ۱۱۲۰	" ۴
2058	شاہ جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1119 1	غازی شہشاہ شاہ عالم باد سکہ سنہ ۱۱۱۹	جهان اباد دار الخلافہ شاہ ضرب احد سنہ مبارک
2059	"	1120 2	غازی شہشاہ عالم باد شہشاہ سکہ سنہ ۱۱۲۰	" ۲
2060	"	1121 3	" ۱۱۲۱	" ۳
2061	"	" 4	" ۱۱۲۱	" ۴
2062	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1119 1	عالم شہشاہ بادشاہ غاز سکہ ۱۱۱۹	اباد عظیم احد سنہ جلوس ضرب
2063	"	1120 3	" ۱۱۲۰	" ۳

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2064	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1122 4	As on No. 2062. ۱۱۲۲	As on No. 2062. ۴
2065 2066	”	1123 5	” ۱۱۲۳	” ۵
2067	فیروز گڑھ Fīrozgarh	”	بادشاہ غازی ۱۱۲۳ عالم بہادر شاہ سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت ۵ سنہ جلوس ضرب فیروز گڑھ
2068	کابل Kābul Dār-u-l- mulk	1122 —	غازی شاہ عالم بہادر باد شاہ سکہ مبارک	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک ضرب کابل سنہ ^x
2069	”	1123 5	” ۱۱۲۳	” ۵
2070 2071	کریم آباد Karīm- ābād	— 3	شاہ غازی شاہ عالم باد سکہ	۳ سنہ جلو س کریم آباد ضرب
2072 2073 2074	”	— 4	”	” ۴
2075 2076	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 2	بادشاہ غازی عالم بہادر شاہ سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت ۲ سنہ جلوس ب ضر کشمیر

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2077	کنبایت Kambāyat	1119 1	غازی شاه عالم باد شاه سکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ظفر احد جلوس سنه ب ضرکنبایت Pl.
2078	„	— 2	As on No. 2052.	As on No. 2052, but date r, and mint کنبایت.
2079	„	— 4	„	„ ۱۵
2080 2081	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	1119 1	غازی شاه شاه عالم باد ۱۱۱۹ سکه	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنه احد میمنت جلوس مانوس
2082	„	„ 2	„	„ ۲
2083	„	1120 2	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۲
2084	„	„ 3	„	„ ۳
2085	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„
2086	„	„ 4	„	„ ۴
2087	„	1123 5	„ ۱۱۲۳	„ ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2088 ¹	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1119 1	غازی شاه شاه عالم باد سکه 1119	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب لکھنؤ	Pl.
2089	"	— 4	"	"	
2090	محمد آباد Muham- madābād	1121 3	بادشاہ غازی شاه عالم بہادر سکہ 1121	محمد آباد ضرب سنہ مانوس میمنت جلوس	
2091	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 1	[ثانی گیر] شاه عالم معظم صاحب قرانی سکہ	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد	Pl.

This is a second couplet containing the name of Mu'azzam Shāh, the name of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr before he succeeded to the throne. The word on the obverse now read by me as عالم, was read by Mr. Rodgers as غازی, but there can be no doubt that عالم is correct. The completing part of the couplet, which is off the coin, must be گیر ثانی, and the couplet itself is something like this:

سکہ زد بر زر چو صاحب قرانی
معظم شاه عالم گیر ثانی

'Struck coin on gold like the Sāhib i Qirān,
Mu'azzam Shāh, the second 'Ālamgīr.'

Cp. couplets on Coins Nos. 1996, 2015, and 2766.

¹ A similar coin in the British Museum Collection—*B. M. Cat.*, No. 1184—has been

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2092 2093	ملتان Multān	1120 3	بادشاه غاز ۱۱۲۰ سکه شاه عالم	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان M. 51.
2094	نارنول Nārnol	1122 4	غازی بادشاه عالم بهادر سکه ۱۱۲۲	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب نارنول Pl.
2095 ¹	Probably Aḥmad- ābād	1119 1	غازی شاه عالم باد سکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ظفر احد سنه جلوس ضرب Pl.
Æ 2096	Probably Jahāngīr- nagar	— 3	شاه عالم باد W. 315. S. -9.	..... ب ضرب سنه

attributed to Shāh 'Ālam II, but it has been recognized that these coins of Lakhnau mint are really of Shāh 'Ālam I, and this particular specimen clears up all ambiguity as it contains the Hijri date 1119.

¹ Mr. C. J. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Zafarābād, and made no further comment on the unusual reverse inscription. Dr. G. P. Taylor rightly pointed out that in reality this piece exhibited a variation from the usual reverse formula, the word ظفر, 'victory', appearing in place of میمنت, 'prosperity'—see N. S. XI. The inference to be drawn from this ingenious explanation was that the mint-name was contained in the last line under the word ضرب. As a matter of fact the tops of letters can be seen, and I have little doubt that the mint-name terminates in آباد, and is Aḥmadābād. At the time Dr. Taylor wrote his paper, this was the only known coin of the type, but in March, 1912, Coin No. 2077 was discovered in a large consignment of treasure trove. It bears the 'zaf' formula, and is of Kambāyat mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2096 a	شولاپور Sholāpūr	— 2	عالم شاه مبارک [فلوس]	۲ سنه شولاپور ضرب

Pl.

Accession 30 : I : 1119 (Tuesday, April 22, 1707).

Death 21 : I : 1124 (Monday, February 18, 1712).

Earliest known coin X 1119 Æ 1119 Æ 1119.

Latest ,, ,, X 1124 Æ 1124 Æ 1124.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

X Itāwā, Peshāwar, Tatta, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Sikākul, 'Azīmābād, Kambāyat, Lāhor, Multān, Mailāpūr.

Æ Aḥsanābād, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ausā, Bankāpūr, Bahādurgarh, Bijāpūr, Toragal, Ḥaidarābād, Sholāpūr, 'Ālamgīrpūr, Firoznagar, Gūti, Murādābād, Mailāpūr, Nuṣratābād.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Elichpūr, Bijāpūr, Ḥaidarābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan.

‘AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN

A. H. 1124.

A. D. 1712.

Contested the succession on the death of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur.

Defeat and death, II, 1124 (March, 1712).

Earliest known coin } Æ 1124.
 Latest ,, ,, }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Issues absent from this Collection ; represented by a unique rupee of Jahāngīrnagar mint in the British Museum—*B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIII, 903. See N. S. XVII, § 103.

VIII

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

A. H. 1124.

A. D. 1712.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2097	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	جهاندار شاه ... مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غا W. 166. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2098	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	غازی جهاندار ... چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح W. 170. S. .8.	جلوس مانوس میمنت احد سنه دار السورور ضرب برهانپور
2099	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1124 1	غازی جهاندار شاه ۱۱۲۴ بر مهر و ماه ابو الفتح در آفاق زد W. 168. S. .8.	جهان اباد دار الخلافه شاه ضرب احد مانوس سنه میمنت جلوس

Pl.

The full normal couplet is:

سکه زد در آفاق چون مهر و ماه
ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

‘Struck coin in the horizons like the sun and moon,
The victorious Jahāndār Shāh, Defender of the Faith.’

Sometimes, as on the above coin, the variation
بر مهر و ماه is met with.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2100	اتاوا Itāwā	1124 1	صاحبقران ۱۱۲۴ جهان جهاندار شه بادشاه سکه	مانوس میمنت احمد سنة جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2101	”	”	As on No. 2100, but bottom line بزد برمه چو	As on No. 2100.
			<p>This couplet runs :</p> <p>بزد سکه برمه چو صاحبقران جهاندار شه بادشاه جهان</p> <p>‘Struck coin on the moon (silver) like the Šahib i Qirān, Jahāndār Shāh, Lord of the World.’</p> <p>Instead of برمه, we usually have the complementary بر زر.</p>	
2102	”	”	جهاندار شاه ۱۱۲۴ مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز	As on No. 2101.
2103	احمد آباد Aḥmad- ābād	”	As on No. 2102, but last line افاق زد چون	As on No. 2102, but mint احمد آباد
2104	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	غازی جهاندار شاه مهر و ماه ابو الفتح سکه در افاق زد چون	As on No. 2102, but mint ارکات Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2105 2106	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	1124 1	ابو الفتح غازی شاه مهر و ماه جهاندار سکه در افاق زد چون	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملك سنة احد ضرب اکبر آباد	Pl.
2107	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	As on No. 2098.	As on No. 2098.	
2108	„	„	جهان بادشاه قران جهاندار شه حب برمه چو صاحب سکه	As on No. 2107.	
2109	بریلے Bareli	1124 1	بادشاه جهان شاه 1124 قران جهاندار سکه بزد برمه چو صاحب	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس یل سنة ضرب بر	
2110	بہادرگرہ Bahādur- garh	— 1	As on No. 2099.	As on No. 2100, but mint بہادرگرہ	
2111	„	1123 (sic) 1	... جهان 1123 قران جهاندار حب سکه برمه چو صاحب	As on No. 2110.	Pl.

Of a similar coin Mr. C. J. Rodgers remarked that 'Mustaqirru-l-mulk is the title of Patna', and attributed it to Patna mint—*Lahore Museum Catalogue*, p. 200. But the epithet also belongs to Akbarābād—see Coin No. 2018—which is the correct attribution.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2112	پیشاور Peshāwar	1124 1	جهاندار شاه ابو الفتح غاز ۱۱۲۴ چون مهر و ماه	As on No. 2100, but mint پیشاور
2113	تته Tatta	„	As on No. 2111, but date ۱۱۲۴	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب تته
2114	خجسته بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	„	جهاندار شاه چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز ۱۱۲۴ سکه زد در افاق	As on No. 2100, but mint خجسته بنیاد
2115	سورت Sūrat	— 1	ابو الفتح غازي جهاندار شاه چون مهر و ماه سکه در افاق زد	As on No. 2100, but mint سورت
2116	„	1124 1	جهاندار شه بادشاه صاحب قران سکه بزد بر زر ۱۱۲۴	As on No. 2115. M. 14.
2117	سهرند Sahrind	„	جهان شاه ۱۱۲۴ قران جهاندار شه باد حب بزد سکه بر مه صا	As on No. 2100, but mint سهرند Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2118 2119 2120	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1124 1	As on No. 2099.	As on No. 2099.
2121	"	"	جهان شاه ۱۱۲۴ جهاندار شاه باد حب چو صا قران سکه بزد بر زر	احد مبارک سنة جهان اباد شاه دار الخلافة ضرب
2122	"	"	As on No. 2121, but date to right above second line.	As on No. 2121. Pl.
2123	"	"	جهانداران ۱۱۲۴ ابو الفتح غاز بر مهر و ماه سکه	As on No. 2121.
2124	کنبایت Kambāyat	— 1	جهاندار شاه چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز	احد سنة جلوس مانوس میمنت ب ضر کنبایت
2125 2126 2127 2128	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1024 1	غاز ۱۱۲۴ جهاندار شاه الفتح ابو چون مهر و ماه سکه در افاق زد	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد میمنت جلوس مانوس

The above reading is the result of a comparison of all four specimens.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2129	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100.	As on No. 2100, but mint لکھنؤ
Æ 2129 a	بیجاپور Bijāpūr <i>Dārū-ḡ-ẓaḡr</i>	— 1	غازی شاه [جہاندار باد] .....	..... دار احد الظفر بیجاپور

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday, April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16 : XII : 1124 (Saturday, January 8, 1713).

Death 17 : I : 1125 (Monday, February 2, 1713).

Earliest known coin } **Æ** 1124 **Æ** 1124 **Æ** 1124.
Latest „ „ }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Akbarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwāliār, Mu‘azzamābād.

Æ Ajmer, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarpūr, Akbarnagar, Ujain, Aurangābād, Elichpūr, Bhakhar, Bijāpūr, Haidarābād, Fathābād, Karārābād, Gwāliār, Murshidābād, Multān.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Sūrat, Kābul, Mu‘azzamābād.

IX

FARRUKH^{SIYAR}

A. H. 1124-1131.

A. D. 1713-1719.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 2130	الہ آباد Ilahābād	1131 7	<p>زد از فضل حق ^{سکہ} ۱۱۳۱ بحر و بر فرخ سیر شاه برسیم و زر باد</p>	<p>مبارک سنة جلوس^v ضرب الہ آباد</p>
<p>The couplet goes :</p> <p>سکہ زد از فضل حق برسیم و زر بادشاہ بحر و بر فرخ سیر</p> <p>'Struck coin on silver and gold by grace of the Truth, Monarch of sea and land, Farrukh^{siyar}.'</p>				
2131	خجسته بنیاد <i>Khujista</i> Bunyād	1129 6	<p>بحر و بر فرخ سیر بادشاہ حق برسیم و زر فضل سکہ زد از</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس^۶ ضرب خجسته بنیاد</p>
2132	سیکاکل Sikākul	—	<p>In circle از فضل بحر و ^{سکہ} زد برسیم و زر</p>	<p>In circle with one of dots outside it مانوس میمنت جلوس سنة ضرب سیکاکل</p>

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2133	شاه جهان آباد Shāh-jahānābād <i>Dārū-l-khilāfat</i>	1124 1	..... بحرو بر فرخ بادشاه حق بر سیم و زر ۱۱۲۴ از فضل سکه زد W. 168. S. -8.	فته چها آباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
2134	„	1125 1	۱۱۲۵ حق فرخ سیر شاه از فضل باد بحرو بر سکه زد بر سیم و زر W. 168. S. -85.	جهان آباد دار الخلافة شاه ضرب احد سنه مانوس میمنت جلوس
2135	„	1131 7	As on No. 2134, but date ۱۱۳۱ under سیر. W. 168. S. -8.	As on No. 2133, but date v
2136	کشمیر Kashmīr	1130 7	As on No. 2131, but date ۱۱۳۰. W. 167. S. -9.	مانوس میمنت v سنه جلوس ب ضر کشمیر
2137	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1127 4	As on No. 2130, but date ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line. W. 170. S. -7.	مانوس میمنت ۴ سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>A</i> 2138	معظم اباد Mu'az- zamābād	112- 5	فضل حق بر سیم و زر بحر و بر فرخ سیر ش ۱۱۲۰ باد W. 168. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب معظم اباد	Pl.
<i>R</i> 2139	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	از فضل حق ش باد بحر و بر فرخ سیر زد بر سیم و زر	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا	
2140	"	1125 2	As on No. 2139, but date ۱۱۲۵ to left of last line.	" ۲	
2141	"	— 3	As on No. 2139.	" ۳	
2142	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵	
2143	"	1129 5	Within triple circle, as on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹	Within triple circle, as on No. 2139. ۵	
2144	"	" 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶	
2145	"	1130 7	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۷	
2146	اجمیر Ajmer Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat	1125 2	حق بحر و بر فرخ سیر ش بر سیم و زر باد س ۱۱۲۵ زد از فضل سنه	مستقر الخلافة [اجمیر] ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سنه	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2147	اجمير Ajmer <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	— 5	حق فرخ سیر ش باد بحر و بر س از فضل بر سیم و زر	As on No. 2146, but mint- name unmistakable. ° Pl.
2148	„	— 6	As on No. 2131.	„ ۶
2149	Ajmer <i>Dāru-l- khair</i>	1130 7	„ ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2146, but date v, and top line دار الخیر [اجمير]
2150	اجين Ujain <i>Dāru-l- fatḥ</i>	— 6	As on No. 2131.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب دار الفتح اجين
2151	„	— 7	„	„ ۷
2152	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	— 1	بحر و بر فرخ سیر ش حق بر سیم و زر باد س زد از فضل	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب احمدآباد
2153	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	حق فرخ سیر ش از فضل باد بحر و بر س زد بر سیم و زر Date to right of top line, but cut.	ارکات ب مانوس ضر میمنت احد جلوس سنة Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2154	ارکات Arkāt	1123 (sic) 2	حق فرخ سیر از فضل برسیم و زیاده باد بحر و بر ۱۱۲۳	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات
2155	”	— 4	حق فرخ سیر و زرباد بحر و بر زد از فضل برسیم	” ۴
2156	”	” 4	As on No. 2155; date to right of top line, but cut.	” ۴
2157	”	— 7	As on No. 2156.	” ۷
2158	”	1130 8	” ۱۱۳۰	” ۸
2159	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 6	As on No. 2131.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب اسلام آباد
2160	”	— 7	”	” ۷
2161	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	— 1	As on No. 2153.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملک سنه احد ضرب [اکبر آباد]

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2162	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 2	As on No. 2153.	As on No. 2161. ۲
2163	”	— 3	”	” ۳
2164	”	1128 4	” ۱۱۲۸ at top of coin.	” ۴
2165	”	— 4	”	” ۴
2166	”	1128 5	” ۱۱۲۸	” ۵
2167	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1129 6	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة سنة ۶ ضرب اکبر آباد
2168 2169	”	1130 7	” ۱۱۳۰.	As on No. 2167. ۷
2170	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	1129 6	” ۱۱۲۹	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنة دار السور ضرب برهانپور
2171	”	1130 7	” ۱۱۳۰.	” ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 2172	بریلی Bareli	1125 2	..... زد از فضل حق بحرو و برفرخ سیرا باد ۱۱۲۵	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب بریلی
2173	„	1127 4	As on No. 2172. ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2172. ۴
2174	„	1129 6	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹	جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۶ یلع ضرب بر
2175	„	1130 7	As on No. 2134. ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2174. ۷
2176 2177	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 2	As on No. 2139.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ضرب پیشاور
2178	تٹہ Tatta	— 1	بحرو و برفرخ سیرا برسیم و زرباد زد از فضل حق	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب تٹہ
2179	„	— 2	As on No. 2178.	„ ۲
2180	„	1126 3	„ ۱۱۲۶ to left of bottom line.	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2181	تٹہ Tatta	1127 4	حق فرخ سیر ۱۱۲۷ ش برسیم و زرباد از فضل بحر و بر	As on No. 2178. ۴
2182	„	1129 5	بحر و برفرخ سیر ۱۱۲۹ حق برسیم و ... فضل از سکه ...	„ ۵ Pl.
2183	چونہ گر Jūnagar	1129 —	[بحر و برفرخ سیر] ش از فضل حق باد ۱۱۲۹ س زد برسیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ^x ضرب چونہ گر
2184	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	— 7	ش و برفرخ سیر س	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ^v ضرب جہانگیرنگر
2185	چیناپتن Chīnā-patan	1126 3	ش از فضل حق باد ۱۱۲۶ س زد برسیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ^۳ ضرب چیناپتن Five-rayed star over ج of جلوس.
2186	„	1130 7	As on No. 2185; in top line بحر و برفرخ سیر and date ۱۱۳۰.	As on No. 2185. ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2187	حیدرآباد Haidar- ābād <i>Far- khunda Bunyād</i>	1127 3	As on No. 2132. Date ۱۱۲۷ under فضل.	حیدرآباد میمنت جلوس ۳ مانوس ضرب فرخنده بنیاد Pl.
2188	خجسته بنیاد <i>Khujista Bunyād</i>	1125 1	As on No. 2146, but date ۱۱۲۵ (without سنه).	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2189	„	1126 3	As on No. 2188. ۱۱۲۶	As on No. 2188. ۳
2190	سرونج Sironj	— 7	As on No. 2153.	مانوس میمنت سنه ^v جلوس ضرب سرونج Pl.
2191	سعدنگر Sa'dnagar	— 5	As on No. 2146, but date missing.	مانوس میمنت سنه ^o جلوس ضرب سعدنگر Pl.
2192	سورت Sūrat	— 2	As on No. 2186.	مانوس میمنت سنه ^۲ جلوس ضرب سورت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2193	سورت Sūrat	1126 3	As on No. 2186. ۱۱۲۶ to left of middle line.	As on No. 2192. ۳
2194 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	— 4	"	" ۴
2195	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵ M. 52.
2196	"	1129 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶ M. 52.
2197	"	1130 6	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۶ M. 52.
2198	"	" 7	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۷ M. 52.
2199	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۷ M. 52.
2200 2201	سهرند Sahrind	1125 2	As on No. 2131. Date ۱۱۲۵ under word سیم.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2202	"	1127 4	As on No. 2200. ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2200. ۴
2203	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹	" ۶ M. 53.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2204	سهرند Sahrind	1130 6	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2200. ۶ M. 53.
2205	"	— 7	As on No. 2153.	" ۷ M. 53.
2206	"	— 8	"	" ۸
2207	شاه جهان آباد Shāh-jahānābād <i>Dārū-l-khilāfat</i>	1125 1	As on No. 2133. ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2133.
2208	"	" 1	but date ۱۱۲۵ to left of last line.	"
2209	"	" 2	As on No. 2208. ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2211	"	1126 2	" ۱۱۲۶	" ۲
2212	"	" 3	" ۱۱۲۶	" ۳
2213	"	1127 4	" ۱۱۲۷	" ۴
2214	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2215	"	" 5	As on No. 2131, but date ۱۱۲۸ under word <i>سهرند</i> . Large flat coin.	" ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2216	شاه جهان آباد Shāh-jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1129 6	As on No. 2215. ۱۱۲۹ Six-foil at top of coin.	As on No. 2208. ۶
2217	"	"	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹ Six-foil at top of coin.	" ۶
2218	"	1130 6	" ۱۱۳۰.	" ۶
2219	"	"	As on No. 2215. ۱۱۳۰.	" ۶
2220	"	1130 7	As on No. 2215. ۱۱۳۰.	" ۷
2221	"	"	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۳۰.	" ۷
2222	"	"	As on No. 2134. ۱۱۳۰.	" ۷
2223	"	"	As on No. 2134, but date ۱۱۳۰. under word سیر.	" ۷
2224	"	1131 7	As on No. 2223. ۱۱۳۱	" ۷
2225	"	" 8	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۸
2226	عالم گیر پور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	— 2	بحر و برفرخ سیر حق ش از فضل باد سس	مانوس میمنت ۲ جلوس سنه ضرب عالم گیر پور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2227	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1124 1	برسیم و زر زد از فضل حق شیر و بر فرخ سیر باد ۱۱۲۴	مانوس میمنت سنة احد جلوس عظیم ضرب آباد
2228	"	— 1	As on No. 2227.	As on No. 2227.
2229	"	1125 2	" ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2230	'Azīm- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No. 2133.	عظیم آباد مستقر الملك ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنة
2231	"	1127 4	" but date ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line.	" ۴
2232	"	1128 5	As on No. 2231. ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2233	"	1129 5	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹	" ۵
2234	"	" 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶
2235	"	— 7	"	" ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2236	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād	— 6	As on No. 2134.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب فرخ آباد
2237	”	1130 7	” (1130.	” ۷
2238	”	— 7	”	” ۷
2239	کتاک Katak	1126 2	As on No. 2226. Date 1126 under word فصل.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب کتاک
2240	کنبایت Kambā- yat	1125 1	As on No. 2134. Date 1125 under word فصل.	مانو احد سنه جلوس س میمنت ضرب کنبایت
2241	”	1127 3	As on No. 2183. Date 1127 under word فصل.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب کنبایت
2242	”	— 4	As on No. 2183.	” ۴
2243	”	1130 7	” Date 1130 to left of middle line.	” ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2244	گوالیار Gwāliār	— 1	As on No. 2134.	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب گوالیار
2245	„	1125 2	Date 1125 under word سیر.	„ ۲
2246	„	1127 —	As on 2245. 112۷	„
2247	„	1131 8	In triple circle, as on No. 2245. 1131	„ ۸
2248	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salāmat	1125 1	از فضل حق 112۵ بادشاه بحر و برفرخ سیر س [زد برسیم و زرا]	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد میمنت جلوس مانوس
2249	„	„ 2	„ 112۵	„ ۲
2250	„	1126 2	„ 112۶	„ ۳
2251	„	1125 (sic) 3	„ 112۵	„ ۳
2252	„	1126 3	„ 112۶	„ ۳
2253	„	1127 3	„ 112۷	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2254	لاهور Lāhor Dārū-s-saltānat	1127 4	As on No. 2248. ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2248. ۱۴
2255	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2256	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131. ۱۱۲۹	" ۶
2257	"	1130 7	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۷
2258	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۷
2259	"	" 8	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۸
2260	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1126 3	As on No. 2139. Date ۱۱۲۶ under word فضل.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب لکھنؤ
2261	"	1128 5	As on No. 2260. ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2262	"	— 7	As on No. 2131.	" ۷
2263	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1125 2	سید زد از فضل حق بر بحر و بر فرخ سیر و زرباد ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2137. ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2264	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 4	As on No. 2263.	As on No. 2137. ۴
2265	"	— 6	"	" ۶
2266	"	— 7	"	" ۷
2267	ملتان Multān	1125 2	حق بادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر ۱۱۲۵ سکه زد از فضل بر سیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ۳ ضرب ملتان M. 47.
2268	"	1130 7	In triple circle, as on No. 2131. ۱۱۳۰.	In triple circle, as on No. 2267. ۷ M. 50.
2269	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۷ M. 50.
2270	"	" 8	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۸ M. 50.
<i>Legal drachm</i>				
2271 sq.	لاهور Lāhor	1129 6	Within border of double square containing one of dots لاهور ب ضر ۶ W. 42. S. 55.	Situate as obverse ۱۱۲۹ شرع درهم Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2271a	Purbandar ?	—	فرخ سیر بادشاہ	سنہ جلوس ... ضرب [پر] [بند] [را]

Pl.

Accession 23 : XII : 1124 (Saturday, January 10, 1713).

Deposition 8 : IV : 1131 (Tuesday, February 17, 1719).

Death 9 : VII : 1131 (Sunday, May 17, 1719).

Earliest known coin X 1124 Æ 1124 Æ 1125.

Latest „ „ X 1131 Æ 1131 Æ 1128.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Itāwā, Ajmer, Arkāt, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Bareli, Bijāpūr, Patna, Purbandar, Peshāwar, Haidarābād, Sūrat, Sahrind, 'Azīmābād, Gūtī, Lāhor, Machhlipatan, Multān.

Æ Aḥmadnagar, A'zamnagar, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Aurangnagar, Elichpūr, Bankāpūr, Bahādurgarh, Bhakhar, Purbandar, Toragal, Fathābād, Kābul, Karārābād, Gulshanābād, Machhlipatan, Mumbai.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarābād, Bahādurgarh, Bijāpūr, Sūrat, Sholāpūr, Kābul, Machhlipatan.

X

RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT

A. H. 1131.

A. D. 1719.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A/ 2272	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 1	رفیع ت شاهنشہ الدرجا ت و بر با هزاران برکا W. 170. S. 1.	مانوس میمنت جلوس احد ضرب پیشاور	Pl.
2273	خجسته بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	1131 1	رفیع الدرجات ت کا شاهنشہ بحر و برکا 1131 ... با هزاران W. 168. S. .8. The couplet is سکه زد بهند با هزاران برکات شاهنشہ بحر و بر رفیع الدرجات 'Struck coin in India with thousands of blessings, King of kings on sea and land, Rafī'u-d-darjāt.'	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد	
2274	کابل Kābul Dārū-l- mulk	—	رفیع الدرجا ت کات هنشہ بحر و بر W. 170. S. .78.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دارالملک	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2275	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	— 1	رفيع الدرجا ت شاهنشاه بحر و بر ت هزاران برکا W. 172. S. .8.	جلوس مانوس ميمنت احد دار السلطنة لاهور ضرب
2276	ملتان Multān	1131 1	ت رفيع الدرجا بادشاه غاز ك سكة مبار 1131 W. 160. S. .95.	مانوس ميمنت احد سنة جلوس ب ضر ملتان M. 54. Pl.
<i>R</i> 2277	اتاوا Itāwā	”	1131 رفيع الدرجا ت برکا شاهنشاه بحر و بر ت زد سكة بنهند با هزاران	مانوس ميمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2278	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād <i>Zinatu-l- bilād</i>	— 1	As on No. 2277.	..... زينت البلاد ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد
2279	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1131	” 1131	اکبر اباد مستقر الخلافة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2280	نجسته بنياد <i>Khujiṣṭa</i> <i>Bunyād</i>	1131 1	رفيع الدرجات ت بركا شاهنشاه آفاق س ۱۱۳۱ زد بهند با هزاران	مانوس ميمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب خجسته بنياد Pl.
Here we have a variation 'king of kings of the horizons', instead of شاهنشاه بحر و بر.				
2281 2282	شاه جهان اباد <i>Shāhja-</i> <i>hānābād</i> <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>khilāfat</i>	„	As on No. 2277. ۱۱۳۱	فقهها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد
2283	„	„	As on No. 2277, but date ۱۱۳۱ over top line.	„
2284	گواليار <i>Gwāliār</i>	1131	As on No. 2277. ۱۱۳۱	مانوس ميمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب گواليار Pl.
2285 2286	لاهور <i>Lāhor</i> <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	1131 1	رفيع الدرجات ت شاهنشاه بحر و بر ت با هزاران بركا ۱۱۳۱ بهند زد سكه	As on No. 2275.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2287	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1131 1	As on No. 2284. 1131	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد مبمنت جلوس مانوس Pl.
2288 2289 2290	ملتان Multān	„	As on No. 2276. 1131	As on No. 2276, but Nos. 2288 and 2289 have M. 50.
2291 ¹	?	— 1	As on No. 2277.	مانوس احد سنة جلوس ب

Accession 9: IV: 1131 (Wednesday, February 18, 1719).

Death 23: VII: 1131 (Sunday, May 31, 1719).

Earliest known coin } *Α* 1131 *Æ* 1131 *Æ* 1131.
Latest „ „ }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Α Aḥmadābād, Akbarābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Mu‘azzamābād.

Æ Ajmer, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Bareilī, Patna, Sūrat, Sahrind, Kābul, Korā, Kambāyat, Lakhnau, Murshidābād.

Æ Sūrat, Kābul.

¹ The mint is off this coin, but after comparing the reverse with that of Tatta rupees of Shāh Jahān II, there can be little doubt that it is of Tatta mint.

XI

SHĀH JAHĀN II, RAFĪ'U-D-DAULA

A. H. 1131.

A. D. 1719.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>A</i> 2292	ارکات Arkāt	1131 1	شاه جهان 1131 — بادشاه غاز ن سکه مبار W. 172. S. -8.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات	Pl.
2293	خجسته بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	„	As on No. 2292, but date 1131 to left of bottom line. W. 168. S. -8.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد	
2294	سورت Sūrat	„	As on No. 2293. 1131 W. 170. S. 1.	As on No. 2293, but mint سورت	
2295	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	„	As on No. 2292, but date 1131 to right of middle line. W. 172. S. -8.	As on No. 2281.	
<i>A</i> 2296	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	As on No. 2292.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2297	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1131 1	As on No. 2292, but date 1131 above top line.	اسلام آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
2298 2299	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khalāfat</i>	”	As on No. 2297. 1131	As on No. 2279.
2300	بریلی Bareli	”	جهان شاه بادشاه غاز 1131 سکه مبارک	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب بریلی
2301	تته Tatta	”	As on No. 2292, but date 1131 over middle line.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه احد ضرب تته Pl.
2302 ¹	سورت Sūrat	— 1	As on No. 2294.	As on No. 2294.
2303	سهرند Sahrind	— 1	As on No. 2292.	As on No. 2300, but mint سهرند Pl.

¹ This may be a coin of Shāh Jahān III.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2304	شاه جهان آباد Shāhjahānābād Dāru-l-khilāfat	1131 1	شاهجهان بادشاه غاز ۱۱۳۱ ل سکه مبار	As on No. 2281.
2305 2306	"	"	As on No. 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ to right of middle line.	"
2307	گوالیار Gwāliār	"	As on No. 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ to left of middle line.	As on No. 2284. Pl.
2308 2309	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s-saltānat	"	As on No. 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ over bottom line.	As on No. 2275.
2310	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	"	شاه جهان بادشاه غاز سکه مبارک ۱۱۳۱	As on No. 2300, but mint لکھنؤ
2311	مرشد آباد Murshid-ābād	1131	As on No. 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ over middle line.	مرشد آباد but mint
2312	ملتان Multān	1131 1	بادشاه غاز شاه جهان ل سکه مبار ۱۱۳۱	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ب ضر ملتان M. 54. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2313	منیہ Mumbai	—	غازی شاہ شاہ جہان باد س مبارک	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب منیہ

Accession 20 : VII : 1131 (Thursday, May 23, 1719).

Death 22 : X : 1131 (Thursday, August 27, 1719).

Earliest known coin } A 1131 Æ 1131 Æ 1131.
 Latest „ „ }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Akbarābād, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Haidarābād, Lāhor.

Æ Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Burhānpūr, Jūnagarh, Khujista Bunyād, 'Azīmābād, Korā, Kambāyat.

Æ Akbarābād, Sūrat.

MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM

A. H. 1132-1133.

A. D. 1720.

Æ 2314 ¹	شاہ جہان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1132 1	کریم محمد ابراہیم شاہان بفضل ۱۱۳۲ سکہ زد در جہان	فہ جہا آباد دار الخلا شاہ ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ احد
The couplet is				
سکہ زد در جہان بفضل کریم شاہ شاہان محمد ابراہیم				
'Struck coin in the world through grace of the Bountiful One, King of kings, Muḥammad Ibrāhīm.'				
2315	„	„	As on No. 2314, but date	„ „
2316			1132 to right of the middle	
2317			line.	

Pl.

Usurpation 9 : XII : 1132 (Saturday, October 1, 1720).

Defeat 18 : I : 1133 (Tuesday, November 8, 1720).

Earliest known coin A 1132 Æ 1132.

Latest „ „ A 1132 Æ 1133.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Shāhjahānābād.

¹ I have a coin which distinctly shows the لک of the word کریم.

XII

MUHAMMAD SHĀH

A. H. 1131-1161.

A. D. 1719-1748.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 2318	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khitāfat</i>	— 2	محمد شاه بادشاه غازے صاحب قران ثانی سکه مبارک Date to right of top line, but cut. W. 168. S. .85.	اکبر آباد مستقر الخلافة ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۳ Pl.
2319	”	114- 17	۱۱۴- محمد شاه بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار W. 172. S. .85.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة ۱۷ ضرب اکبر آباد
2320 ¹	اورنگ آباد Aurang- ābād	115- 8 (<i>sic</i>)	As on No. 2318. ۱۱۵- W. 168. S. .85.	اورنگ آباد ب مانوس ضرب میمنت سنه ۸ Pl.

¹ Note this single known instance of the revival of the mint-name Aurangābād instead of *Khuji*ta Bunyād. A die of Aurangzeb was used for striking the reverse side of this coin. The Hijri and regnal dates do not agree.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2321	برهانپور Burlhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	1152 22	As on No. 2319. ۱۱۵۲ W. 170. S. 85.	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه ۲۲ دار السرور ضرب برهانپور
2322	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 21	As on No. 2319. Date cut. W. 172. S. 9.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۲۱ ضرب پیشاور
2323	تتہ Tatta	1135 4	As on No. 2319, but date ۱۱۳۵ over bottom line. W. 165. S. 8.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ۴ ب ضربتہ Pl.
2324 $\frac{1}{2}$	سند Sind	— 12	محمد شاه بادشاہ غازی صاحب قران W. 86. S. 5.	الزمان حب الا امر ما ۱۲ ب ضرسند Pl.
2325	سورت Sūrat	— 15	As on No. 2319. W. 170. S. 85.	As on No. 2323, but mint سورت and date ۱۵
2326	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	— 10	As on No. 2318. W. 168. S. 75.	As on No. 2314. ۱۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A'</i> 2327	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1152 22	As on No. 2318. 1152 W. 167. S. .9.	As on No. 2314. 22
2328 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	As on No. 2326, but portion of date visible to right of middle line. W. 90. S. .5.	„
2329	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i>	1137 —	As on No. 2319. 1137 W. 173. S. .85.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک ضرب کابل سنه x
2330	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1156 26	„ 1156 W. 165. S. .8.	As on No. 2287. 22
2331	معظم آباد Mu'az- zamābād	1132 2	محمد شاه — بادشاه غازی — س ۱۱۳۲ مبارک W. 170. S. .85.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب معظم آباد
2332	„	114- 11	but date 114- to right of top line. W. 168. S. .85.	„ 11

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2333	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	محمد شاه — بادشاه غاز سکه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت احد سکه جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2334	„	— 2	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2333. ۲
2335	„	1135 5	„ ۱۱۳۵	„ ۵
2336	„	1142 11	„ ۱۱۴۲	„ ۱۱
2337	„	1144 14	„ ۱۱۴۴	„ ۱۴
2338	„	— 18	„	„ ۱۸
2339	„	115— 20	„ ۱۱۵—	„ ۲۰
2340	„	1156 25	„ ۱۱۵۶	„ ۲۵
2341	„	115— 25	„ ۱۱۵—	„ ۲۵
2342	„	„ 26	„ ۱۱۵—	„ ۲۶
2343	„	1157 27	„ ۱۱۵۷	„ ۲۷
2344	„	1158 28	„ ۱۱۵۸	„ ۲۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2345	اتاك Atak	1158 28	As on No. 2333. 1158	مانوس ميمنت جلوس ضرب اتاك سنة ٢٨ Pl.
2346	اجمير Ajmer <i>Dārū-l-khair</i>	— 3	”	دار الخير اجمير ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ٣ سنة Pl.
2347	”	— 6	”	” ٦
2348	”	— 8	”	” ٨
2349	”	— 14	”	” ١٤
2350	”	115— 29	” 115—	” ٢٩
2351	اجين Ujain <i>Dārū-l-fatḥ</i>	— 8	”	مانوس ميمنت سنة جلوس ضرب دار الفتح اجين
2352	”	114— —	” 114—	”
2353	”	— 24	”	” ٢٤

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2354 $\frac{1}{2}$	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	— 1	As on No. 2333.	مانوس میمنت احمد سنه جلوس ضرب احمد آباد Pl.
2355	„	114— 13	„ 114—	„ 13
2356	„	— 14	„	„ 14
2357 2358	„	115— 20	„ 115—	„ 20
2359	ارکات Arkāt	113— 1	„ 113—	مانوس میمنت احمد سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات
2360	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 16	„	اسلام آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس 16 سنه
2361	„	— 19	„	„ 19
2362	„	—	„	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2363	اعظم نگر A'zam-nagar [Gokul-garh]	— 6	As on No. 2425.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۶ اعظم [نگر] ضرب [گوکل گره] Pl.
2364	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1131 1	As on No. 2333. ۱۱۳۱	اکبر آباد مستقر الخلافة ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
2365	"	1132 1	" ۱۱۳۲	"
2366	"	" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2367	"	— 2	As on No. 2318.	As on No. 2318. ۲
2368	"	— 2	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2319. ۲
2369	"	1134 3	" ۱۱۳۴	" ۳
2370	"	" 4	" ۱۱۳۴	" ۴
2371	"	1135 4	" ۱۱۳۵	" ۴
2372	"	— 5	"	" ۵
2373	"	— 7	"	" ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 2374	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- girru-l- khilāfat</i>	1139 9	As on No. 2333. ۱۱۳۹	As on No. 2319. ۹
2375	„	1143 12	„ ۱۱۴۳	„ ۱۲
2376	„	— 17	„	„ ۱۷
2377	„	— 18	„	„ ۱۸
2378	„	— 20	„	„ ۲۰
2379	„	1158 28	„ ۱۱۵۸	„ ۲۸
2380	الہ آباد Ilahābād	— 16	„	مانوس میمنت ۱۶ سنہ جلوس ب ضر الہ آباد
2381	„	1152 21	„ ۱۱۵۲	„ ۲۱
2382	„	1153 23	„ ۱۱۵۳	„ ۲۳
2383	„	1154 24	„ ۱۱۵۴	„ ۲۴
2384	„	115— 27	„ ۱۱۵—	„ ۲۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2385	الہ آباد Ilahābād	1158 28	As on No. 2333. ۱۱۵۸	As on No. 2380. ۲۸
2386	”	— 31	”	” ۳۱
2387	اودہ Awadh <i>Akhtar-nagar</i>	1135 5	” ۱۱۳۵	ختر نگر اودہ ضرب سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس Pl.
2388	”	” 6	” ۱۱۳۵	” ۶
2389	”	1140 10	” ۱۱۴۰	” ۱۰
2390	”	1141 11	” ۱۱۴۱	” 11
2391	”	1142 12	” ۱۱۴۲	” ۱۲
2392	”	1158 27	As on No. 2318, but date ۱۱۵۸ under middle line.	اختر نگر اودہ ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ ۲۷
2393	برہانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dārū-s- surūr</i>	— 4	محمد شاہ بادشاہ غاز لک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	As on No. 2321. ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2394 2395	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	113— 6	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳—	As on No. 2321. ۶
2396	بریلی Bareli	1132 1	” ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب بریلی M. 55.
2397	”	— 2	”	مانوس میمنت ۲ جلوس سنه یلع ضرب بر
2398	”	— 3	”	” ۳
2399	”	— 4	”	” ۴
2400	”	1138 8	” ۱۱۳۸	” ۸
2401	”	— 15	”	” ۱۵
2402	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1149 19	محمد شاه ۱۱۴۹ بادشاه غاز لک سکه مبار	محمد اباد میمنت سنه ۱۹ جلوس مانوس ضرب بنارس M. 56.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2403	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham-</i> <i>madūbād</i>	1150 20	As on No. 2402. ۱۱۵۰.	As on No. 2402. ۲۰. M. 56.
2404	"	— 26	"	محمد اباد میمنت جلو سنه ۲۶ س مانوس ضرب بنارس
2405	"	— 28	"	" ۳۸
2406	"	— 29	M. 57. "	" ۳۹
2407	"	1161 31	" ۱۱۶۱	" ۳۱
2407 a	Bhakhar	1152 2-	اله بادشاه زمان محمد شاه سکه زد ز فضل ۵۲ ... W. 176. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت ۳۰ سنه جلوس ضرب بہکھر Pl.

The couplet is

سکه زد ز فضل اله

بادشاه زمان محمد شاه

‘Struck coin through the grace of God,
Muhammad Shāh, Lord of the Age.’

This couplet closely resembles that of Muhammad Shāh on Coins Nos. 2363 and 2425.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2408	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 1	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت جلوس احد ضرب پیشاور
2409	”	— 2	”	” ۲
2410	”	1144 14	” ۱۱۴۴	” ۱۴
2411	”	1149 18	” ۱۱۴۹	” ۱۸
2412	”	1151 20	” ۱۱۵۱	” ۲۰
2413	”	— 21	”	” ۲۱
2414	تٹہ Tatta	1133 3	As on No. 2393, but date ۱۱۳۳ over middle line.	مانوس میمنت ۳ جلوس سنہ ب ضر تٹہ
2415	”	1140 —	” but date ۱۱۴۰ over bottom line.	مانوس میمنت × سنہ جلوس ب ضر تٹہ

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2416	جی پور Jaipūr Sawai	115 - 25	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت ۲۵ سنہ جلوس ضرب سواتی جی پور
2417	„	1156 26	„ 1156	„ ۲۶
2418	خجستہ بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	— 2	„	As on No. 2416, but mint خجستہ بنیاد and date ۲
2419	„	— 4	„	„ ۴
2420	دیرجات Derajāt	1160 30	As on No. 2393, but date 116. over middle line.	مانوس میمنت ۳۰ سنہ جلوس ضرب دیرجات
2421	زین البلاد Zainu-l- bilād	1135 4	As on No. 2393. 1135	مانوس میمنت ۴ سنہ جلوس ضرب زین البلاد
2422	„	„ 5	„ 1135	„ 5
2423 2424	„	— 6	„	„ ۶

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 2425	سورت Sūrat	1131 1	<p>بلطف الہ محمد شہ بادشاہ زمان سکہ زد در جهان ۱۱۳۱</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت احد ستہ جلوس ضرب سورت M. 58.</p>
<p>The couplet goes :</p> <p>سکہ زد در جهان بلطف الہ بادشاہ زمان محمد شاہ</p> <p>‘Struck coin in the world by the favour of God, Muhammad Shāh, Lord of the Age.’</p> <p>Compare the couplet on Coin No. 2407 a.</p>				
2426	„	1132 1	As on No. 2425. (۱۱۳)۲	As on No. 2425. M. 58.
2427	„	„ 1	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳۲	M. 58. „
2428	„	— 2	„	„ ۲ M. 58.
2429 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„	„ ۲ M. 58.
2430	„	— 3	„	„ ۳ M. 52.
2431	„	1135 5	„ ۱۱۳۵	„ ۵
2432	„	— 8	„	„ ۸

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2433	سورت Sūrat	— 12	As on No. 2393.	As on No. 2425. ۱۲
2434	”	— 20	”	” ۲۰
2435	سهرند Sahrind	1134 4	” ۱۱۳۴	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^{۱۴} ضرب سهرند
2436	”	1135 5	” ۱۱۳۵	” ۵
2437	”	— 10	”	” ۱۰
2438	”	— 13	”	” ۱۳
2439	”	— 18	”	” ۱۸
2440	”	1152 22	” ۱۱۵۲	” ۲۲
2441	”	— 24	”	” ۲۴
2442	”	1158 28	” ۱۱۵۸	” ۲۸
2443	”	1159 29	” ۱۱۵۹	” ۲۹
2444	”	116— 30	” ۱۱۶—	” ۳۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2445	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hānābād <i>Dārū-l-khilāfat</i>	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ محمد شاه بادشاه غاز لک سکه مبارک M. 60 to right of top line.	فته چها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنة احد
2446	"	1132 1	" ۱۱۳۲	"
2447 2448	"	" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2449	"	1133 2	" but date ۱۱۳۳ to right of top line.	" ۲
2450	"	" 2	محمد شاه بادشاه غاز صاحب قران ثانی سکه مبارک Date ۱۱۳۳ under top line.	" ۲
2451 2452	"	" 3	" ۱۱۳۳	" ۳
2453	"	1134 3	" ۱۱۳۴	" ۳
2454 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	— 3	" W. 40. S. -65.	" ۳
2455	"	1135 4	" but date ۱۱۳۵ over صاحب.	" ۴
2456	"	— 4	" but date to right of top line.	" ۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2457	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1135 5	As on No. 2450, but date 1135 over صاحب.	As on No. 2445. o
2458	"	"	" large flat coin containing entire inscriptions in cir- cular areas.	"
2459	"	113- 5	" but date 113- to right of top line.	" o
2460	"	1136 6	" but date 1136 over صاحب.	" v
2461	"	113- 6	" but date 113- to right of top line.	" v
2462	"	1137 7	As on No. 2458, but date 1137 to right of top line.	" v
2463	"	" 7	As on No. 2450, but date 1137 over صاحب.	" v
2464	"	1138 7	" 1138	" v
2465	"	" 8	As on No. 2462.	" A
2466	"	113- 9	" 113-	" q
2467	"	1139 9	" 1139 over صاحب.	" q

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2468	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hanābād Dāru-l-khilāfat	1140 10	As on No. 2462. ۱۱۴۰.	As on No. 2445. ۱۰.
2469	"	" 10	۱۱۴۰. to right " of top line.	" ۱۰.
2470	"	1141 11	" ۱۱۴۱	" ۱۱
2471	"	114— 11	۱۱۴ — over صاحب.	" ۱۱
2472	"	" 12	" ۱۱۴ —	" ۱۲
2473	"	1142 12	۱۱۴۲ to right " of top line.	" ۱۲
2474	"	1143 13	" ۱۱۴۳	" ۱۳
2475	"	" 13	۱۱۴۳ over صاحب.	" ۱۳
2476	"	1144 13	" ۱۱۴۴	" ۱۳
2477 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	— 13	" W. 44. S. 65.	" ۱۳
2478 2479	"	1144 14	۱۱۴۴ to right " of top line.	" ۱۴
2480	"	1145 15	" ۱۱۴۵	" ۱۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\frac{R}{2481}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	114- 15	As on No. 2462. ۱۱۴ - W. 84. S. 75.	As on No. 2445. ۱۵
2482	"	1146	"	"
2483	"	16	۱۱۴۶	۱۶
2484	"	— 16	but date over صاحب.	" ۱۶
2485	"	1147 17	" ۱۱۴۷ to right of top line.	" ۱۷
2486	"	1148 18	" ۱۱۴۸	" ۱۸
2487	"	"	۱۱۴۸ over صاحب.	" ۱۸
2488	"	1149 19	" ۱۱۴۹	" ۱۹
2489	"	1150 19	" ۱۱۵۰ to right of top line.	" ۱۹
2490	"	115- 20	" ۱۱۵ -	" ۲۰
2491 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	— 20	" W. 21. S. 55.	" ۲۰
2492	"	1151	"	"
2493	"	21	۱۱۵۱	۲۱
2494	"	115- 21	" ۱۱۵ - over صاحب.	" ۲۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2495	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1152 22	As on No. 2458. 1152 to right of top line.	As on No. 2445. 22
2496	"	1153 22	" 1153	" 22
2497	"	" 23	" 1153	" 23
2498	"	1154 24	As on No. 2450. 1154 to right of top line.	" 24
2499	"	1155 24	As on No. 2458. 1155 to right of top line.	" 24
2500	"	115- 25	As on No. 2450. 115- to right of top line.	" 25
2501	"	1156 26	" 1156	" 26
2502 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	— 26	" W. 87. S. 75.	" 26
2503 2504	"	1157 27	As on No. 2458. 1157 to right of top line.	" 27
2505	"	— 28	"	" 28
2506 2507	"	1159 29	" 1159	" 29
2508	"	116- 30	" 116-	" 30

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2509	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hānābād <i>Dūru-l-khālāfat</i>	1161 31	As on No. 2458. ۱۱۶۱	As on No. 2445. ۳۱
2510	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1132 2	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب شولاپور Pl.
2511	عظیم آباد 'Azīm-ābād	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ محمد شاه بادشاه غاز سنة مبارک	عظیم آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنة احد
2512	"	1132	"	"
2513	"	1	۱۱۳۲	"
2514	"	"	"	"
2515	"	2	۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2516	"	3	"	" ۳
2517	"	26	"	" ۲۶ M. 61.
2518	"	30	"	" ۳۰ M. 61.
2519	فرخ آباد Farrukḥ-ābād	1156 25	As on No. 2458; but date ۱۱۵۶ over صاحب.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب فرخ آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2520	فتح اباد Farrukh- ābād	1160 29	As on No. 2458. ۱۱۶۰	As on No. 2519. ۲۹	Pl.
2521	قنوج Qanauj Shāhābād	1142 12	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۴۲	مانوس میمنت ۱۲ سنه جلوس ضرب شاه اباد قنوج	
2522	”	1144 13	” ۱۱۴۴	” ۱۳	
2523	”	1145 14	” ۱۱۴۵	” ۱۴	
2524	”	1150 20	” ۱۱۵۰	” ۲۰	
2525 2526	”	”	”	” M. 59.	
2527	”	1152 22	” ۱۱۵۲	” ۲۲	Pl.
2528	”	1153 23	” ۱۱۵۳	” ۲۳	
2529	”	”	”	” M. 28.	
2530	کابل Kābul Dār-u-l- mulk	— 1	As on No. 2393.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک ضرب کابل سنه احد	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2531	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 14	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ^{۱۳} ب ضر کشمیر
2532	"	— 17	"	" ۱۷
2533	کورا Korā	1132 1	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب کورا
2534	"	" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	" سنه Quatrefoil over ۲
2535 2536	"	1140 10	" ۱۱۴۰	As on No. 2534. ۱۰
2537	"	— 11	"	" ۱۱
2538	"	— 12	"	" ۱۲
2539	"	1143 13	" ۱۱۴۳	" ۱۳
2540	"	1144 13	" ۱۱۴۴	" ۱۳
2541	"	— 14	"	" ۱۴

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2542	کورا Korā	1148 18	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۴۸	As on No. 2534. ۱۸
2543	”	— 20	”	” ۲۰
2544	گوالیار Gwālīār	1132 1	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس ضرب گوالیار
2545	”	— 7	”	” ۷
2546	”	— 18	”	” ۱۸
2547	”	— 20	”	” ۲۰
2548 2549 2550	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	1132 1	۱۱۳۲ محمد شاه بادشاه غاز لک سکه مبار	جلوس مانوس میمنت احد دار السلطنة لاهور ضرب
2551 2552 2553	”	” 2	” ۱۱۳۲	” ۲
2554 ¹	”	— 2	محمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز لک سکه مبار	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنه ۲ میمنت جلوس مانوس

Pl.

¹ Note the insertion of the title بهادر, anticipating its use on the coins of Muḥammad Shāh's successor. Three coins only of this type are known.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2555 2556	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-saltānat</i>	— 3	محمد شاه بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	As on No. 2554. ۳
2557	"	1134 4	" ۱۱۳۴	" ۴
2558	"	1135 4	" ۱۱۳۵	" ۴
2559	"	" 5	"	" ۵
2560	"	— 5	"	" ۵
2561	"	— 6	"	" ۶
2562	"	— 7	"	" ۷
2563 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	— 7	" W. 21. S. 5.	" ۷
2564	"	1138 8	" ۱۱۳۸	" ۸
2565	"	— 8	"	" ۸
2566	"	— 9	"	" ۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2567	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	— 11	As on No. 2555.	As on No. 2554. 11
2568	"	— 12	"	" 12
2569	"	1143 13	" 1143	" 13
2570	"	1144 14	" 1144	" 14
2571	"	1145 15	" 1145	" 15
2572	"	— 16	"	" 16
2573 2574	"	— 17	"	" 17
2575	"	1148 18	" 1148	" 18
2576	"	— 18	"	" 18
2577 2578	"	1149 19	" 1149	" 19
2579	"	— 20	"	" 20
2580	"	— 21	"	" 21
2581 2582	"	1152 22	" 1152	" 22

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2583 2584	لاہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-salṭanat</i>	1153 23	As on No. 2555. 110r	As on No. 2554. r
2585	"	1154 23	" 110r	" r
2586	"	— 24	"	" r
2587	"	1155 25	" 1100	" r0
2588	"	— 25	"	" r0
2589 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	— 25	" W. 40. S. 6.	" r0
2590	"	1157 27	" 110v	" r
2591	"	— 27	"	" r
2592	"	1159 28	" 1109	" rA
2593	"	— 29	"	" r
2594	"	— 30	"	" r.
2595	"	1161 31	" 1111	" r1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2596 2597	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1132 1	محمد شاه بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب لکھنؤ
2598	„	1133 2	„ ۱۱۳۳	„ ۲
2599	„	1135 5	محمد شاه بادشاه غازی سکه ۱۱۳۵ مبارک	„ ۵
2600	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 1	As on No. 2599.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد
2601	„	— 8	„	„ Cinquefoil over سنه. ۸
2602	„	— 16	„	As on No. 2601. ۱۶
2603	„	— 19	„ Large flat coin.	„ ۱۹
2604	„	— 19	As on No. 2600.	„ ۱۹
2605	„	— 26	„	„ ۲۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2606	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 27	As on No. 2600.	As on No. 2601. ۲۷
2607	”	1160 29	” ۱۱۶۰	” ۲۹
2608	”	— 29	”	” ۲۹
2609	”	— 30	”	” ۳۰
2610	ملتان Multān	1132 1	محمد شاه ۱۱۳۲ بادشاه غاز لک سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان M. 54.
2611	”	1133 3	” ۱۱۳۳	” ۳ M. 62.
2612	”	— 5	”	As on No. 2611; same mark. ۵
2613	”	1137 6	” ۱۱۳۷	” ۶
2614	”	” 7	” ۱۱۳۷	” ۷ M. 47.
2615	”	1145 15	As on No. 2610, but date ۱۱۴۵ over middle line.	” ۱۵ M. 47.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2616	ملتان Multān	1147 17	As on No. 2615. ۱۱۴۷	As on No. 2611. ۱۷ M. 47.
2617	"	1148 18	" ۱۱۴۸	" ۱۸ M. 47.
2618 2619	"	1152 22	" ۱۱۵۲	" ۲۲ M. 47.
2620	"	1153 23	" ۱۱۵۳	" ۲۳ M. 47.
2621 2622	"	1157 27	" ۱۱۵۷	" ۲۷ M. 63.
2623	"	1159 28	" ۱۱۵۹	" ۲۸ M. 63.
2624	"	" 29	" ۱۱۵۹	" ۲۹ M. 63.
2625 2626	"	1160 30	" ۱۱۶۰	" ۳۰ M. 63.
2627	منیہ Mumbai	114- 11	As on No. 2610. ۱۱۴ -	مانوس میمنت ۱۱ سنہ جلوس ضرب منیہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2628	منبع Mumbai	— 12	As on No. 2610.	As on No. 2627. ۱۲	
2629	"	— 27	"	" ۲۷	
2630 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	113— —	" 113—	"	Pl.
Æ 2631 ¹	بهکهر Bhakhar	1147 17	محمد شاه فلوس ۱۱۴۷	بهکهر ۱۷ ضرب	
2632	کابل Kābul	113— —	محمد شاه ۱۱۳— .....	..... کابل سنه ^x	
2633 2634	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 19	محمد شاه فلوس سکه	۱۹ سنه کشمیر ضرب	Pl.
2635	ملتان Multān	1133 3	محمد شاه بادشاه غاز فلوس ۱۱۳۳	ملتان ضرب جلوس مبارک ۳	Pl.

¹ At first sight the mint-name appears to have been entirely rubbed away, but it can be read by adjusting the coin in a proper light. There are six similar specimens in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2636	ملتان Multān	1141 11	As on No. 2635. 1141 W. 216. S. .8.	As on No. 2635. 11

Accession 15: XI: 1131 (Friday, November 18, 1719).

Death 27: IV: 1161 (Friday, April 15, 1748).

Earliest known coin A 1131 A 1131 A 1132.

Latest „ „ A 31 *jūlās* A 1161 A 1150.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Itawā, Aḥmadābād, Awadh (Aḥtarnagar), Arkāt, Islāmābād, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Bālāpūr, Banāras (Muḥammadābād), Jaipūr, Haidarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sahrind, Qanauj (Shāhābād), 'Azīmābād, Farrukhābād, Katak, Kashmīr, Korā, Gwāliār, Machhlipatan, Murshidābād, Multān.

A Akbarnagar, Ausa, Elichpūr, Balwantnagar, Purbandar, Jūnagarh, Jahāngīrnagar, Chīnāpatan, Haidarābād, Satāra, Sironj, 'Ālamgīrpūr, Fīroznagar, Qamarnagar, Qandahār (Dakhan), Katak, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mu'azzamābād.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Elichpūr, Bālāpūr, Hāfizābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Machhlipatan.

XIII

AḤMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR

A. H. 1161-1167.

A. D. 1748-1754.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2637	ديرجات Derajāt	1161 1	<p>احمد شاه بهادر 1161 بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار</p> <p>W. 165. S. .7.</p>	<p>مانوس ميمنت احد سنه جلوس ب ضر ديرجات</p> <p>M. 46.</p> <p>Pl.</p>
2638	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1166 6	<p>As on No. 2637, but date 1166 to left of middle line, and quatrefoil at top of coin.</p> <p>W. 172. S. .8.</p>	<p>فته جها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس ٢ سنه</p>
2639	عظيم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1166 5	<p>احمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز ... 1166</p> <p>W. 170. S. .75.</p>	<p>..... ميمنت مانوس جلوس ه سنه</p> <p>M. 65.</p>
2640	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s- saltanat</i>	— 5	<p>As on No. 2637; date at top of coin, but cut.</p> <p>W. 172. S. .8.</p>	<p>لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنه ه ميمنت جلوس مانوس</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2641	ملتان Multān	1165 5	As on No. 2637. 1165 W. 170. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^٥ ضرب ملتان M. 47.
<i>R</i> 2642 ¹	اتاوا Itāwā	— 2	احمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^٣ ضرب اتاوا Pl.
2643	اتاوا Itāwā	— 4	”	” but mint-name written اتاوا. ٣
2644	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	— 1	As on No. 2642.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة سنة احد ضرب اکبر آباد
2645	”	1163 2	” but date 1163 at top of coin.	” ٣
2646	”	1165 5	As on No. 2645. 1165	” ٥ Letter د under ما of مانوس.

¹ Note the reversion to the original orthography. I know of no other example—see the Introductory Note on Itāwā Mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2647	الہ آباد Ilahābād	1162 1	As on No. 2638, but date ۱۱۶۲, and M. 66 at top of coin.	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ب ضر الہ آباد
2648	"	1163 3	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۳
2649	بریلے Bareli	1166 6	As on No. 2637. ۱۱۶۶	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ ۶ ضر بر
2650	بلونت نگر Balwant-nagar	— 5	احمد شاہ ع بہادر بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۵ جلوس ضر بلونت نگر
2651	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date ۱۱۶۱ under top line.	محمد آباد میمنت احد جلو سنہ ۱ مانوس ضر بنارس
2652	"	1162 1	As on No. 2651. ۱۱۶۲	As on No. 2651.
2653	"	" 2	" ۱۱۶۲ M. 67.	" ۲
2654	"	1163 3	" ۱۱۶۳ M. 67.	" ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2655	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1164 3	As on No. 2651. ۱۱۶۴ M. 67.	As on No. 2651. ۳
2656	"	" 4	" ۱۱۶۴ M. 67.	" ۴
2657	"	1165 4	" ۱۱۶۵ M. 67.	" ۴
2658 ¹	بہکھر Bhakhar	1162 1	احمد شاہ بادشاہ غاز لک سکہ مبار ۱۱۶۳	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب بہکھر
2659 ²	جودھپور Jodhpūr <i>Dāru-l- mansūr</i>	1165 5	As on No. 2637. ۱۱۶۵	جودھپور دار المنصور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۵ سنة
2660	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	— 1	احمد شاہ بہادر بادشاہ غاز لک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب جہانگیرنگر

Pl.

Pl.

¹ Note the absence of the epithet بہادر from this coin, as also from Nos. 2666 to 2669. Such issues are liable to be misread as coins of Muḥammad Shāh. A reference is invited to Num. Sup. XV, § 89.

² The honorific title of Jodhpūr used to be read as *Dāru-l-taṣṣawur*, but is now accepted as *Dāru-l-mansūr*. On this specimen it looks more like the old reading.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2661	جی پور Jaipūr Siwai	1162 1	As on No. 2637. ۱۱۶۲	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب سوائی جی پور
2662	"	" 2	" ۱۱۶۲	" ۲
2663	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۶۴	" ۴
2664	"	1165 5	" ۱۱۶۵	" ۵
2665	دیره Dera	1162 —	۴ در احمد شاہ ۱۱۶۲ بادشاہ غاز لک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^x ب ضر دیره
2666	"	1162 —	احمد شاہ ۱۱۶۲ بادشاہ غاز لک سکہ مبار	As on No. 2665.
2667	"	1163 2	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۲
2668	"	" 3	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۳
2669	"	— 5	"	" ۵

M. 68.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2670	سهرند Sahrind	1161 1	As on No. 2637. ۱۱۶۱	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2671	”	1163 2	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۲
2672	”	” 4	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۴
2673	”	1164 4	” ۱۱۶۴	” ۴
2674	”	1165 5	” ۱۱۶۵	” ۵
2675	”	1166 6	” ۱۱۶۶	” ۶
2676	سیکاگل Sikākul	116- 2	۱۱۶۷ ^x سنه احمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز لک سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب سیکاگل M. 58.
2677 2678	شاه جهان آباد Shāh- jahānābād Dārū-l- khilāfat	1161 1	As on No. 2638. ۱۱۶۱	As on No. 2638. سنه احد
2679	”	1162 1	” ۱۱۶۲	”

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2680	شاه جهان آباد Shāh- jahānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1162 2	As on No. 2638. ۱۱۶۲	As on No. 2638. ۲
2681	”	1163 2	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۲
2682	”	” 3	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۳
2683	”	1164 3	” ۱۱۶۴	” ۳
2684	”	” 4	” ۱۱۶۴	” ۴
2685	”	1165 5	” ۱۱۶۵	” ۵
2686	”	1166 5	” ۱۱۶۶	” ۵
2687 2688	”	” 6	” ۱۱۶۶	” ۶
2689 2690	”	1167 7	” ۱۱۶۷	” ۷
2691	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1162 1	احمد شاه بہادر بادشاہ غازی ۱۱۶۲ سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس عظیم

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2692	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1162 2	As on No. 2691, but large flat coin.	عظیم آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سنه M. 61.
2693	"	1165 5	" 1165	As on No. 2692, but M. 65. ۵
2694	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād	1164 3	As on No. 2640. 1164	مانوس میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب فرخ آباد
2695	"	1167 7	" 1167	" ۷
2696	کالپی Kālpi	— 4	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۴ جلوس ضرب کالپی
2697 2698	کٹاک Katak	— 5	As on No. 2665.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب کٹاک
2699 ¹	Katak	— (5) 2	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2697, but date ۲; in front of the numeral is a mark like the figure ۵. Pl.

¹ Coins Nos. 2699 to 2705 are of Maratha mintage. Orissa was a Maratha province from A.D. 1757 to 1808. See *I. M. Cat.*, Vol. III, p. lviii.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2700	کتاک Katak	— (5) 7	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2699. v
2701	"	— (5) 12 (sic)	"	" ۱۲
2702	"	— (5) 21 (sic)	"	" ۲۱
2703 2704 2705	"	—	"	As on No. 2699, but M. 69 under س of جلوس.
2706 ¹	کشمیر Kashmīr	1162 2	<p> اله احمد شاه شاه عالم پناه ۱۱۶۲ بفضل سنه سکه بر زر زد </p>	<p> مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضر کشمیر </p>
<p>The couplet is</p> <p> سکه زد بر زر بفضل اله شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه </p> <p>‘Struck coin on gold by the grace of God, King Aḥmad Shāh, refuge of the world.’</p>				
2707	لاهور Lāhor Dār-u-s- saltānat	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date 1161 at top of coin.	As on No. 2640, but سنه احد
2708	"	1162 1	As on No. 2707, but date 1162 over bottom line.	As on No. 2707.
2709	"	" 2	" 1162	" ۲
2710	"	1163 3	As on No. 2707. 1163	" ۳

Pl.

¹ See Mint Note—Kashmīr.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 2711 $\frac{1}{8}$	لاهور Lāhor	— 3	As on No. 2707. W. 22. S. 55.	As on No. 2707. ۳
2712 2713	”	1164 4	” ۱۱۶۴	” ۱۴
2714 2715	”	1165 4	” ۱۱۶۵	” ۱۴
2716 2717	”	1165 5	” ۱۱۶۵	” ۵
2718	”	— 6	”	” ۶
2719	”	— 7	”	” ۷
2720	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 2	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over سنه.
2721	”	— 3	As on No. 2720.	As on No. 2720. ۳
2722	”	— 5	”	” ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1166 6	As on No. 2720, but date 1166 to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over 3 of بادشاه.	As on No. 2720. ۶
2724	„	1167 6	As on No. 2723. 116۷	„ ۶
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاه بهادر 11۶۲ بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان M. 63.
2726	„	1163 2	As on No. 2725. 11۶۳	As on No. 2725. ۲ M. 63.
2727	„	„	„	„ but M. 47.
2728	„	1164 4	„ 11۶۴	As on No. 2727. ۴ M. 47.
AE 2729 ¹	پيشاور Peshāwar	— 4	احمد شاه بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut. W. 195. S. .8.	فلوس ضرب پيشاور ۴

¹ Read by Mr. Rodgers as copper coins of Muḥammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2730 2731	پیشاور Peshāwar	—	As on No. 2729. W. 190. S. .8.	As on No. 2729. Pl.

Accession 2 : V : 1161 (Tuesday, April 19, 1748).

Deposition 11 : VIII : 1167 (Monday, June 3, 1754).

Death 28 : X : 1188 (Sunday, January 1, 1775).

Earliest known coin X 1161 R 1161 Æ 1161.

Latest „ „ X 1167 R 1167 Æ 4 *julās*.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Itāwā, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Bareli, Banāras, Jaipūr, Dera, Sahrind, Qanauj (Shāhābād), Farrukhābād, Mujāhidābād.

Æ Ajmer, Ahmadābād, Arkāt, Akbarnagar, Imtiyāzgarh, Toragal, Khujista Bunyād, Derajāt, Sūrat, Korā, Kambāyat, Gwāliār, Machhlipatan, Murādābād, Mumbai, Mahindrapūr, Narwar.

Æ Elichpūr.

XIV

‘ĀLAMGĪR II

A. H. 1167-1173.

A. D. 1754-1759.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 2732	اسلام آباد Islāmābād	1170 3	عالمگیر ۱۱۷۰ بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار	اسلام آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنہ Pl.
2733	شاہ جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1168 2	In square الله الرسول ۱۱۶۸ محمد لا اله الا <i>Margins</i> Top الصدق ابو بكر Rest cut. W. 170. S. .85.	In square محمد عالمگیر عزیز الدین بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار ابو العدل <i>Margins</i> Left جلوس میمنت Top cut. Right دار الخلافہ Bottom شاه جهان آباد سنہ ۲ Pl.
2734	”	1169 2	خلد الله ملكه و سلطنه محمد ۱۱۶۹ عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز ابو العدل عزیز الدین ک سکہ مبار W. 168. S. .8.	جهان آباد شاه دار الخلافہ سنہ ۲ ب مانوس ضر Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2735 2736	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	— 3	As on No. 2734. W. 168. S. .8.	As on No. 2734. ۳
2737	„	1173 6	عالمگیر ... عزیز الدین ۷۳ چو تابان مہرو Cp. Nos. 2790-2793. W. 172. S. .85.	..... دار الخلا شاہ جہا .. ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ ۶
2738	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	„ 7	عالم گیر ۱۱۷۳ بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار W. 170. S. .85.	..... دار الامان جلوس سنہ ضرب ملتان M. 70.
<i>R</i> 2739	اتاوا Itāwā	— 6	عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۶ جلوس ضرب اتاوا

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2740 ¹	ارکات Arkāt	1172 6	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ عزیز الدین محمد عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبارک Edge of coin obliquely milled. W. 173. S. 1.	In dotted circle مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب ارکات M. 71. Pl.
2741 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”	As on No. 2740. W. 87. S. .6.	As on No. 2740. Tudor rose over سنہ.
2742 $\frac{1}{4}$	”	”	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ شاه باد سکہ عالم گیر Edge obliquely milled. W. 44. S. .5.	سنہ ضرب ارکات M. 71.
2743 2744	”	— 6	عزیز الدین غا .. بادشاہ .....	..... میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب ارکات M. 71.

¹ Coins Nos. 2740-44 were struck by the East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2745 ¹ 2746	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	As on No. 2739. Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب ارکات Crescent to left of احد.
2747	„	— 2	As on No. 2745.	As on No. 2745. ۲
2748	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- girru-l- khilāfat</i>	— 1	عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز ك سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخالفة احد سنہ ضرب اکبر آباد
2749	„	1169 2	As on No. 2748. ۱۱۶۹	As on No. 2748. ۲
2750	„	„ 3	„ ۱۱۶۹	„ ۳
2751	„	— 3	„	„ ۳
2752	الہ آباد Ilahābād	117— 5	As on No. 2748. ۱۱۷—	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ب ضرا الہ آباد

¹ Coins Nos. 2745-7 were struck by the French East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2753	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>surūr</i>	1168 2	بادشاه غازي عالم گير ۱۱۶۸ ك سكه مبار	جلوس مانوس ميمنت سنة دار السورور ^۲ ضرب برهانپور Pl.
2754 2755	بريلي Bareli	— 1	As on No. 2748.	مانوس ميمنت احد جلوس سنة يل ضرب بر M. 72 over ب of ضرب.
2756	”	— 2	As on No. 2754.	As on No. 2754. ۲
2757	”	— 3	”	” ۳
2758	”	— 4	”	مانوس ميمنت جلوس سنة ^۴ ضرب بريلي
2759	”	— 5	”	As on No. 2754. ۵
2760 2761	”	117— 6	Date 11۷— under top line.	” ۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 2762 ¹ 2763	بيكانير Bikāner	— 1	As on No. 2748.	بلدة [بيکا] نير ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنة . بلدة Quatrefoil over word. Pl.
2764 2765	بلونت نگر Balwant- nagar	1171 5	عزیز الدین ثانی 1171 صاحبزاد عالمگیر نے ... زد سکہ	مانوس ميمنت سنة جلوس ضرب بلونت نگر . Quatrefoil in loop of س of جلوس.
2766	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	1167 1	اعز الدین عالمگیر ثانی 1167 صاحب قرانی	محمد اباد ميمنت جلوس احد سنة مانوس ضرب بنارس M. 56. Pl.
<p>The couplet is probably that on No. 2764, and (see No. 2844) runs as follows :</p> <p>سکہ بزر زد چون صاحب قرانی عزیز الدین عالمگیر ثانی ‘Struck coin on gold like the Sahib i Qirān, ‘Azizu-d-dīn, the second ‘Alamgīr.’</p>				
2767	”	— 1	As on No. 2732.	As on No. 2766, same mark.
2768	”	1169 2	” 1169	” ۲

¹ The specimen from which I read the mint-name exhibits the full word بیکانیر.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2769	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1169 3	As on No. 2732. 1169	As on No. 2766. ۳
2770	”	1170 4	Date 11۷۰ under top line.	” ۴
2771 2772	”	1171 4	As on No. 2770. 11۷1	” ۴
2773 2774	”	— 5	M. 73. ”	” ۵
2775	”	1172 6	As on No. 2770. 11۷۲	” ۶ M. 74.
2776	”	— 6	As on No. 2732. M. 73.	” ۶ M. 12.
2777	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	— 1	As on No. 2732, but date to right of top line, and cut. Twelve-rayed star over ۳ of بادشاہ.	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب جهانگیرنگر
2778	”	— 6	As on No. 2777.	” ۶
2779	جی پور Jaipūr Siwai	— 2	As on No. 2748.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب سوائی جی پور

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2780	دیره Dera	1173 7	As on No. 2732, but date reversed. ۳۷۱۱	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^۷ ب ضر دیره
2781	سهرند Sahrind	1167 1	As on No. 2748. ۱۱۶۷	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب سهرند
2782	„	—	As on No. 2781.	As on No. 2781.
2783	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l- khilāfat	1167 1	As on No. 2748. ۱۱۶۷	As on No. 2638. احد
2784	„	1168 2	As on No. 2733. Right margin visible. عدل عمر	As on No. 2733.
2785	„	— 2	As on No. 2734.	As on No. 2734. ۲
2786 2787 2788	„	1169 3	As on No. 2734. ۱۱۶۹	„ ۳
2789	„	1170 3	„ ۱۱۷۰	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2790 2791 2792 2793	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khitāfat</i>	1170 4	عالمگیر غاز بادشاہ عزیز الدین ۱۱۷۰ شاه ہمچو تابان مہر و ماہ سکہ زد بر ہفت کشور	خدا اللہ ملکہ و سلطنتہ دار الخلافۃ شاہ جهان آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ ۳۴ Pl.
This reading becomes apparent from a comparison of coins Nos. 2790 to 2793; No. 2737 is a specimen in gold. The couplet is:				
<p>سکہ زد بر ہفت کشور ہمچو تابان مہر و ماہ شاه عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی بادشاہ</p> <p>‘Struck coin in the Seven Climes like the shining sun and moon, King ‘Azīzu-d-dīn ‘Ālamgīr, defender of the faith.’</p>				
2794	„	1171 5	As on No. 2790. ۱۱۷۱	As on No. 2790. ۵
2795	„	1172 6	„ ۱۱۷۲	„ ۶
2796	„	1173 6	„ ۱۱۷۳	„ ۶
2797 ¹	„	— 4	عالم گیر شاه جهان باد نام زر چو مہر منیر سکہ یافت رونق از	اللہ ملکہ و سلطنتہ خدا دار الخلافۃ شاہ جهان آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ ۳۴ Pl.
The couplet runs thus:				
<p>سکہ زر یافت رونق چو مہر منیر از نام شاہ جهان بادشاہ عالم گیر</p> <p>‘Coin of gold obtained glory like the shining sun, From the name of the lord of the world, the emperor ‘Ālamgīr.’</p>				

¹ I published this couplet in Num. Sup. X. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had a specimen in gold, now in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2798	عظیم آباد 'Azim- ābād	1167 1	As on No. 2748, but date 1167 over bottom line.	عظیم آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنه M. 76a.
2799	"	1168 1	As on No. 2798. 1168	As on No. 2798. Same mark.
2800	"	1169 2	" 1169	" 2
2801	"	" 3	" 1169	" 3
2802	"	1170 4	" 1170	" 4
2803	"	"	"	"
2804	"	1171 5	" 1171	" 5
2805	"	1172 5	" 1172	" 5
2806	"	"	"	"
2807	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād	1169 2	1169 عالم گیر بادشاہ غازی لک سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب فرخ آباد
2808	Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1170 4	As on No. 2807. 1170	As on No. 2807, but date 2, and mint احمدنگر فرخ آباد
2809	"	1171 5	" 1171	" 5

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2810	Farrukh- ābād <i>Aḥmad- nagar</i>	1172 6	As on No. 2807. ۱۱۷۲	As on No. 2808. ۶
2811	قنوج Qanauj <i>Shāhābād</i>	1168 2	" ۱۱۶۸	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب شاه اباد قنوج
2812	کشمیر Kashmīr	1169 2	As on No. 2807, but date ۱۱۶۹ to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس کشمیر ضرب
2813	"	1171 3	As on No. 2812. ۱۱۷۱	As on No. 2812. ۳
2814	"	1174 (sic) 5	عالم گیرے بادشاہ غازی سب مبارک ۱۱۷۴	" ۵
2815	گوالیار Gwālīār	— 5	As on No. 2807.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب گوالیار
2816	لاہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s- salṭanat</i>	1168 1	" ۱۱۶۸	لاہور دار السلطنۃ ضرب سنه احد میمنت جلوس مانوس

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2817	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-saltānat</i>	1168 2	As on No. 2816. ۱۱۶۸	As on No. 2816. ۲
2818	”	1169 2	” ۱۱۶۹	” ۲
2819	”	” 3	” ۱۱۶۹	” ۳
2820	”	1171 5	” ۱۱۷۱	” ۵
2821 2822	”	1172 5	” ۱۱۷۲	” ۵
2823	”	” 6	” ۱۱۷۲	” ۶
2824	مراد آباد Murād- ābād	— 2	عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبارک Date under top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ ب ضر مراد آباد M. 75.
2825	”	— 6	As on No. 2824.	As on No. 2824. Crescent to left of ۶.
2826	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1167 1	As on No. 2732, but date ۱۱۶۷ to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد
2827	”	1168 1	As on No. 2826. ۱۱۶۸	As on No. 2826. Cinquefoil over سنہ.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2828	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1168 2	As on No. 2826. ۱۱۶۸	As on No. 2827. ۲ Same mark.
2829	”	1170 3	” ۱۱۷۰	” ۳
2830	”	1171 4	” ۱۱۷۱	” ۴
2831	”	— 4	”	” ۴
2832	”	1172 5	” ۱۱۷۲	” ۵
2833	”	— 6	”	” ۶
2834	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1173 7	As on No. 2738. ۱۱۷۳	As on No. 2738. ۷ M. 70.
2835	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1170 3	As on No. 2738, but date ۱۱۷۰ at top of coin.	مہہ اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنة
2836	”	1167 (sic) 4	As on No. 2835. ۱۱۶۷	As on No. 2835. ۴
2837	”	1168 (sic) 4	” ۱۱۶۸	” ۴
2838	”	1171 5	” ۱۱۷۱	” ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2839	ناگور Nāgor Dāru-l- barakāt	— 5	عالمگیر ثانی عزیز الدین بزر زدنی سکہ چون صاحبقر Couplet as on No. 2766.	کا نا دار البرت گور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۵ سنہ Pl.
2840	نجیب آباد Najib- ābād	— 3	As on No. 2732.	آباد نجیب ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنہ Pl.
2841	"	1170 4	As on No. 2840, but date 1170. to right of top line.	As on No. 2840. ۴
2842	"	— 4	"	" ۴
2843	"	— 5	M. 76. "	" ۵
2844	"	— 6	Quatrefoil " in exergue.	" ۶
Æ 2845	شاہ جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	— 1	عالم گیر فلوس W. 185. S. 85.	..... جهان شاہ احد ضرب Pl.
2846	"	1169 2	Date 1169 " to left of فلوس. W. 210. S. 75.	" ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2847 2848	لاهور Lāhor	1172 5	عالم گیر ۱۱۷۲ ک سکه مبار W. 175. S. .9.	لاهور ه ب فلوس ضر Pl.	
2849	”	—	” W. 170. S. .85.	”	

Accession 11 : VIII : 1167 (Monday, June 3, 1754).

Death 20 : IV : 1173 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759).

Earliest known coin A 1 *fulūs* A 1167 A 1 *fulūs*.

Latest ” ” A 1173 A 1180 A 1172.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

A Itāwā, Arkāt, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Bareli, Banāras, Jaipūr, Sahrind, Farrukhābād (Aḥmadnagar), Korā, Lāhor, Mahindrapūr, Najībābād.

A Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Islāmābād, Akbarnagar, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Aurangnagar, Ausa, Bharoch, Jodhpūr, Khujista Bunyād, Dilshādābād, Sironj, Sūrat, Zafarābād, Kābul, Kālpī, Kalkatta, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mumbai, Narwar.

Æ Elichpūr, Ḥāfiżābād, Machhlipatan, Mahindrapūr, Najībābād.

SHĀH JAHĀN III

A. H. 1173–1174.

A. D. 1759–1760.

A 2850	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 1	شاهجہان بادشاہ غازی ک سکه مبار Date at top of coin but cut, cp. <i>B. M. Cat.</i> , Plate XXVI, No. 1086. W. 170. S. .85.	اسلام آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنہ Pl.
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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2851	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1173 1	<p>شاه جهان بادشاه غازی سنة ۱۱۷۳ مبارک</p> <p>W. 172. S. 1.1.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب احمد نگر فرخ آباد</p> <p>Pl.</p>
2852	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1174 1	<p>۱۱۷۴ شاه جهان بادشاه غازی سنة ۱۱۷۴ مبارک</p> <p>W. 167. S. 85.</p>	<p>مہہ اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنة</p>
<i>R</i> 2853 2854	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	"	<p>شاه جهان بادشاه غازی سنة ۱۱۷۴ مبارک</p>	<p>..... ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنة</p> <p>M. 77.</p>
2855	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1173 1	<p>As on No. 2851. S. 1.1. (Looped.)</p>	<p>As on No. 2851.</p>
2856 2857	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1174 1	<p>As on No. 2852. Nagari character स to left of last line.</p>	<p>As on No. 2852.</p> <p>Pl.</p>

Usurpation 20:IV:1173 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759).

Deposition 29:II:1174 (Friday, October 10, 1760).

Earliest known coin *A* 1173 *R* 1173.

Latest " " *A* 1174 *R* 1180.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

A Shāhjahānābād, 'Azīmābād.

R Ahmadābād, Akbarābād, Sūrat, Qanauj (Shāhābād), Shāhjahānābād.

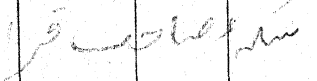
XV

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

A. H. 1173-1221.

A. D. 1759-1806.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2858	احمد اباد Ahmad- ābād	1202 29	In triple circle اله محمد شاه عالم باد ... [۱۲۰]۲ ... فضل حامی دین W. 168. S. .8.	احمد اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۹ سنه M. 78. Pl.
2859 2860	اوده Awadh Sāba	1229 26 (sic)	اله محمد باد شاه سایه حامی دین شاه عالم فضل ... هفت کشور ... W. 166. S. .8.	اوده میمنت ۲۶ جلوس سنه مانوس ضرب صوده Under word سنه is representation of a fish; over سس of جلوس are a star and flag. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2861	شاه جهان اباد Shāh-jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1217 45	Within triple circle on flowered field اله دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه سكه صاحب قرا حانه ١٢١٧ زد ز تائيد Over of صاحب M. 77 and M. 78. W. 165. S. 1.3.	Within triple circle on flowered field فته چها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ٤٥ سنة
			The couplet is:  سكه زد صاحب قرانی ز تائيد اله حامی دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه 'Struck coin like the Ṣāhib i Qirān by the help of God, Defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the emperor Shāh 'Alam.'	
2862	عظيم اباد 'Azim-ābād	— 4	... محمد شاه عالم ... سايه فضل حامی دين سكه ... هفت کشور ... W. 167. S. .8.	..... ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ٦٥ سنة M. 76 a.
2863	متهرا Mathurā <i>Islām-ābād</i>	1191 18	Within triple circle سايه فضل حامی دين سكه ١١٩١ باد زد بر هفت کشور W. 170. S. .85.	اسلام اباد متهرا ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ١٨ سنة

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 2864 ¹ 2865	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1202 19 (sic)	<p>الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ</p> <p>سایہ فضل شاہ عالم باد شاہ</p> <p>۱۲۰۲ زد بر هفت کشور Edge obliquely milled.</p> <p>W. 190. S. 1.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت</p> <p>۱۹ سنہ جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد سنہ Cinquefoil over word.</p>
2866 2867	„	„	<p>As on No. 2864.</p> <p>W. 95-102. S. .9.</p>	As on No. 2864.
2868	نجف گڑھ Najafgarh	— 26	<p>As on No. 2862. M. 77.</p> <p>W. 165. S. .8.</p>	<p>نجف گڑھ ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۶ سنہ M. 79.</p>
2869	نجیب آباد Najibābād	1178 5	<p>As on No. 2862; date [117]^a</p> <p>W. 168. S. .85.</p>	<p>نجیب آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۵ سنہ</p>
2870	—	— 3	<p>....</p> <p>فضل عالم بادشاہ زد شاہ</p> <p>.....</p> <p>In middle line quatrefoil, and M. 80 and M. 81.</p> <p>W. 166. S. .75.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت</p> <p>۳ سنہ جلوس ضرب Quatrefoil over word سنہ.</p>

¹ Coins Nos. 2864-7 struck by East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2870 ^a	اتاوا Itāwā	— 32	شاه عالم بادشاه غاز سکه مبار M. 103.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۳۲ ضرب اتاوا
2871	اجین Ujain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	120— 35	..... فضل الہ حامی ... ۱۲۰—	مانوس میمنت سنة ۳۵ ضرب دار الفتح اجین M. 82.
2872	"	— 38	"	" ۳۸ M. 82.
2873	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1174 1	In triple circle ایہ فضل الہ ۱۱۷۴ شہ محمد شاہ لم باد حامی دین عالم سکہ زد برہمت کشور S. 1.1.	In triple circle جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة احد سنة ضرب اکبر آباد Pl.
2874 2875	"	1176 3	As on No. 2873, but a smaller coin; poorer style. ۱۱۷۶	As on No. 2873. ۳
2876	"	1176 4	" ۱۱۷۶	" ۴
2877	"	1177 5	" ۱۱۷۷	" ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 2878	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1180 7	As on No. 2874. ۱۱۸۰	As on No. 2874. ۷
2879	"	1184 11	" ۱۱۸۴	" ۱۱
2880	"	1188 15	" ۱۱۸۸ M. 83.	" ۱۵ Quatrefoil in bottom line.
2881	"	1210 38	" ۱۲۱۰ M. 84.	" ۳۸ Over ب of ضرب is the representation of a fish.
2882	"	1215 43	" ۱۲۱۵	As on No. 2881. ۴۳
2883	"	121 - 44	" ۱۲۱ - M. 59.	" ۴۴
2884	"	1220 —	الله دین محمد ۱۲۲۰ سکه صاحب قران	"
2885	انولہ Aonla	1175 3	الله محمد شاه عالم باد شاه ایہ فضل حامی دین ۱۱۷۵ سکه زد بر هفت کشور	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب انولہ To left of mint-name, a sword.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2886	انولا Aonla (Āṇwala)	— 3	As on No. 2885.	As on No. 2885. Pl.
2887	بالانگر گدها Balāna- gar-gadhā	— 35	..... محمد عالم بادشاہ سکہ ... M. 80 and quatrefoil.	مانوس میمنت ۳۵ سنہ جلوس ضرب بالانگر گدها Quatrefoil to right of word سنہ. Pl.
2888	بریلے Barelī	1183 10	As on No. 2885, but سایہ for ایہ, and date ۱۱۸۳.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ ۱۰ ضرب بر
2889	„	1184 11	As on No. 2888. ۱۱۸۳	As on No. 2888. 11
2890 2891	Barelī Qit'ā	1209 (sic) 31	الہ محمد شاہ عالم بادشاہ ۱۲۰۹ سکہ صاحب قرا حادین نے زد ز تائید M. 27.	On a flowered field بریلی قطعہ ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۱ سنہ To left of top line repre- sentation of a fish. M. 85.
2892	„	1209 35	As on No. 2890. ۱۲۰۹	As on No. 2890. ۳۵
2893	„	1211 36	but no mark. 1211	„ ۳۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2894	Barelī <i>Qīf'a</i>	1212 37	As on No. 2893. ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2890, with additional M. 73. ۳۷
2895 2896	"	1213 37 (sic)	" ۱۲۱۳	As on No. 2890, but with additional M. 30. ۳۷
2897 2898	"	1214 37	" ۱۲۱۴	bears also M. 73. ۳۷
2899	"	1215 37	" ۱۲۱۵	As on No. 2890, but with crescent in loop of س of جلوس. ۳۷
2900	"	1216 37	" ۱۲۱۶	As on No. 2899, but with swastika (M. 28) instead of the crescent. ۳۷
2901	"	1218 37	" ۱۲۱۸	As on No. 2890. ۳۷
2902	Barelī <i>Āṣafābād</i>	1209 35	As on No. 2890. ۱۲۰۹	مانوس میمنت ۳۵ جلوس سنه اصف اباد ضرب یل In left field, a fish; in loop of س of جلوس, star and crescent.
2903	"	1210 35	In triple circle, as on No. 2902. ۱۲۱۰	As on No. 2902, but in place of the star and crescent is a swastika mark. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2904	بلونت نگر Balwant-nagar	1183 11	... الہ محمد ... ۱۱۸۳ شہ ... دین عالم باد شہ	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب بلونت نگر
2905	„	1184 12	As on No. 2904. ۱۱۸۴	As on No. 2904. ۱۲
2906	„	1189 16	„ ۱۱۸۹	„ ۱۶
2907	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1174 1	۱۱۷۴ الہ حامی دین محمد فضل شہ عالم بادشاہ	محمد اباد میمنت احد جلوس سنہ مانوس ضرب [بنارس]
2908	„	— 2	As on No. 2907.	As on No. 2907. ۲ M. 56, and star.
2909	„	1177 4	..... ..... حا دین شاہ عا .. فضل ۱۱۷۷ زد بر هفت کشور	„ ۴ M. 56, and quatrefoil.
2910	„	„ 5	..... ..... شہ عالم باد ۱۱۷۷ زد بر هفت ...	„ ۵ Trefoil.
2911	„	1178 5	As on No. 2910. ۱۱۷۸	„ ۵ Trefoil.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2912	بنارس Banāras <i>Muḥam-</i> <i>madābād</i>	1178 6	As on No. 2910. ۱۱۷۸	As on No. 2907. ۶ M. 56, and trefoil.
2913	"	"	" ۱۱۷۸	" ۶ M. 27.
2914	"	1179 6	" ۱۱۷۹	" ۶ M. 56, and M. 86.
2915	"	"	" ۱۱۷۹ S. .85.	" ۶ M. 56, and M. 27.
2916	"	1189 16	الہ حامی دین ... فضل شاہ عالم بادشاہ ... ۱۱۸۹ زد بر هفت کشور S. .95.	" ۱۶ M. 56, and M. 87.
2917 ¹	"	1190 17	As on No. 2916, but to left of middle line, a fish. ۱۱۹۰	As on No. 2916, same marks. ۱۷
2918	"	1191 17	As on No. 2917. ۱۱۹۱	As on No. 2917. ۱۷
2919	"	1192 17	" ۱۱۹۲	" ۱۷
2920	"	1193 17 21	" ۱۱۹۳	" Over word سنہ is ۱۷ as before, but also under it in small figures is numeral ۲۱

¹ After A. H. 1189 the Banāras coins were struck under the auspices of the East India Company. See *I. M. Cat.*, Vol. III, pp. lxxv and lxxvi.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2921	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham-</i> <i>madābād</i>	1195 17 23	As on No. 2917. 1195	As on No. 2920. 1v 23
2922	"	1196 17 24	" 1196	" 1v 24
2923	"	1198 17 26	" 1198	" 1v 26
2924	"	1199 17 26	" 1199	" 1v 26
2925	"	" 17 27	" 1199	" 1v 27
2926	"	1200 17 27	" 1200	" 1v 27
2927	"	1202 17 30	" 1202	" 1v 30
2928	"	1203 17 31	" 1203	" 1v 31
2929	"	1204 17 32	" 1204	" 1v 32
2930	"	1205 17 33	" 1205	" 1v 33
2931	"	1206 17 34	" 1206	" 1v 34

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2932	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1207 17 34	As on No. 2917. ۱۲۰۷	As on No. 2920. ۱۷ ۳۴
2933	"	1207 17 35	" ۱۲۰۷	" ۱۷ ۳۵
2934	"	1208 17 35	" ۱۲۰۸	" ۱۷ ۳۵
2935	"	" 17 36	" ۱۲۰۸	" ۱۷ ۳۶
2936	"	1209 17 36	" ۱۲۰۹	" ۱۷ ۳۶
2937	"	" 17 37	" ۱۲۰۹	" ۱۷ ۳۷
2938	"	1210 17 37	" ۱۲۱۰	" ۱۷ ۳۷
2939	"	" 17 38	" ۱۲۱۰	" ۱۷ ۳۸
2940	"	1211 17 38	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۸.
2941	"	" 17 39	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۹
2942	"	1212 17 39	" ۱۲۱۲	" ۱۷ ۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2943	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	1212 17 40	As on No. 2917. ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2920. ۱۷ ۴۰
2944	"	1213 17 40	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۴۰
2945	"	" 17 41	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۴۱
2946	"	1214 17 41	" ۱۲۱۴	" ۱۷ ۴۱
2947	"	" 17 42	" ۱۲۱۴	" ۱۷ ۴۲
2948	"	1215 17 42	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۱۷ ۴۲
2949	"	" 17 43	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۱۷ ۴۳
2950	"	1216 17 43	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۱۷ ۴۳
2951	"	" 17 44	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۱۷ ۴۴
2952	"	1217 17 44	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۴۴
2953	"	" 17 45	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۴۵

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2954	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1218 17 45	As on No. 2917. ۱۲۱۸	As on No. 2920. ۱۷ ۴۵
2955	"	" 17 46	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۱۷ ۴۶
2956	"	1219 17 46	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۱۷ ۴۶
2957	"	" 17 47	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۱۷ ۴۷
2958	"	1220 17 48	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۱۷ ۴۸
2959	"	1221 17 48	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۱۷ ۴۸
2960	"	1222 17 49	" ۱۲۲۲	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2961	"	1224 17 49	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2962 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1225 17 49	" ۱۲۲۵	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2963	"	1228 17 49	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2964	"	1229 17 49	" ۱۲۲۹	" ۱۷ ۴۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2965	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham-</i> <i>madābād</i>	1229 17 49	As on No. 2964, but a large flat coin, containing entire legends on both sides. ۱۲۲۹	As on No. 2920. ۱۷ ۳۹
2966	„	1203 26 (sic)	On flowered field. اله محمد شاه باد حامی دین شاه فضل عالم ۱۲۰۳ سایه کشور زد ز بر هفت سکه	محمد اباد میمنت ۲۶ جلوس سنه مانوس ضرب بنارس Flag and star in loop of of س ; trefoil over سنه , and fish under that word ; to right of اباد ; M. 56.
2967	„	1204 26	As on No. 2966. ۱۲۰۴	As on No. 2966. ۲۶
2968	„	1206 26	„ ۱۲۰۶	„ ۲۶
2969	„	1207 26	„ ۱۲۰۷	„ ۲۶
2970	„	1208 26	„ ۱۲۰۸	„ ۲۶
2971	„	1209 26	„ ۱۲۰۹	„ ۲۶
2972	„	1210 26	„ ۱۲۱۰	„ ۲۶
2973	„	1211 26	„ ۱۲۱۱	„ ۲۶

This description is the result of comparing coin No. 2966 with several of the succeeding specimens of the same type.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2974	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1212 26	As on No. 2966. ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2966. ۲۶
2975	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۲۶
2976	"	1214 26	" ۱۲۱۴	" ۲۶
2977	"	1215 26	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۲۶
2978	"	1216 26	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۲۶
2979	"	1217 26	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۲۶
2980	"	1218 26	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۲۶
2981	"	1219 26	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۲۶
2982	"	1220 26	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۲۶
2983	"	1221 26	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۲۶
2984	"	1222 26	" ۱۲۲۲	" ۲۶
2985	"	1223 26	" ۱۲۲۳	" ۲۶
2986	"	1224 26	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۲۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2987	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1225 26	As on No. 2966. ۱۲۲۵	As on No. 2966. ۲۶
2988	"	1226 26	" ۱۲۲۶	" ۲۶
2989	"	1227 26	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۲۶
2990	"	1228 26	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۲۶
2991	"	1229 26	" ۱۲۲۹	" ۲۶
2992	"	1230 26	" ۱۲۳۰	" ۲۶
2993	"	1231 26	" ۱۲۳۱	" ۲۶
2994	"	1232 26	" ۱۲۳۲	" ۲۶
2995	"	1233 26	" ۱۲۳۳	" ۲۶
2996	"	1234 26	" ۱۲۳۴	" ۲۶
2997	بندربان Bindra- ban <i>Mūmin- ābād</i>	— 37	محمد عالم فضل حامی دین سک M. 77.	مومن اباد [بندربان] ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۷ سنه M. 73, and श्री.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2998	بندربن Bindra- ban <i>Mūmin- ābād</i>	— 37	As on No. 2997.	As on No. 2997, but marks are different, M. 30, and a sword. Pl.
2999 3000	پانی پت Pānīpat <i>Qit'a</i>	1198 25	As on No. 2862. Date [11]۹۸ to left of middle line. M. 77.	قطعه پانی پت ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۵ سنه Pl. M. 28.
3001 ¹	جمون Jammūn <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1195 23	شاه عالم ۱۱۹۵ بادشاه غاز	دار الامان جمون ضرب سنه ۲۳ میمنت جلوس مانوس
3002	„	1196 24	„ 119۶	„ ۲۴
3003	„	1197 25	„ 119۷	„ ۲۵
3004	„	1841 Sambat (A. H. 1199- 1200) 28	لچمی نراین دل کرد دیو اباد کرد رنجیت خانه سمیت ۱۸۴۱	„ ۲۶ Pl.

خانه رنجیت دیو اباد کرد

لچمی نراین دل شاد کرد

'Ranjit Deo peopled this part,
Lachmī Narāyan made glad its heart.'

¹ Coins Nos. 3001-4 were struck by Ranjīt Deo of Kashmīr, first in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and then in his own name (No. 3004).

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3005	جودھپور Jodhpūr <i>Dārū-l-manṣūr</i>	1218 —	شاه عالم ۱۲۱۸ — بادشاہ غاز M. 88.	..... دار المنصور ضرب مانوس
3006	جی پور Jaipūr <i>Sivai</i>	1214 40	۱۲۱۴ شاه عالم بہادر — بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار S. 1.25.	مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنہ جلوس ضرب سوای جی پور M. 89.
3007	دولت آباد Daulat- abād	— 27	شاه عالم — بادشاہ غاز ک ... مبار Date to r. of middle line, but cut.	In triple circle [مانوس] میمنت ۲۷ سنہ جلوس ضرب دولت آباد M. 90. Pl.
3008	دیوگرہ Deogarh	1193 20	شاه عالم — ۱۱۹۳ بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت ۲۰ سنہ جلوس ضرب دیوگرہ Pl.
3009 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3010	ساگر Sagar Ravish-nagar	1207 33	اله محمد شاه عالم باد ... سایه فضل حامی دین ۱۲۰۷ M. 80, and flag.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۳۳ جلوس ضرب روش نگر ساگر سنة. Quatrefoil over word Pl.
3011	"	— 34	"	" ۳۵
3012	سرونج Sironj	1194 —	... فضل اله محمد ... ۱۱۹۴ حامی دین شاه عالم باد زد بر هفت کشور	مانوس میمنت جلوس ضرب سرونج سنة ^x Pl.
3013	سهارنپور Sahāran- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1209 36	اله محمد شاه عالم باد شاه سایه فضل حامی دین ۱۲۰۹ س زد بر هفت کشور	سهارنپور دار السورور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۶ سنة
3014	"	1212 39	" ۱۲۱۲	" ۳۹ Pl.
3015	"	1215 42	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۴۲
3016	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1175 2	As on No. 3013. ۱۱۷۵	فقه جها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سنة

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3017	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l- khilāfat	— 3 (?)	شاه عالم بادشاه غاز سکه مبار M. 91.	As on No. 3016. ۳
3018	"	1176 4	As on No. 3016, but در هفت کشور instead of بر هفت کشور ۱۱۷۶	" ۴
3019	"	1177 5	As on No. 3018. ۱۱۷۷	" ۵
3020	"	1178 6	" ۱۱۷۸	" ۶
3021	"	1179 7	" ۱۱۷۹	" ۷
3022	"	1181 9	" ۱۱۸۱	" ۹
3023	"	1184 12	" ۱۱۸۴	" ۱۲
3024	"	1185 12	" ۱۱۸۵	" ۱۲
3025	"	" 13	" ۱۱۸۵	" ۱۳
3026	"	1186 13	" ۱۱۸۶	" ۱۳
3027	"	" 14	" ۱۱۸۶	" ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3028	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1187 15	As on No. 3018. 1187 M. 90.	As on No. 3016. 15
3029	"	1188 16	" 1188 M. 77.	" 16
3030	"	1189 17	" 1189 M. 77.	" 17
3031	"	1190 18	" 1190 M. 77.	" 18
3032	"	1191 18	" 1191 M. 77.	" 18
3033	"	" 19	" 1191 M. 77.	" 19
3034	"	1192 19	" 1192 M. 77.	" 19
3035	"	" 20	" 1192 M. 77.	" 20
3036	"	1193 21	" 1193 M. 77.	" 21
3037	"	1194 21	" 1194 M. 77.	" 21

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3038	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1194 22	As on No. 3018. 1194 ^o M. 77.	As on No. 3016. ۲۲
3039	”	1195 23	” 1195 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۳
3040	”	1196 23	” 1196 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۳
3041	”	” 24	” 1197 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۴
3042 $\frac{1}{4}$	”	1197 25	” 1197 ^o M. 77. W. 42. S. 55.	” ۲۵
3043	”	1198 25	” 1198 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۵
3044	”	” 26	” 1198 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۶
3045	”	1199 27	” 1199 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۷
3046	”	1200 27	” 1200 ^o M. 77.	” ۲۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 3047	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1200 28	As on No. 3018. ۱۲۰۰ M. 77.	As on No. 3016. ۲۸
3048	"	1201 29	" ۱۲۰۱ M. 77.	" ۲۹
3049	"	1202 29	" ۱۲۰۲ M. 77.	" ۲۹
3050	"	" 30	الله دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه ۱۲۰۲ سکه صاحب قرا حانے زد ز تائید M. 77.	In triple circle, as on No. 3016. ۳۰
3051	"	1205 32	As on No. 3050. ۱۲۰۵ M. 77.	" ۳۲
3052	"	" 33	" ۱۲۰۵ M. 77.	" ۳۳
3053	"	1206 34	" ۱۲۰۶ M. 77.	" ۳۴
3054	"	1209 37	In triple circle ۱۲۰۹ M. 77.	In triple circle ۳۷
3055	"	1210 38	" ۱۲۱۰ M. 77.	" ۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3056	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hānābād Dārū-l- <i>khilāfat</i>	1212 39	As on No. 3050. 1212 M. 77.	As on No. 3016. 39
3057	„	1217 45	„ 1217 M. 77 and M. 78. S. 1-1.	„ 30
3058	„	1218 46	„ 1218 M. 77, and a cinquefoil.	„ 31
3059	„	1220 47	Within wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, as on No. 3050. 1220. M. 77.	Contained as obverse, as on No. 3050. 37
3060 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	As on No. 3059. 1220.	As on No. 3059. 37
3061	„	„ 48	„ 1220.	„ 38
3062	„	1221 48	„ 1221	„ 38
3063 3064	„	„ 49	As on No. 3050. 1221 M. 77, and cinquefoil.	As on No. 3050. 39

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3065 ¹	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	— 17	غاز بادشاه به شاه عالم در لک سکه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	As on No. 3016. ۱۷
3066	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1174 2	اله محمد شاه عالم باد شاه سایه فضل حامی دین س ۱۱۷۴ زد بر هفت کشور	عظیم اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنه M. 76 a.
3067	"	1175 3	As on No. 3066. ۱۱۷۵	As on No. 3066, same mark. ۳
3068	"	— 4	"	" ۴
3069 3070	"	— 5	"	" ۵
3071 3072	"	— 9	"	" ۹
3073	فرخ اباد Farrukh- ābād <i>Aḥmad- nagar</i>	1175 3	In a circle اله محمد شاه عالم باد شاه ۱۱۷۵ ایه فضل حامی دین س زد بر هفت کشور S. 1.1.	مانوس میمنت ۳ سنه جلوس ضرب احمدنگر فرخ اباد

¹ The die from which the obverse of this coin was struck is one of Shāh 'Ālam I.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 3074	فتح آباد Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1177 4	As on No. 3073. ۱۱۷۷	As on No. 3073. ۴
3075	"	1194 21	" but different style. ۱۱۹۴	" ۲۱
3076	"	1196 22	As on No. 3075. ۱۱۹۶	" ۲۲
3077	"	" 23	" ۱۱۹۶	" ۲۳
3078 3079	"	1197 24	" ۱۱۹۷	" ۲۴
3080	"	1198 24	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۲۴
3081	"	1199 27	" ۱۱۹۹	" ۲۷
3082	"	1200 27	" ۱۲۰۰	" ۲۷
3083	"	1203 29	" ۱۲۰۳	" ۲۹
3084	"	— 31	الہ محمد شاہ عالم باد ش زد ز تائید حامی دین نے سکہ صاحب قرا	" ۳۱
3085	"	1212 39	As on No. 3084. ۱۲۱۲	" ۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3086	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1215 39 (sic)	As on No. 3084. ۱۲۱۵	As on No. 3073. ۳۹
3087	"	1216 39	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۳۹
3088	"	1217 39	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۳۹
3089	"	1218 39	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۳۹
3090 3091	"	1219 39	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۳۹
3092	"	1220 39	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۳۹
3093	کورا Korā	— 20	..... ... فضل شاه عالم باد .. هفت سکه زد بر کشور M. 91.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ۲۰ ضرب کورا هجری
3094	گوالیار Gwālīār	1179 6	دین محمد عالم ۱۱۷۹ ایه فضل اله حامی سکه زد بر	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ۶ ضرب گوالیار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3095	گوکل گره Gokul-garh	— 10	الہ محمد شاہ عالم ... سایہ فضل حامی دین زد بر ہفت ...	گوکل گره ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۰ سنہ
3096	„	1184 12	As on No. 3095. Date 1184 to left of middle line.	As on No. 3095. 12
3097	„	1188 16	„ 1188	„ 16
3098 3099 3100	„	1189 17	„ 1189	„ 17
3101	„	1197 25	„ 1197	„ 25 M. 55.
3102	„	„ 26	„ 1197	„ 26
3103	„	— 29	„	„ 29
3104	„	1204 31	„ 1204	„ 31
3105	محمد نگر Muham-madnagar	1183 11	As on No. 3095. 1183	محمد نگر نا ... ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس 11 سنہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 3106	مراد آباد Murād- ābād	— 2	As on No. 3095.	جلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ ^۲ ضرب مراد آباد M. 90.
3107	„	1176 4	شاه عالم 11۷۶ بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ^۴ ضرب مراد آباد
3108	„	1180 8	As on No. 3107. 11۸۰	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ ^۸ ضرب مراد آباد M. 90, and quatrefoil.
3109	„	1182 10	„ 11۸۲	As on No. 3108. ۱۰
3110 3111	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1177 5	الہ حامی دین شہ سایہ فضل شاه عالم باد 11۷۷ Star under word شاه. W. 180. S. 9.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ^۵ ضرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over word سنہ.
3112	„	1180 7	As on No. 3110. Same mark. 11۸۰	As on No. 3110. Same mark. ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3113	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1181 9	As on No. 3110. ۱۱۸۱	As on No. 3110. ۹
3114	”	1182 9	” ۱۱۸۲	” ۹
3115	”	1183 10	” but M. 90. ۱۱۸۳	” ۱۰
3116	”	1185 12	As on No. 3115. ۱۱۸۵	” ۱۲
3117	”	1187 12	” ۱۱۸۷	” ۱۲
3118	”	1189 12	” ۱۱۸۹	” ۱۲
3119	”	— 12	”	” ۱۲
3120	”	— 15	”	” ۱۵
3121	”	— 19	”	” ۱۹
3122	مصطفیٰ آباد Mustāfa- ābād	1184 12	شاه عالم بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبارک ۱۱۸۴	مصطفیٰ آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۲ [سنہ]

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3123	مظفر گڑھ Muẓaffar-garh	1209 36	... دین شاہ عالم ... ۱۲۰۹ سکہ صاحب قر... زد ز تائید ... M. 77.	مظفر گڑھ ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۶ سنہ
3124	„	1212 40	As on No. 3123. ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 3123. ۳۰
3125	„	— 47	„	„ ۳۷
3126	ملہارنگر Mulhār-nagar (Indor)	1200 27	..... ۱۲۰۰ بادشاہ غا .. لک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۲۷ جلوس ضرب ملہارنگر In loop of س of جلوس, a sun-face. Also in field M. 90, and M. 73.
3127	„	—	As on No. 3126. Date illegible.	As on No. 3126. Date cut.
3128	مہہ اندرپور Mahin-drapūr	1174 1	الہ محمد شاہ عالم شاہ باد ایہ فضل حامیدین ۱۱۷۴ سکہ زد بر ہفت کشور S. 1.	مہہ اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنہ
3129	„	„ 2	As on No. 3128. ۱۱۷۴	As on No. 3128. ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3130	مہندہ اندر پور Mahin- drapūr	1175 3	As on No. 3128. 11۷۵	As on No. 3128. ۳
3131	"	1176 3	" 11۷۶	" ۳
3132	"	" 4	" 11۷۶	" ۴
3133	"	1177 4	" 11۷۷	" ۴
3134	"	" 5	" 11۷۷	" ۵
3135	"	1178 5	" 11۷۸	" ۵
3136	"	1181 8	" 11۸۱	" ۸
3137	"	— 9	"	" س ۹
3138	"	— 11	"	" 11
3139	"	— 13	"	" 1۳
3140	"	1185 14	" 11۸۵	" 1۴
3141	"	1186 14	" 11۸۶	" 1۴
3142	"	1187 15	" 11۸۷	" 1۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3143	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1188 15	As on No. 3128. ۱۱۸۸	As on No. 3128. ۱۵
3144	„	1189 16	„ ۱۱۸۹	„ ۱۶
3145	„	1206 34	„ ۱۲۰۶	„ ۳۴
3146	مہی سور Mahisor	— [7]4	..... سایہ فضل شاہ عالم زد بر ہفت کشور S. .9.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب مہی سور M. 90.
3147	ناگور Nāgor Dāru-l- barakāt	1194 —	شاہ عالم ۱۱۹۴ بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار	دار البرکات ناگور ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس
3148	نجف گرہ Najafgarh	1198 26	As on No. 3149. ۱۱۹۸ Mark similar to M. 91. S. .85.	نجف گرہ ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۶ سنہ
3149	نجیب آباد Najīb- ābād	1177 4	الہ محمد شاہ عالم باد شاہ ۱۱۷۷ سایہ فضل حامی دین زد بر ہفت کشور S. .85.	آباد نجیب ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۴ سنہ

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3150	نجیب آباد Najīb- ābād	1177 5	As on No. 3149. ۱۱۷۷	As on No. 3149. ۵
3151	„	1178 6	„ ۱۱۷۸	„ ۶
3152	„	— 7	„	„ ۷
3153	„	1180 8	„ ۱۱۸۰	„ ۸
3154	„	1206 32	„ ۱۲۰۶ M. 90.	„ ۳۲ M. 92.
3155	„	1207 33	As on No. 3154. Same mark. ۱۲۰۷	As on No. 3154. Same mark. ۳۳
3156	„	1212 38	„ ۱۲۱۲	„ but without M. 92. ۳۸
3157	نرور Narwar	1205 33	... عالم باد ش... ۱۲۰۵ ... الہ حامی دین ش... ... سکہ ...	مانوس میمنت ۳۳ سنة جلوس ضرب نرور M. 93.
3158	ہاتھرس Hāthras	— 26	As on No. 3128. Date to r. of middle line, but cut. S. 95.	ہاتھرس ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۶ سنة Pl.

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3159	هاتھرس Hāthras	— 29	As on No. 3128.	As on No. 3158. ۲۹
3160	„	— 30	„	„ ۳۰.
3161	ہردوار Hardwār Tirath	1212 39	As on No. 3149. ۱۲۱۲ S. .8.	تیرتہردوار ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۹ سنة
3162	„	1214 41	„ ۱۲۱۴	„ ۴۱
Name of Mint not clear				
3163	Aḥmad- ābād (?)	—	شاه عالم بادشاہ غاز ك Date to r. of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^x ضرب ... آباد
3164	.. ābād Pūna (?)	15 (?)	شاه علی گوہر بادشاہ غاز ك سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ^{۱۵} ضرب ... آباد پونہ M. 94.
This coin bears the name of 'Alī Gauhar, Shāh 'Ālam II's name before his accession. Mr. C. J. Rodgers suggested Pūna as the mint, and the mark undoubtedly points to a Maratha mint-town.				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3165	?	1188 16	<p>شاه عالم <u>بادشاه غاز</u> ك سكه مہار ۸۸ [۱۱]</p>	<p>?</p> <p>ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۶ </p> <p>M. 95.</p> <p>Pl.</p>
3166	?	1196 24	<p>شاه عالم <u>۱۱۹۶</u> بادشاه غاز </p>	<p>? جلوس</p> <p>ضرب ۲۴ سنہ</p>
3167	... ābād	118- 15	<p>۱۱۸- شاه عالم <u>بادشاه غاز</u> ك </p> <p>The mint-mark shows that this coin was struck at Ahmadābād under British auspices.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت ۱۵ سنہ جلوس ضرب آباد</p> <p>M. 96.</p>

COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANIES

French East India Company

3168	ارکات Arkāt	— 4	<p>حامی دین الله محمد <u>شاه</u> سایہ فضل شاه عالم باد هفت کشور</p> <p>W. 175. S. 85.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت ۴ سنہ جلوس ضرب ارکات</p> <p>M. 90.</p>
3169 Two coins	„	— 5	As on No. 3168.	<p>As on No. 3168. Same mark.</p> <p>۵</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3170	ارکات Arkāt	1206 31	As on No. 3168. ۱۲۰۶	As on No. 3168. ۳۱
3171	„	1221 43	„ ۱۲۲۱	„ ۱۲۳۱
3172	„	— 44	„	„ ۱۲۴۱
3173	„	— 45	„	„ ۱۲۵۰
<i>British East India Company</i>				
3174 Two coins	سورت Sūrat	— 4—	شاه عالم — بادشاه غاز ک W. 180. S. 8.	مانوس میمنت ۱۲۰۶ سنة جلوس M. 97. One specimen bears the date A. D. 1825.
3175 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	As on No. 3174. W. 88.	As on No. 3174.
3176 3177	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād	45	Within raised rim اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم باد س زد بر هفت کشور M. 90. W. 175. S. 1.	Within raised rim مانوس میمنت ۱۲۰۵ سنة جلوس ضرب فرخ آباد Cinquefoil over word سنة.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3178-82	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād	45	As on No. 3176, but no rim; coin obliquely milled. W. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 3176. Same mark. ٤٥ Pl.
3183 3184	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	19	As on No. 3176, no rim; perpendicular milling. W. 180. S. 1.	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over word سنة.
3185-87	„	19	As on No. 3183, but obliquely milled. W. 180. S. 1.	As on No. 3183. ١٩
3188 3189 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	19	As on No. 3183, but raised rim, and no milling. W. 96. S. .9.	„ ١٩
3190 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	19	As on No. 3188, but no rim, and perpendicular milling.	„ ١٩
3191 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	19	As on No. 3190, but oblique milling.	„ ١٩
3192 3193 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	1204 19	١٢٠٤ شاه سک عالم بادشاه Oblique milling. W. 44. S. .7.	١٩ سنة ضرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 3194 3195 $\frac{1}{4}$	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1204 19	As on No. 3192, but perpendicular milling. ۱۲۰۴	As on No. 3192. ۱۹ Pl.
\mathcal{A} 3196	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	—	..... ..... بادشاه غا .. ك M. 98. W. 134. S. 85.	اسلام آباد ضرب Mark similar to M. 89.
3197	اسمعیل گره Isma'il- garh	1194	عالم شاه ۱۱۹۴ W. 162. S. 75.	اسمعیل گره [ره] ضرب
3198	بروده Baroda	— 44	..... ..... فضل اله حامی W. 104. S. 75.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس M. 30.
3199 3200	"	— 46	As on No. 3198. W. 101. S. 75.	As on No. 3198, but date ۴۶, and mint-name [بروده] visible. M. 30.
3201	بندربن Bindra- ban	— 27	شاه عالم بادشاه غاز ك W. 144. S. 75.	بندربن ضرب rv . . . M. 90, and M. 73. Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3202	چہرولی Chhach- rauli	1216 41	عالم شا ۱۲۱۶ھ فلوس M. 99. W. 230. S. 1.	چہرولی ضرب ۴۱ سنہ M. 72 and sword. Pl.
3203	حسن اباد Hasan- abad	1176 3	شاہ عالم ۱۱۷۶ فلوس W. 185. S. .75.	اباد حسن ۳ ضرب
3204	„	1179 7	As on No. 3203. ۱۱۷۹ S. .7.	As on No. 3203. ۷ Pl.
3205	„	1219 —	„ ۱۲۱۹ M. 30. W. 135. S. .8.	„ Date indistinct.
3206	دولت اباد Daulat- abad	1213 —	عالم شا ۱۲۱۳ھ فلوس W. 104. S. .75.	[دولت اباد] ضرب Below word ضرب a fish. Pl.
3207 3208	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	1212 39	عالم شا ۱۲۱۲ھ فلوس W. 107-117. S. .75-8.	سہارنپور ضرب ۳۹ سنہ M. 92.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3209	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	1214 40	عالم گیر ۱۲۱۴ فلوس (sic) M. 100. W. 102. S. .8.	As on No. 3207. ۴.
3210 3211	„	1217 44	As on No. 3207. ۱۲۱۷ M. 100. W. 257-278. S. .95-1.1.	As on No. 3207. ۴۴ Mark similar to M. 91, and star. Pl.
3212	„	„	As on No. 3210. W. 62. S. .7.	As on No. 3210.
3213	شاہ جہان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1186 13	عالم شاہ ۱۱۸۶ فلوس W. 187. S. .75.	آباد جہان شاہ ضرب ۱۳
3214	„	1206 —	As on No. 3213. ۱۲۰۶ W. 127. S. .75.	شاہ جہان آباد ضرب Fish.
3215	„	1207 32	شاہ عالم [باد] شاہ غاز ۰.۷ [۱۲] W. 124. S. .8.	As on No. 3214. ۳۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3216	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hanābād	1209 32	As on No. 3213. ۱۲۰۹	As on No. 3214. ۳۲
3217	”	— 40	شاه عالم شاه فلوس W. 187. S. .85.	As on No. 3213. ۳۰
3218	”	1219 46	” ۱۲۱۹ W. 191.	” ۳۶
3219	”	” 47	” ۱۲۱۹ W. 187.	” ۳۷ Pl.
3220	متهرا Mathurā Islām- ābād	— 44	..... بادشاه غاز ك .. مبار W. 140. S. .75.	اسلام آباد متهرا ضرب جلوس ۳۴ Sword.
3221 3222	مومن آباد Mūmin- ābād	— 3	شاه عالم بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار Flowered field. W. 120. S. .75.	مومن آباد ضرب جلوس ۳ سنة Flowered field. Pl.
3223	”	1212 36	In circle as on No. 3221. ۱۲۱۲ W. 117. S. .75.	As on No. 3221, but in field representation of a fish. ۳۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3224	مومن آباد Mūmin- ābād	1216 -4	As on No. 3221. ۱۲۱۶ W. 124. S. .8.	As on No. 3221, but in field cinquefoil, and M. 101.
3225	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	— 27	..... فصل حامی دین باد س M. 77. W. 145. S. .8.	مہہ اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جولس ۲۷ سنہ M. 80.
3226	نجیب آباد Najīb- ābād	1184 12	عالم شا ۱۱۸۴ فلوس W. 194. S. .8.	آباد نجیب ضرب ۱۲ سنہ
3227 3228	„	1213 38	As on No. 3226. ۱۲۱۳ W. 91. S. .75.	As on No. 3226, but in field a fish horizontal. ۳۸
3229	„	1212 41	„ ۱۲۱۲ W. 60. S. .65.	As on No. 3227. Fish upright. ۴۱
3230 3231	„	„	Quatrefoil. W. 109-115. S. .8.	„ ۴۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3232	نجیب آباد Najib- ābād	1199 (sic) 42	As on No. 3226. M. 90. W. 131. S. .75.	As on No. 3227. ۱۴۲
3233	”	— 43	M. 100. ” W. 63. S. .7.	” ۱۴۳
<i>Mint-name missing or not clear</i>				
3234		1205 31	Within geometrical figure ۱۲۰۵ W. 320. S. .85.	Within geometrical figure ۳۱
3235	?	— 19	... فضل حامی دین بر هفت کشور W. 169. S. .8.	..... جلوس ۱۹ سنه
3236	?	— 30	شاه عالم مبار... W. 104. S. .85.	..... ضرب جلوس ۳۰ سنه
3237	Najib- ābād (?)	1205 32	As on No. 3227. W. 125. S. .75.	As on No. 3227, but mint cut.
3238	?	— 35	Illegible. W. 107. S. .75.	As on No. 3227. ۳۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3239	?	— 37	عالم شا ۱۲۱۱ هـ فلوس M. 90. W. 243. S. .85.	.... ۳۷ سنة
3240	?	— 37	As on No. 3233. W. 123. S. .75.	As on No. 3233, but mint cut.
3241		1202 —	In area contained by concentric circles ۱۲۰۲ W. 264. S. .9.	Situate as obverse M. 102.
3242	?	1215 43	شاه عالم ۱۲۱۵ بادشاه غا... ك W. 130. S. .75.	.... J W H جلوس ۴۳
3243	Mūmin- ābād (?)	1216 44	As on No. 3224. W. 121. S. .75.	As on No. 3224.
3244 ¹	?	—	عالم شا W. 223. S. 1.05.	Leaf and snake.

¹ Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this specimen as Bhakhar, but I think this is very doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3245- 47	?	1211 36	<p>شاه عالم</p> <p>۱۲۱۱</p> <p>بادشاه غاز</p> <p>.....</p> <p>W. 121. S. 75.</p>	<p>... وان نگر</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>جلوس ۳۶</p> <p>A fish.</p> <p>Pl.</p>

Accession 5 : V : 1173 (Tuesday, December 25, 1759).

Death 7 : IX : 1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806).

Earliest known coin A 1174 A 1174 A 1175.

Latest ,, ,, A 1221 A 1234 A 1219.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

A Ajmer, Arkāt, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Burhānpūr, Banāras, Bahādurpatan, Jaipūr, Sūrāt, Zafarābād, Farrukhābād (Aḥmadnagar), Mumbai, Mahindrapūr.

A Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Islāmābād, Isma'īlgarh, Ilahābād, Orchha, Aurangnagar, Brajindrapūr, Baroda, Burhānpūr, Bisauli, Bhartpūr, Bhopāl, Jahāngīrnagar, Chhatarpūr, Ḥasanābād, Dilshādābād, Srinagar (Garhwāl), Sūrāt, Firoznagar, Qanauj (Shāhābād), Kālpi, Katak, Kalkatta, Kūnch, Gohad, Mathurā (Islāmābād), Machhlipatan, Mumbai, Mandisor, Anūpnagar (Shāhābād), Mūngīr, Naṣrullānagar, Hānsī (Shāhibābād).

Æ Aḥmadābād, A'zamnagar, Akbarābād, Akbarpūr, Orchha, Elichpūr, Burhānpūr, Bareilī, Balwantnagar, Banāras, Bhartpūr, Pānīpat, Jhānsī, Jaipūr, Dādar, Dāmīla, Dilshādābād, Farrukhnagar, Kānān, Kalkatta, Gohad, Machhlipatan, Nāhan, Najafgarh, Narwar.

BEDĀR BAKHT

A. H. 1202-1203.

A. D. 1788.

A/ 3248 ¹	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	1203 1	<p>محمد بيدار بخت</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>۱۲۰۳</p> <p>تاج و تخت جهان</p> <p>.....</p> <p>W. 165. S. 75.</p>	<p>احمد اباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>میمنت مانوس</p> <p>جلوس احد</p> <p>سنة</p> <p>Pl.</p>
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¹ Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Muḥammadābād, but there is no reason to consider that it is not Aḥmadābād. Its style closely resembles that of Coin No. 2858.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 3249	شاه جهان آباد Shāhjahānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1202 1	بیدار تخت شاه ۱۲۰۲ تاج و محمد جهان W. 166. S. 75.	..... دار الخلا شاه .. ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس آحد سنة Pl.
			The full couplet is : سکه زد بنزروارث تاج و تخت شاه جهان محمد بیدار تخت 'Struck coin on gold, the heir of crown and throne, Lord of the world, Muḥammad Bedār Bakht.'	

Usurpation 27 : XI : 1202 (Friday, August 29, 1788).

Dethroned 8 : I : 1203 (Thursday, October 9, 1788).

Earliest known coin A 1202 A 1202 A 1 *julūs*.

Latest ,, ,, A 1203 A 1202 A 1 *julūs*.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Aḥmadābād, Shāhjahānābād.

Æ Aḥmadābād.

XVI

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A. H. 1221-1253.

A. D. 1806-1837.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 3250	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja-hānābād <i>Dār-u-l-khilāfat</i>	1221 1	In triple circle, on flowered field محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غاز ۱۲۲۱ صاحب قران ثانی سکه مبارک M. 77, and cinquefoil. W. 165. S. 1.05.	In triple circle, on flowered field جهان آباد دار الخلافه شاه ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنة Pl.
3251	”	1234 12	As on No. 3250. Same marks. ۱۲۳۴ W. 229. S. 1.15. (Looped.)	As on No. 3250. ۱۲
<i>R</i> 3252	”	1221 1	As on No. 3250. Same marks. ۱۲۲۱ W. 172. S. 1.	As on No. 3250.
3253 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”	” ۱۲۲۱ W. 86. S. .75.	”
3254	”	122- 2	” ۱۲۲-	” ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3255	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1222 2	As on No. 3250. ۱۲۲۲	As on No. 3250. ۲
3256	”	1223 3	” ۱۲۲۳ W. 172. S. 1.15.	” ۳
3257	”	1224 3	” ۱۲۲۴	” ۴
3258	”	1225 4	” ۱۲۲۵	” ۵
3259	”	1226 5	” ۱۲۲۶	” ۵
3260 3261	”	1227 6	” ۱۲۲۷	” ۶
3262	”	— 6	”	” ۶
3263	”	1227 7	” ۱۲۲۷	” ۷
3264	”	1228 7	” ۱۲۲۸	” ۷
3265 $\frac{1}{4}$	”	— 7	” W. 42.	” ۷
3266	”	— 11	”	” ۱۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>Æ</i> 3267 ¹	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1239 19	As on No. 3250. ۱۲۳۹ W. 173. S. 1.25.	As on No. 3250. ۱۹	
3268	"	1240 20	" ۱۲۴۰. S. 1.25.	" ۲۰.	
3269	"	1241 21	" ۱۲۴۱ S. 1.25.	" ۲۱	
3270	"	1248 28	" ۱۲۴۸ S. 1.25.	" ۲۸	
3271	"	1249 29	" ۱۲۴۹ S. 1.25.	" ۲۹	Pl.
3272	"	1252 32	" ۱۲۵۲ S. 1.25.	" ۳۲	
<i>Æ</i> 3273 3274	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1222 1	شاه اکبر شاه فلوس ۱۲۲۲ W. 172. S. .8.	شاه جهان احد ضرب	Pl.

¹ This and the five succeeding beautiful specimens are worthy of notice.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3275	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1225 5	As on No. 3273. ۱۲۲۵ W. 178. S. .8.	As on No. 3273. S ° [S = سنه]

Accession 7 : IX : 1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806).

Death 28 : VI : 1253 (Friday, September 29, 1837).

Earliest known coin X 1221 AR 1221 Æ 1221.

Latest ,, ,, X 19 *julās* AR 36 *julās* Æ 1251.

Unrepresented mints and metals : None (see Preface).

XVII

BAHĀDUR SHĀH II

A. H. 1253-1274.

A. D. 1837-1858.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3276	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1258 6	In triple circle, on flowered field ۱۲۵۸ محمد بهادر شاه بادشاه غازي سراج الدين لمظفر ابو ا M. 77 and cinquefoil. W. 172. S. 1-15.	In triple circle, on flowered field جهان آباد دار الخلافه شاه ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة Pl.

Accession 28 : VI : 1153 (Friday, September 29, 1837).

Deposition 13 : VIII : 1274 (Monday, March 29, 1853).

Earliest known coin Æ 1254.

Latest „ „ Æ 1274.

Unrepresented mints and metals : None (see Preface).

Unassigned

Æ 3277 ¹	?	1203	<p>اله محمد اكبر شاه ۱۲۰۳ فضل حامی دين سنة W. 176. S. 85.</p>	<p>..... ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد سنة Pl.</p>
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¹ Mr. Rodgers remarks that the author of the *سیر گلشن هند* gives the following couplet as one of Akbar II:

سکه زد در جهان ز فضل اله
حامی دين محمد اكبر شاه

But the date ۱۲۰۳ on this coin is quite distinct. Mr. Rodgers' reading of the mint as Akbarābād cannot be justified.

SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATED IN PLATE XXI)

AKBAR

- (i) 'Hawk' mohar of Asīr mint. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. V, 166.
 (ii) Half-mohar bearing figures of Sitā and Rāma. Cabinet de France.
Cf. B. M. Cat., Pl. V, 172.
 (iii) Square rupee of Urdū mint. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IV, 128.
 (iv) *Ilāhī* rupee of Āgra mint bearing the word *روحه*. Bodleian Library Collection.
 (v) *Ilāhī* quarter-rupee of Fathpūr mint. " " "

JAHĀNGĪR

- (vi) The rarer of the two types of portrait mohar struck at Ajmer mint. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX, 318.
 (vii) Mintless portrait mohar. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX, 312.
 (viii) Zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint. Cabinet de France.
 (ix) Zodiacal mohar of Lāhor mint bearing name of Nūr Jahān. " " "
 (x) Square gold *niṣār* of Ajmer mint. B. M. (from Bleazhy Collection).
 (xi) Silver *nūr afshān* of Ajmer mint. Bodleian Library Collection.
 (xii) Mintless silver *khair qabūl*. B. M.
 (xiii) Silver *khair qabūl* of Lāhor mint. Cabinet de France.

DĀWAR BAKHSH

- (xiv) Rupee of Lāhor mint. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIV, 527.

SHĀH JAHĀN

- (xv) Large silver *niṣār* of Akbarābād mint. Cabinet de France.
 (xvi) Silver *niṣār* of Akbarnagar mint. " " "

SHĀH SHUJĀ'

- (xvii) Rupee, mint cut. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XVIII, 691.

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR

- (xviii) Small silver coin of Jahāngīrnagar mint. Cabinet de France.

'AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN

- (xix) Rupee of Jahāngīrnagar mint. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIII, 903.

JAHĀNDĀR

- (xx) Silver *niṣār* of Shāhjahānābād mint. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXII, 889.

APPENDIX A

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRĪ
AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
932	1525, Oct. 18	970	1562, Aug. 31	1008	1599, July 24
933	1526, „ 8	971	1563, „ 21	1009	1600, „ 13
934	1527, Sept. 27	972	1564, „ 9	1010	1601, „ 2
935	1528, „ 15	973	1565, July 29	1011	1602, June 21
936	1529, „ 5	974	1566, „ 19	1012	1603, „ 11
937	1530, Aug. 25	975	1567, „ 8	1013	1604, May 30
938	1531, „ 15	976	1568, June 26	1014	1605, „ 19
939	1532, „ 3	977	1569, „ 16	1015	1606, „ 9
940	1533, July 23	978	1570, „ 5	1016	1607, April 28
941	1534, „ 13	979	1571, May 26	1017	1608, „ 17
942	1535, „ 2	980	1572, „ 14	1018	1609, „ 6
943	1536, June 20	981	1573, „ 3	1019	1610, Mar. 26
944	1537, „ 10	982	1574, April 23	1020	1611, „ 16
945	1538, May 30	983	1575, „ 12	1021	1612, „ 4
946	1539, „ 19	984	1576, Mar. 31	1022	1613, Feb. 21
947	1540, „ 8	985	1577, „ 21	1023	1614, „ 11
948	1541, April 27	986	1578, „ 10	1024	1615, Jan. 31
949	1542, „ 17	987	1579, Feb. 28	1025	1616, „ 20
950	1543, „ 6	988	1580, „ 17	1026	1617, „ 9
951	1544, Mar. 25	989	1581, „ 5	1027	1617, Dec. 29
952	1545, „ 15	990	1582, Jan. 26	1028	1618, „ 19
953	1546, „ 4	991	1583, „ 25 ¹	1029	1619, „ 8
954	1547, Feb. 21	992	1584, „ 14	1030	1620, Nov. 26
955	1548, „ 11	993	1585, „ 3	1031	1621, „ 16
956	1549, Jan. 30	994	1585, Dec. 23	1032	1622, „ 5
957	1550, „ 20	995	1586, „ 12	1033	1623, Oct. 25
958	1551, „ 9	996	1587, „ 2	1034	1624, „ 14
959	1551, Dec. 29	997	1588, Nov. 20	1035	1625, „ 3
960	1552, „ 18	998	1589, „ 10	1036	1626, Sept. 22
961	1553, „ 7	999	1590, Oct. 30	1037	1627, „ 12
962	1554, Nov. 26	1000	1591, „ 19	1038	1628, Aug. 31
963	1555, „ 16	1001	1592, „ 8	1039	1629, „ 21
964	1556, „ 4	1002	1593, Sept. 27	1040	1630, „ 10
965	1557, Oct. 24	1003	1594, „ 16	1041	1631, July 30
966	1558, „ 14	1004	1595, „ 6	1042	1632, „ 19
967	1559, „ 3	1005	1596, Aug. 25	1043	1633, „ 8
968	1560, Sept. 22	1006	1597, „ 14	1044	1634, June 27
969	1561, „ 11	1007	1598, „ 4	1045	1635, „ 17

¹ Here the change to the New Style occurs.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRI AND CHRISTIAN ERAS 433

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1046	1636, June 5	1099	1687, Nov. 7	1152	1739, April 10
1047	1637, May 26	1100	1688, Oct. 26	1153	1740, Mar. 29
1048	1638, " 15	1101	1689, " 15	1154	1741, " 19
1049	1639, " 4	1102	1690, " 5	1155	1742, " 8
1050	1640, April 23	1103	1691, Sept. 24	1156	1743, Feb. 25
1051	1641, " 12	1104	1692, " 12	1157	1744, " 15
1052	1642, " 1	1105	1693, " 2	1158	1745, " 3
1053	1643, Mar. 22	1106	1694, Aug. 22	1159	1746, Jan. 24
1054	1644, " 10	1107	1695, " 12	1160	1747, " 13
1055	1645, Feb. 27	1108	1696, July 31	1161	1748, " 2
1056	1646, " 17	1109	1697, " 20	1162	1748, Dec. 22
1057	1647, " 6	1110	1698, " 10	1163	1749, " 11
1058	1648, Jan. 27	1111	1699, June 29	1164	1750, Nov. 30
1059	1649, " 15	1112	1700, " 18	1165	1751, " 20
1060	1650, " 4	1113	1701, " 8	1166	1752, " 8
1061	1650, Dec. 25	1114	1702, May 28	1167	1753, Oct. 29
1062	1651, " 14	1115	1703, " 17	1168	1754, " 18
1063	1652, " 2	1116	1704, " 6	1169	1755, " 7
1064	1653, Nov. 22	1117	1705, April 25	1170	1756, Sept. 26
1065	1654, " 11	1118	1706, " 15	1171	1757, " 15
1066	1655, Oct. 31	1119	1707, " 4	1172	1758, " 4
1067	1656, " 20	1120	1708, Mar. 23	1173	1759, Aug. 25
1068	1657, " 9	1121	1709, " 13	1174	1760, " 13
1069	1658, Sept. 29	1122	1710, " 2	1175	1761, " 2
1070	1659, " 18	1123	1711, Feb. 19	1176	1762, July 23
1071	1660, " 6	1124	1712, " 9	1177	1763, " 12
1072	1661, Aug. 27	1125	1713, Jan. 26	1178	1764, " 1
1073	1662, " 16	1126	1714, " 17	1179	1765, June 20
1074	1663, " 5	1127	1715, " 7	1180	1766, " 9
1075	1664, July 25	1128	1715, Dec. 27	1181	1767, May 30
1076	1665, " 14	1129	1716, " 16	1182	1768, " 18
1077	1666, " 4	1130	1717, " 5	1183	1769, " 7
1078	1667, June 23	1131	1718, Nov. 24	1184	1770, April 27
1079	1668, " 11	1132	1719, " 14	1185	1771, " 16
1080	1669, " 1	1133	1720, " 2	1186	1772, " 4
1081	1670, May 21	1134	1721, Oct. 22	1187	1773, Mar. 25
1082	1671, " 10	1135	1722, " 12	1188	1774, " 14
1083	1672, April 29	1136	1723, " 1	1189	1775, " 4
1084	1673, " 18	1137	1724, Sept. 20	1190	1776, Feb. 21
1085	1674, " 7	1138	1725, " 9	1191	1777, " 9
1086	1675, Mar. 28	1139	1726, Aug. 29	1192	1778, Jan. 30
1087	1676, " 16	1140	1727, " 19	1193	1779, " 19
1088	1677, " 6	1141	1728, " 7	1194	1780, " 8
1089	1678, Feb. 23	1142	1729, July 27	1195	1780, Dec. 28
1090	1679, " 12	1143	1730, " 17	1196	1781, " 17
1091	1680, " 2	1144	1731, " 6	1197	1782, " 7
1092	1681, Jan. 21	1145	1732, June 24	1198	1783, Nov. 26
1093	1682, " 10	1146	1733, " 14	1199	1784, " 14
1094	1682, Dec. 31	1147	1734, " 3	1200	1785, " 4
1095	1683, " 20	1148	1735, May 24	1201	1786, Oct. 24
1096	1684, " 8	1149	1736, " 12	1202	1787, " 13
1097	1685, Nov. 28	1150	1737, " 1	1203	1788, " 2
1098	1686, " 17	1151	1738, April 21	1204	1789, Sept. 21

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1205	1790, Sept. 10	1229	1813, Dec. 24	1253	1837, April 7
1206	1791, Aug. 31	1230	1814, " 14	1254	1838, Mar. 27
1207	1792, " 19	1231	1815, " 3	1255	1839, " 17
1208	1793, " 9	1232	1816, Nov. 21	1256	1840, " 5
1209	1794, July 29	1233	1817, " 11	1257	1841, Feb. 23
1210	1795, " 18	1234	1818, Oct. 31	1258	1842, " 12
1211	1796, " 7	1235	1819, " 20	1259	1843, " 1
1212	1797, June 26	1236	1820, " 9	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1213	1798, " 15	1237	1821, Sept. 28	1261	1845, " 10
1214	1799, " 5	1238	1822, " 18	1262	1845, Dec. 30
1215	1800, May 25	1239	1823, " 7	1263	1846, " 20
1216	1801, " 14	1240	1824, Aug. 26	1264	1847, " 9
1217	1802, " 4	1241	1825, " 16	1265	1848, Nov. 27
1218	1803, April 23	1242	1826, " 5	1266	1849, " 17
1219	1804, " 12	1243	1827, July 25	1267	1850, " 6
1220	1805, " 1	1244	1828, " 14	1268	1851, Oct. 27
1221	1806, Mar. 21	1245	1829, " 3	1269	1852, " 15
1222	1807, " 11	1246	1830, June 22	1270	1853, " 4
1223	1808, Feb. 28	1247	1831, " 12	1271	1854, Sept. 24
1224	1809, " 16	1248	1832, May 31	1272	1855, " 13
1225	1810, " 6	1249	1833, " 21	1273	1856, " 1
1226	1811, Jan. 26	1250	1834, " 10	1274	1857, Aug. 22
1227	1812, " 16	1251	1835, April 29	1275	1858, " 11
1228	1813, " 4	1252	1836, " 18		

NOTE.—This table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue 'Sultāns of Dehli', for which it was compiled by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole from sources there quoted.

APPENDIX B

ILĀHĪ SYNCHRONISMS OF HIJRĪ NEW YEAR'S DAYS

A. H.		A. H.		A. H.	
964=30 Ābān	1	1000=4 Ābān	36	1036=7 Mihr	21
965=19 "	2	1001=22 Mihr	37	1037=27 Shahrewar	22
966=7 "	3	1002=11 "	38	1038=16 "	1
967=27 Mihr	4	1003=1 "	39	1039=6 "	2
968=16 "	5	1004=20 Shahrewar	40	1040=25 Amardād	3
969=5 "	6	1005=8 "	41	1041=14 "	4
970=24 Shahrewar	7	1006=27 Amardād	42	1042=4 "	5
971=13 "	8	1007=17 "	43	1043=23 Tīr	6
972=2 "	9	1008=7 "	44	1044=12 "	7
973=22 Amardād	10	1009=26 Tīr	45	1045=2 "	8
974=11 "	11	1010=15 "	46	1046=26 <u>Kh</u> ūrdād	9
975=30 Tīr	12	1011=5 "	47	1047=11 "	10
976=19 "	13	1012=24 <u>Kh</u> ūrdād	48	1048=30 Ardībihisht	11
977=9 "	14	1013=13 "	49	1049=19 "	12
978=27 <u>Kh</u> ūrdād	15	1014=1 "	50	1050=9 "	13
979=16 "	16	1015=20 Ardībihisht	1	1051=28 Farwardīn	14
980=6 "	17	1016=10 "	2	1052=17 "	15
981=25 Ardībihisht	18	1017=28 Farwardīn	3	1053=7 "	16
982=15 "	19	1018=18 "	4	1054=1 Gāthā	16
983=3 "	20	1019=7 "	5	1055=20 Isfandārmuz	17
984=22 Farwardīn	21	1020=1 Gāthā	5	1056=10 "	18
985=12 "	22	1021=20 Isfandārmuz	6	1057=29 Bahman	19
986=5 Gāthā	22	1022=11 "	7	1058=19 "	20
987=25 Isfandārmuz	23	1023=28 Bahman	8	1059=8 "	21
988=13 "	24	1024=19 "	9	1060=27 Dī	22
989=2 "	25	1025=7 "	10	1061=17 "	23
990=22 Bahman	26	1026=26 Dī	11	1062=6 "	24
991=11 "	27	1027=15 "	12	1063=25 Āzar	25
992=30 Dī	28	1028=4 "	13	1064=15 "	26
993=19 "	29	1029=23 Āzar	14	1065=4 "	27
994=9 "	30	1030=11 "	15	1066=23 Ābān	28
995=27 Āzar	31	1031=30 Ābān	16	1067=13 "	29
996=16 "	32	1032=19 "	17	1068=2 "	30
997=5 "	33	1033=10 "	18	1069=22 Mihr	31
998=25 Ābān	34	1034=29 Mihr	19	1070=11 "	32
999=15 "	35	1035=18 "	20		

Each year of the Persian era of Yazdigerd consisted of 365 days, or of 12 months each of 30 days followed at the end of the twelfth month by 5 days called Gāthās. The names of the twelve months in their proper order are given in the Introduction.

The above Table was compiled by Dr. G. P. Taylor, of Aḥmadābād.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF THE WORDS AND PHRASES USED
ON THE COINS

بادشاه	suzerain king. An Indian form of the Persian پادشاه.
غازی	fighter of infidels. Cp. 'defender of the faith'.
سلطان الأعظم الخاقان المکرم	the most great sultan, the illustrious emperor.
خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطته	may God most high perpetuate the kingdom and sovereignty.
امير المومنين	Commander of the Faithful.
ضرب	struck.
خطه متبرک	blessed district.
سکه مبارک	auspicious coin.
(بلاد. pl.) بلدة or قصبه	town.
ناصر الدنيا و الدين	defender of the world and of the Faith.
ابو الفتح or ابو المظفر	father of victory.
ابو العدل	father of justice.
قطع	district.
صاحب قران	The phrase صاحب قران, <i>ṣāhib i qirān</i> , means 'lord of the planetary conjunctions'.

The term قران, *qirān*, indicates in the astrology of Persia a conjunction of two or more planets. Some of these, such as that of the two fortunate planets Jupiter and Venus, are considered auspicious, while others of which that of Mars and Saturn is an example, are deemed to exert a malignant power. Beneficent conjunctions are termed قران السعدین, and those of a sinister aspect are known as قران النحسین. The phrase صاحب قران indicates one who is master of the planetary conjunctions or aspects, and so may be regarded as an omnipotent emperor, a lord of the supernatural powers. This title was apparently first borne by Tamerlane (Taimūr) from whom Bābur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in Hindustān, was sixth in lineal descent. Shāh Jahān, son of Jahāngīr, was the first to revive the use of this old title on the coinage, though there is reason to believe that it had already been assumed by Jahāngīr. Shāh Jahān calls himself صاحب قران ثانی, the second Ṣāhib i Qirān. The title Ṣāhib i Qirān in its alternative forms Ṣāhib i Qirān, Ṣāhib

i Qirān Sānī, Sānī Šāhib i Qirān, and Šāhib i Qirānī, is found on coins of the following emperors and claimants: Shāh Jahān, Shāh Shujā', Murād Baksh, Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, Jahāndār Shāh, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh 'Ālam II, and Akbar II. On a rupee from Tatta mint of Farrukhsiyar, which is still unique, this emperor's usual 'alāmat of بادشاه بحر و بر, 'emperor of sea and land', is replaced by the remarkable title of ثالث صاحب قران, 'third lord of the conjunctions'.

Readers requiring further information are referred to Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper 'On the Symbol "Šāhib i Qirān"' in the fourteenth Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1910, from which the above Note has been taken.

درهم شرعی legal dirham (drachm).

According to the Muḥammadan Law, a property owner must possess assets of the value of 200 dirhams before he becomes liable to the tax of *ʿiṣ* (alms). Taking the value of the dirham to be that fixed by the *Khalifa* 'Umr (Omar), ten of these dirhams are equivalent to seven *miṣqāls*. Such a dirham is called a legal dirham, and it seems that Aurangzeb had specimen coins made of the original value so that his subjects might know what a dirham actually was, and might be assessed to alms strictly on the basis of the ancient law-books.

'The amount of income or property subject to the tax of *zakāt* (alms) is called *nisāb*. A *niṣāb* may consist of flocks, chattels, money, &c. A *niṣāb* of silver is equivalent to 200 dirhams. Every ten of these dirhams must weigh seven *miṣqāls*, i.e. 1 dirham = $\frac{7}{10}$ *miṣqāl* (مثقال). Such a dirham is called a legal dirham (درهم شرعی).'

The above Note was communicated to me by Mr. J. Allan. The passage was translated by Mr. A. S. Fulton of the British Museum from Kuhustānī's *Jāmi'at Rumūz*, and is quoted in Sprenger's *Dictionary of Technical Terms*.

According to the above data, the weight of a legal dirham is 44.6 grains.

Other words and phrases, the Persian coin couplets, and the denominational epithets, are translated and explained in the Introduction and in the Catalogue proper.

TABLE
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND
FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

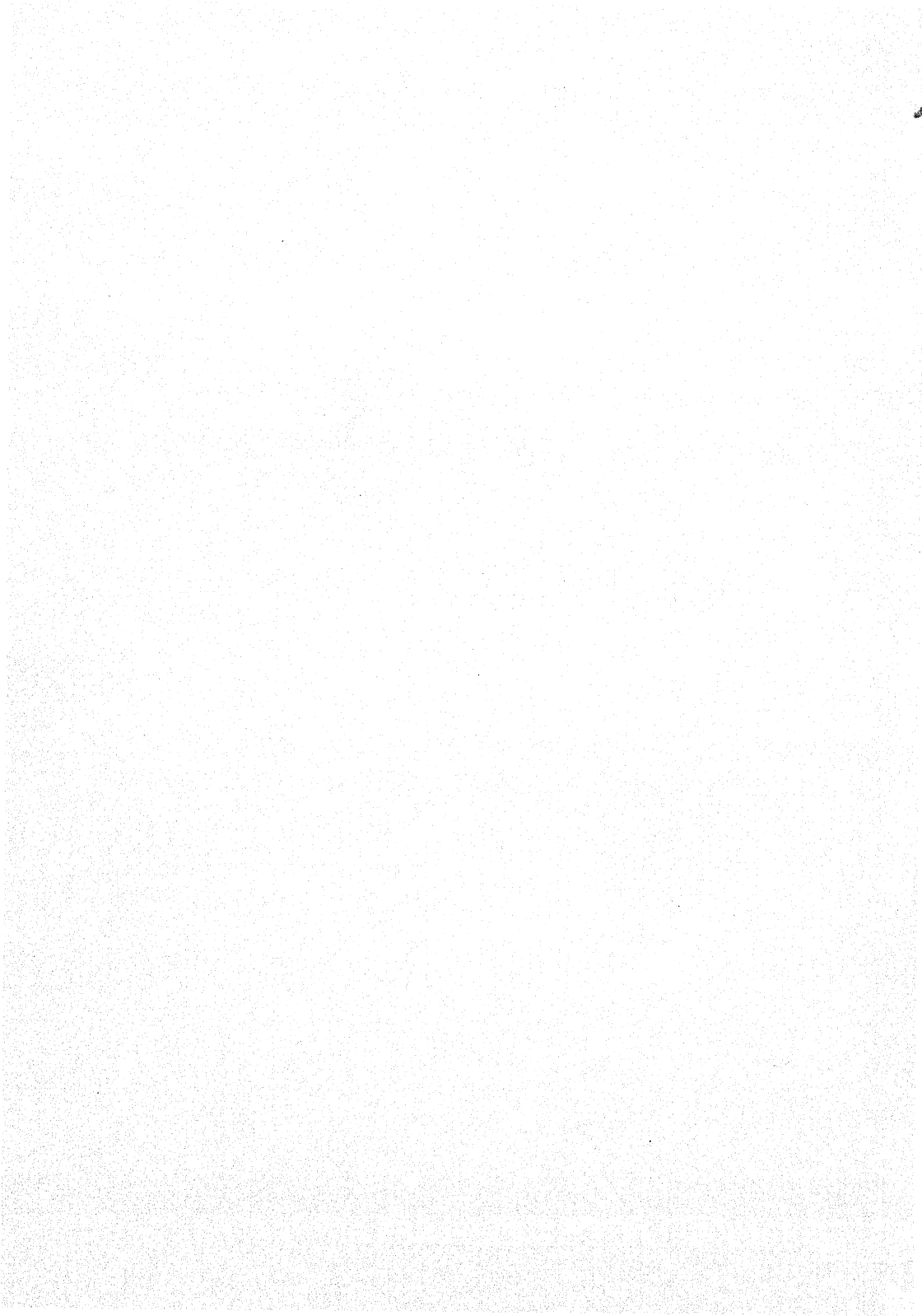
NOTE.—This Table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India.

RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

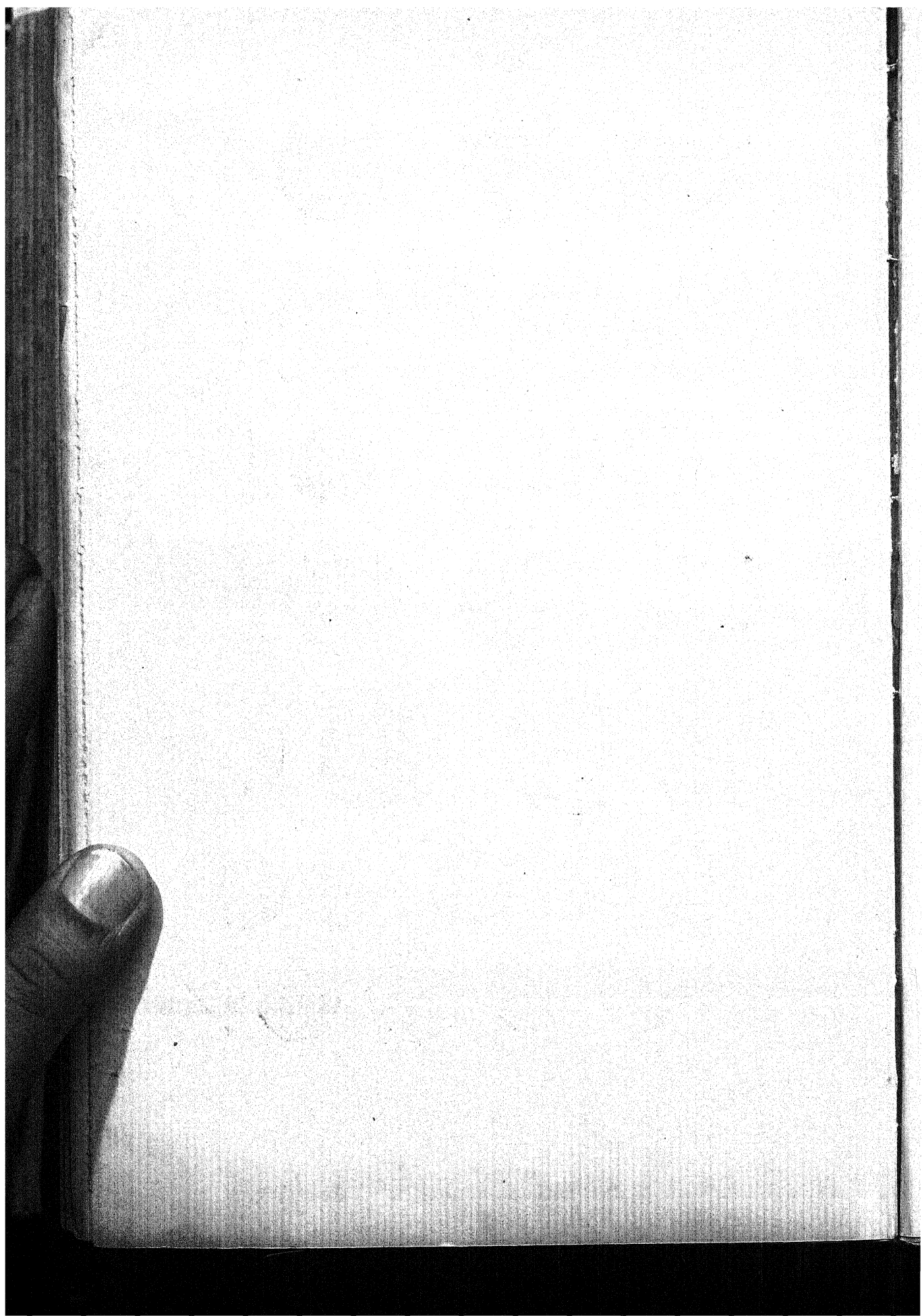
Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
.25	6.35	.70	17.78	1.15	29.21
.30	7.62	.75	19.05	1.20	30.48
.35	8.89	.80	20.32	1.25	31.75
.40	10.16	.85	21.59	1.30	33.02
.45	11.43	.90	22.86	1.35	34.29
.50	12.70	.95	24.13	1.40	35.56
.55	13.97	1.00	25.40	1.45	36.83
.60	15.24	1.05	26.67	1.50	38.10
.65	16.51	1.10	27.94		

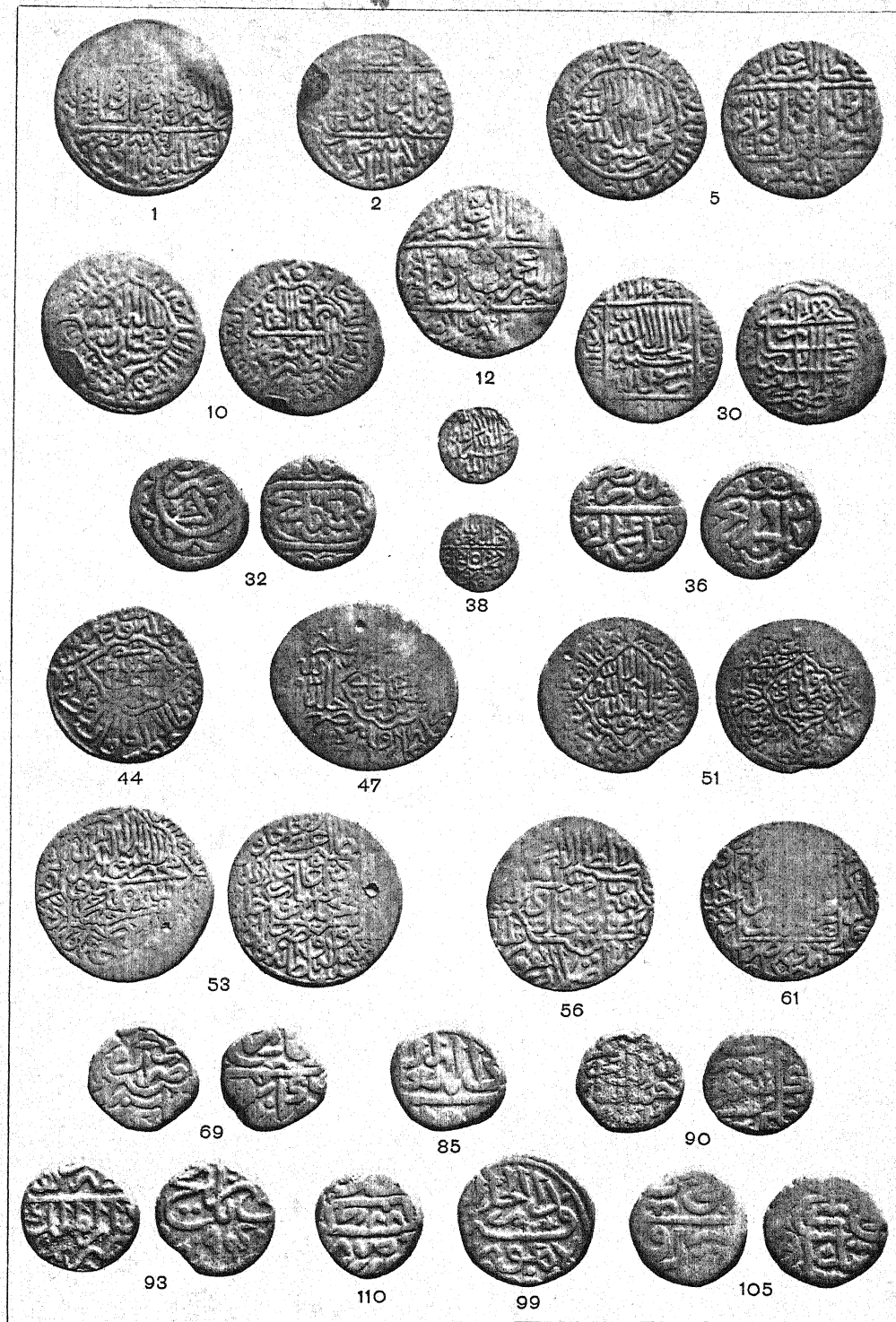
Marks on Mughal Coins

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	76^A	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
		99	100	101	102	103		

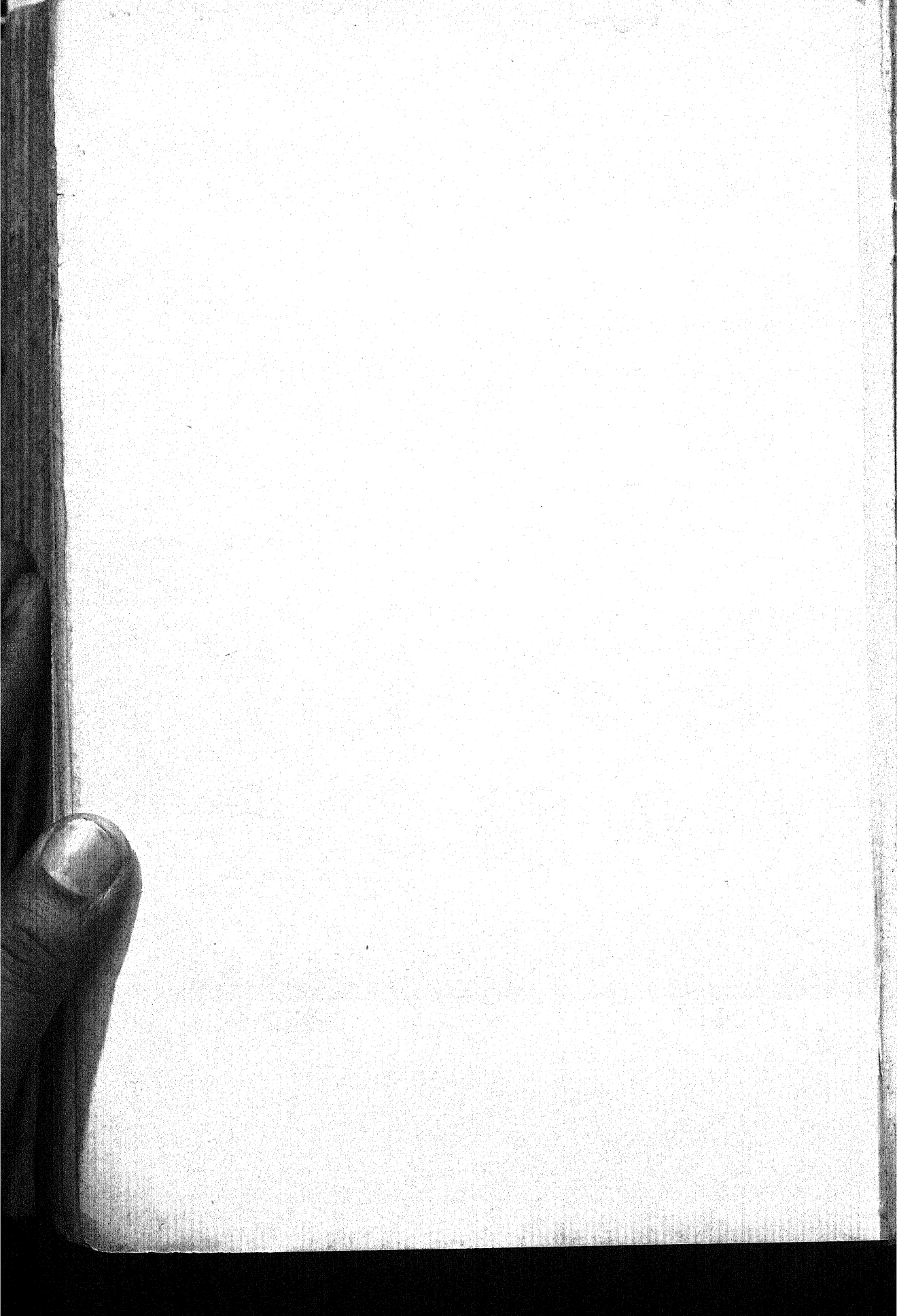


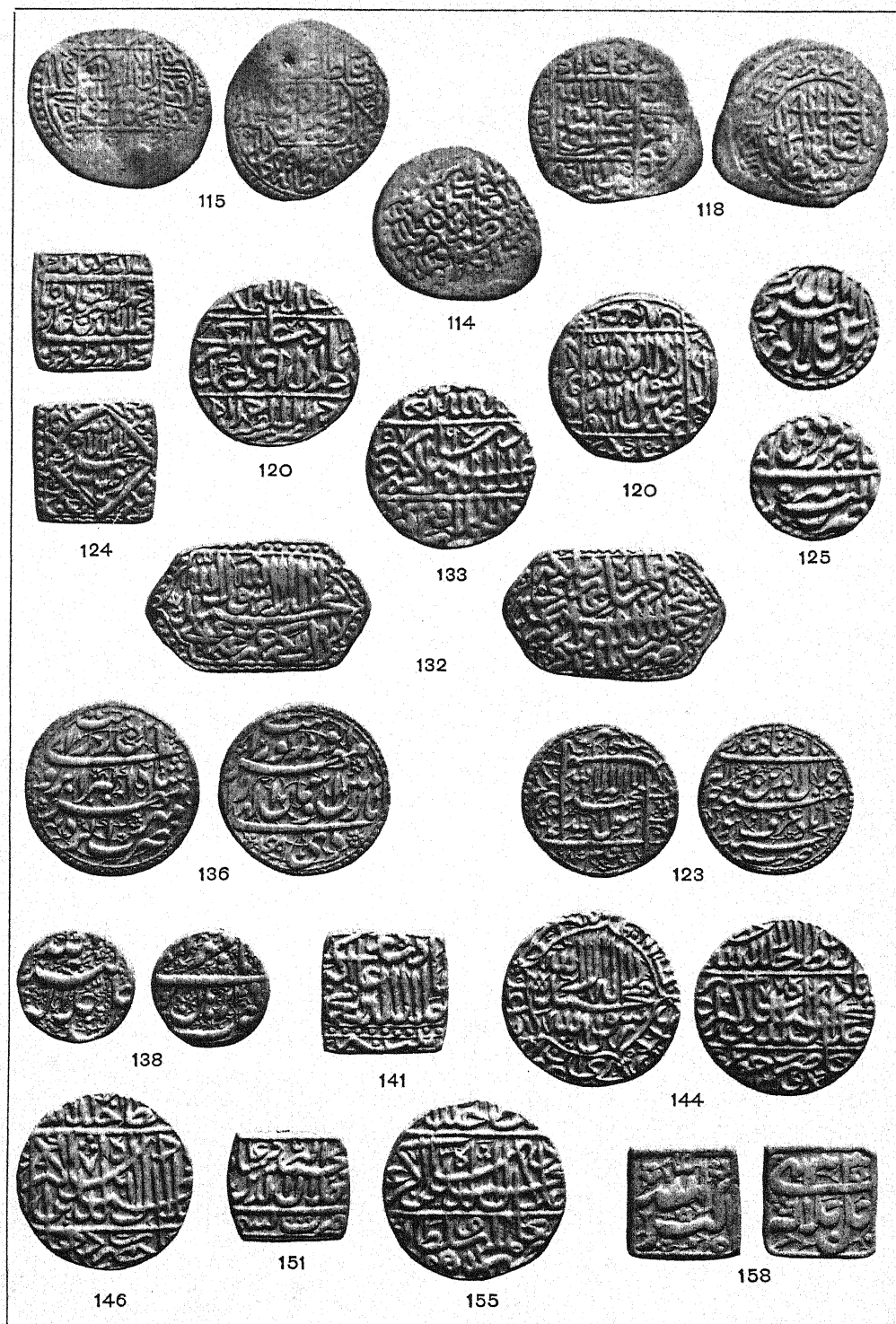
PLATES





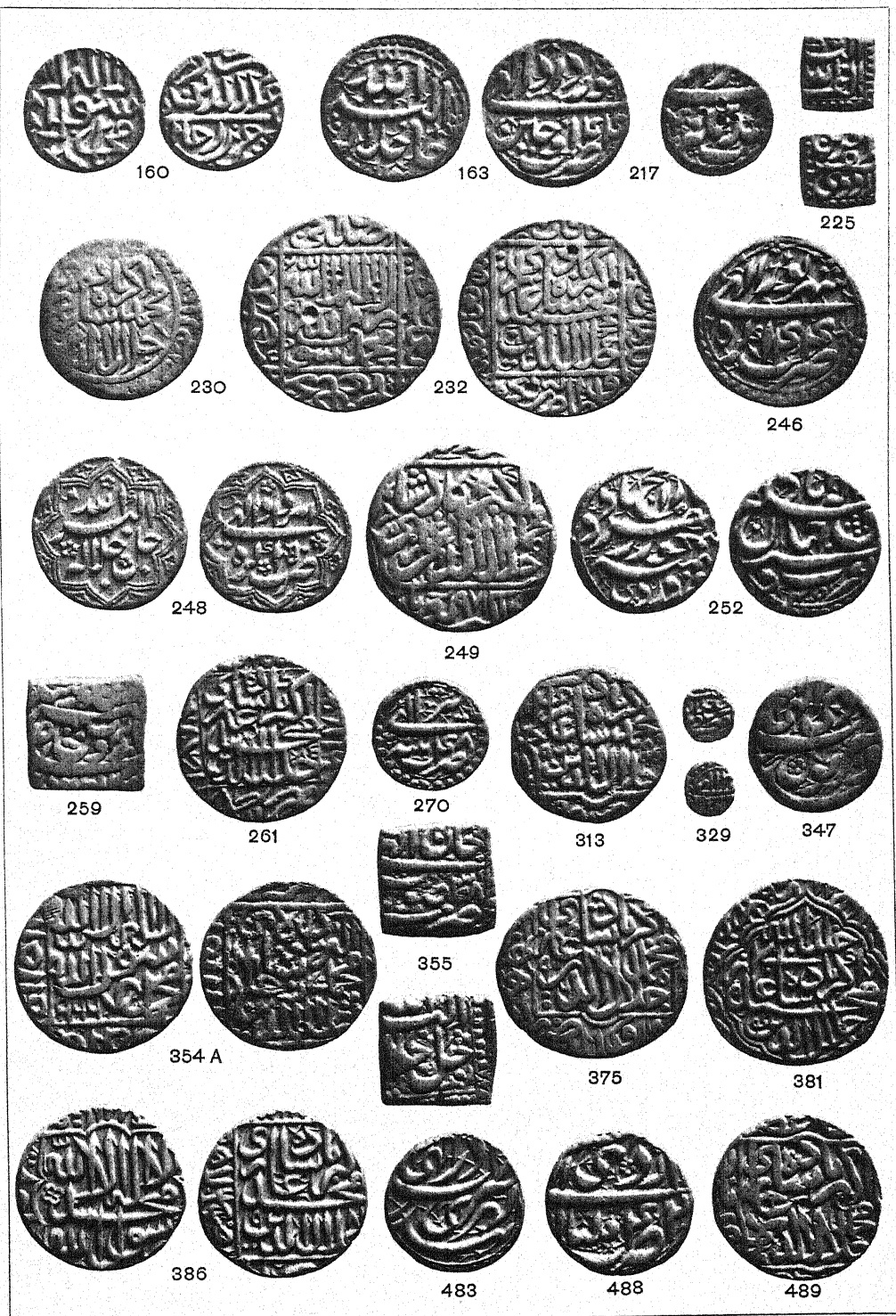
BĀBUR, HUMĀYŪN





KĀMRĀN, SULAIMĀN, AKBAR





AKBAR





531



540



575



582



601



606



617



628



643



644



649



674



700



718



721



729



736



740



747



775



AKBAR



785



794



795



800



813



849



855



851



879



882



880



888



889



890



895



898



906



AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR



907



908



894



911



912



917



918



916



919



920



921



923



942



945



943

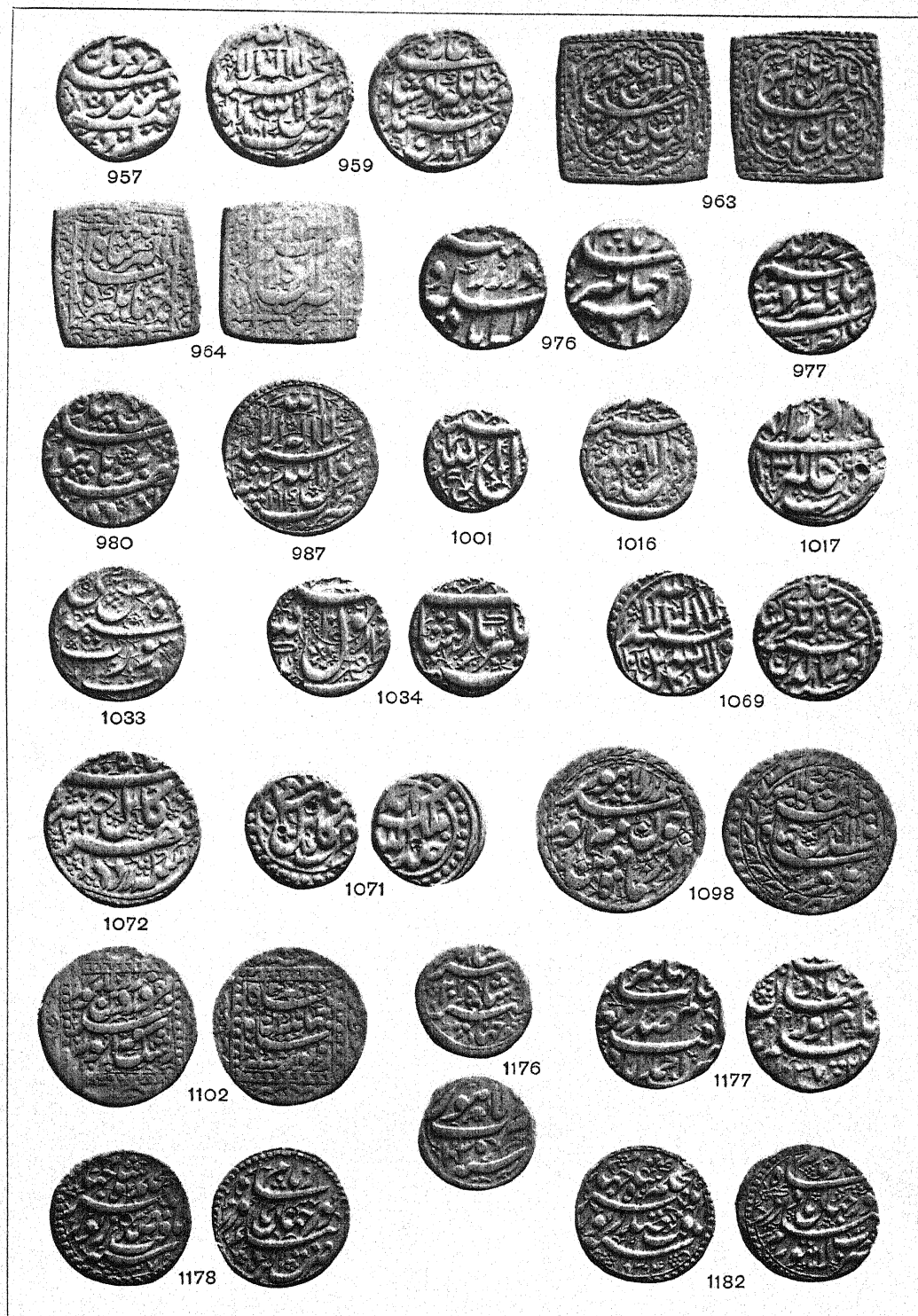


944

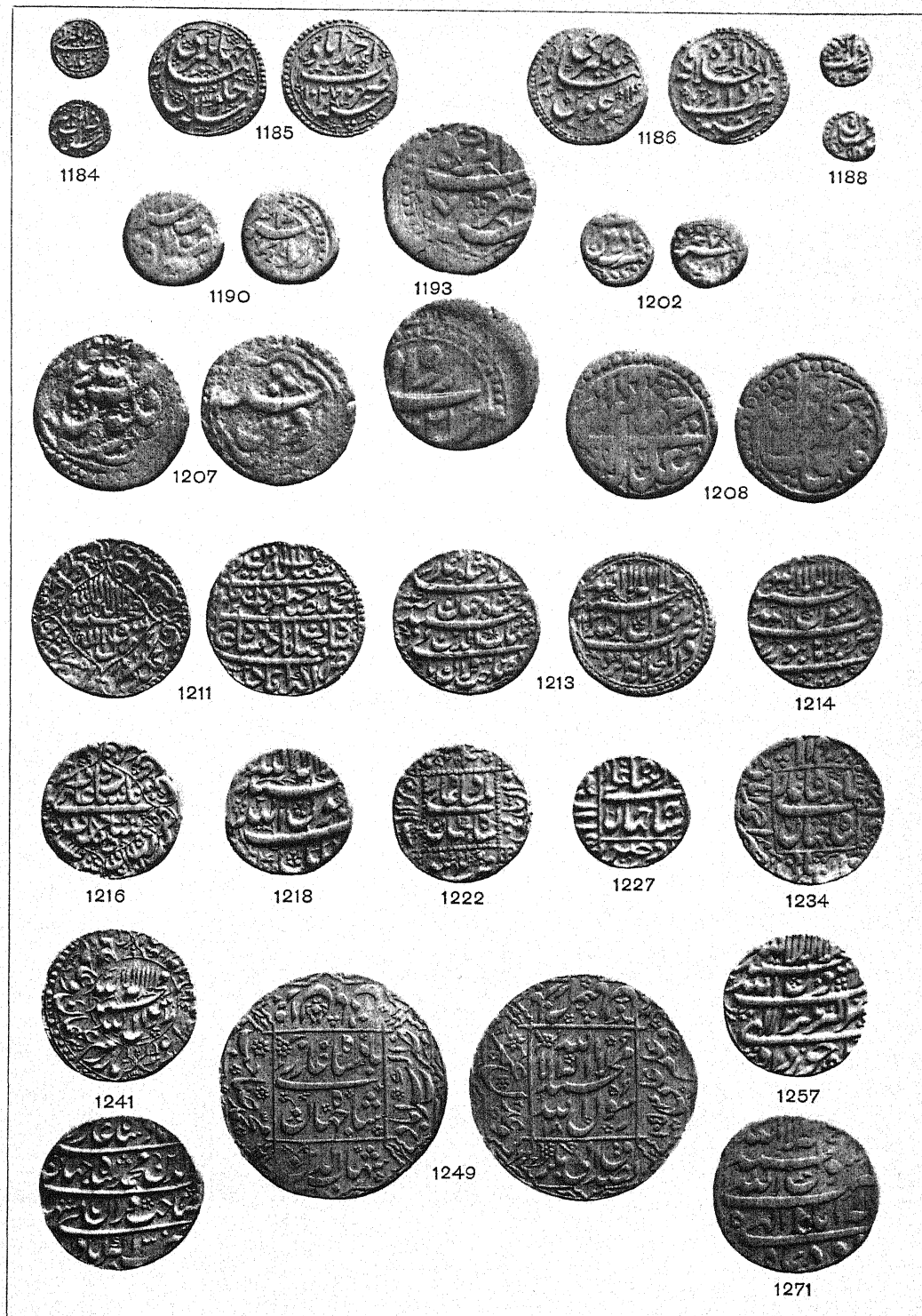


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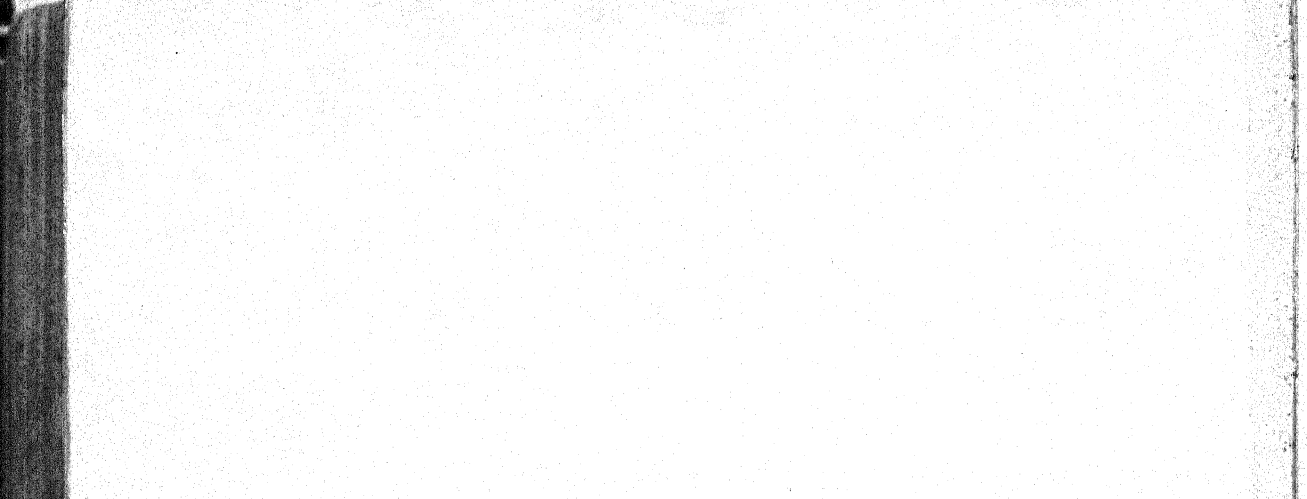
JAHĀNGĪR

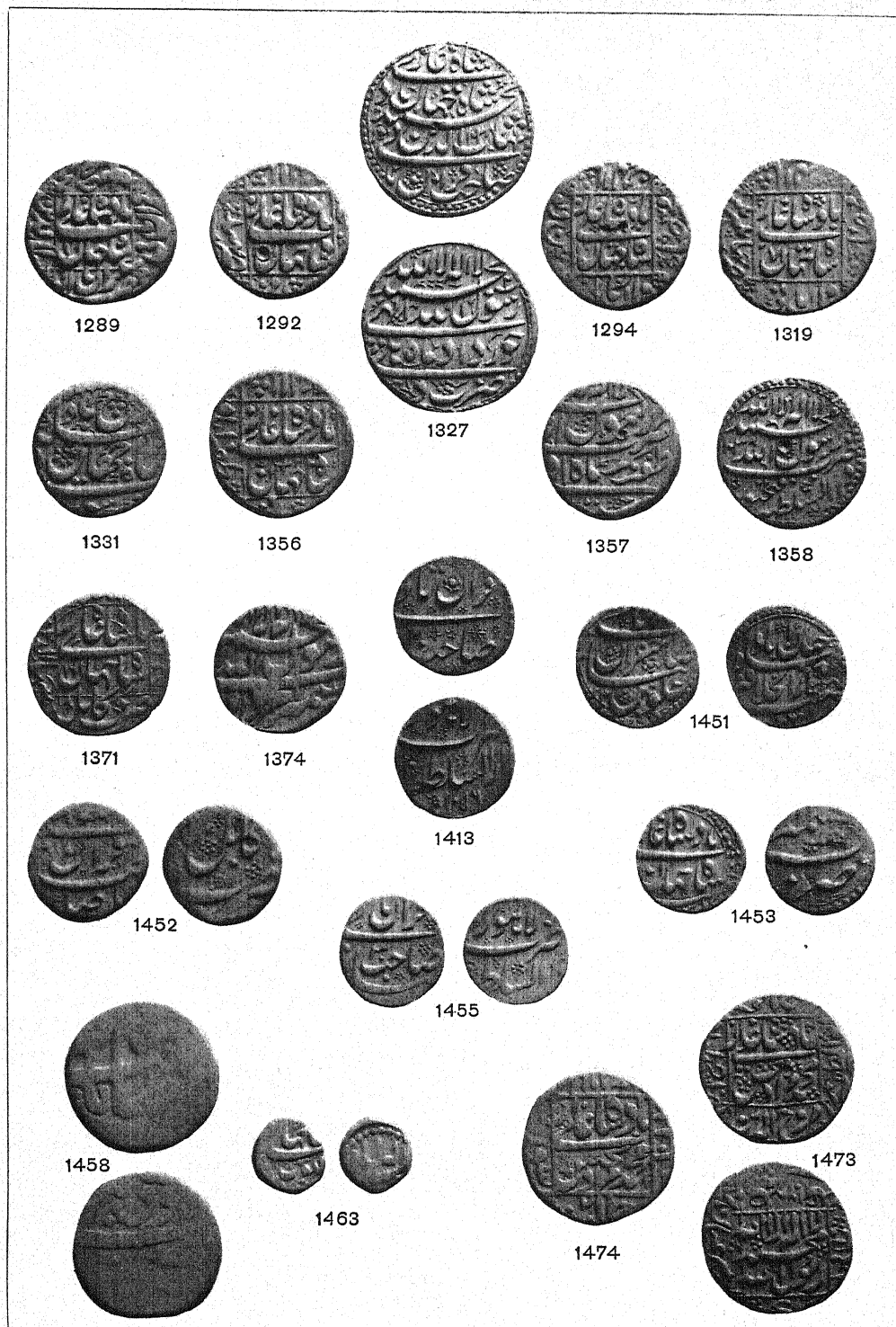


JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN



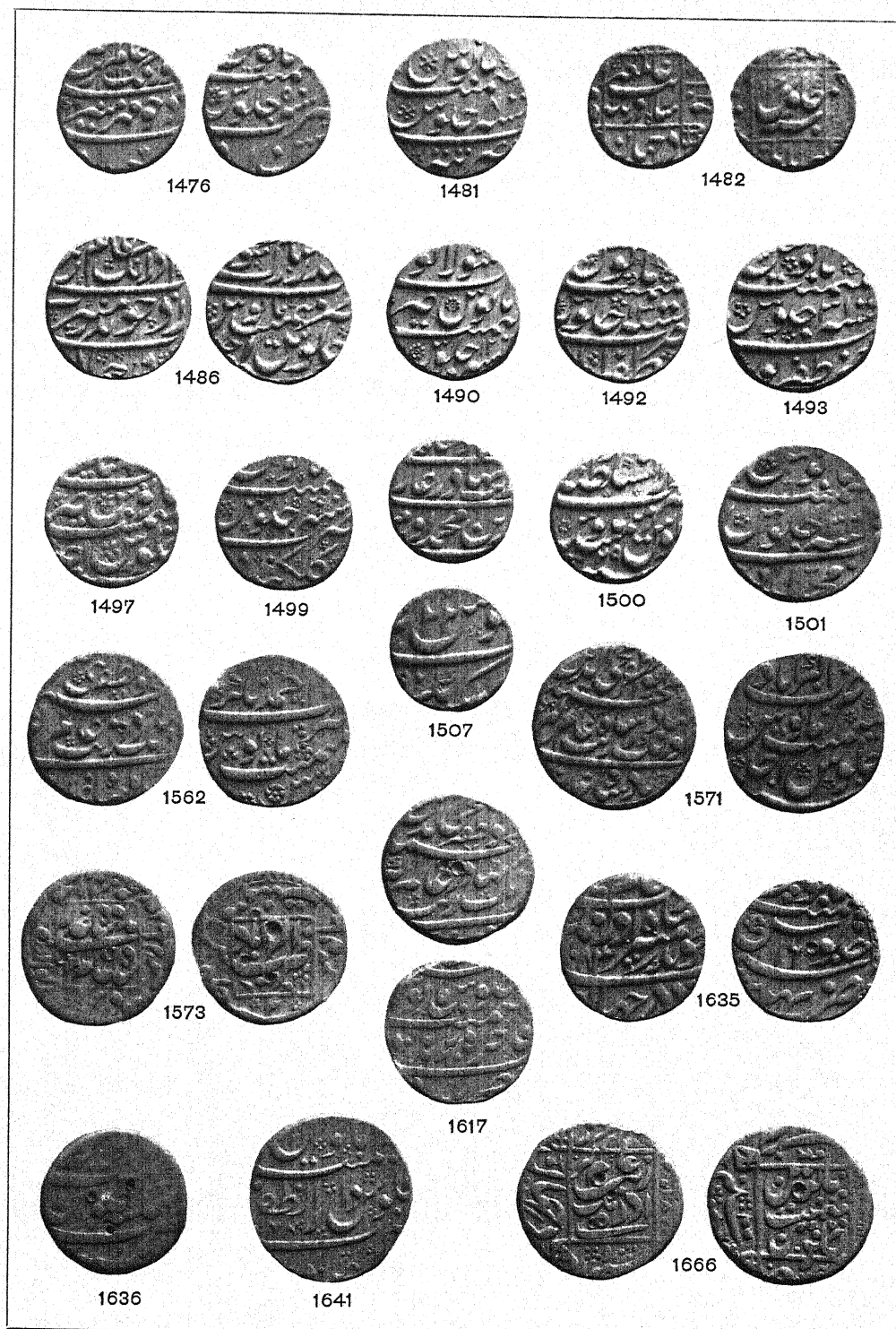
JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN





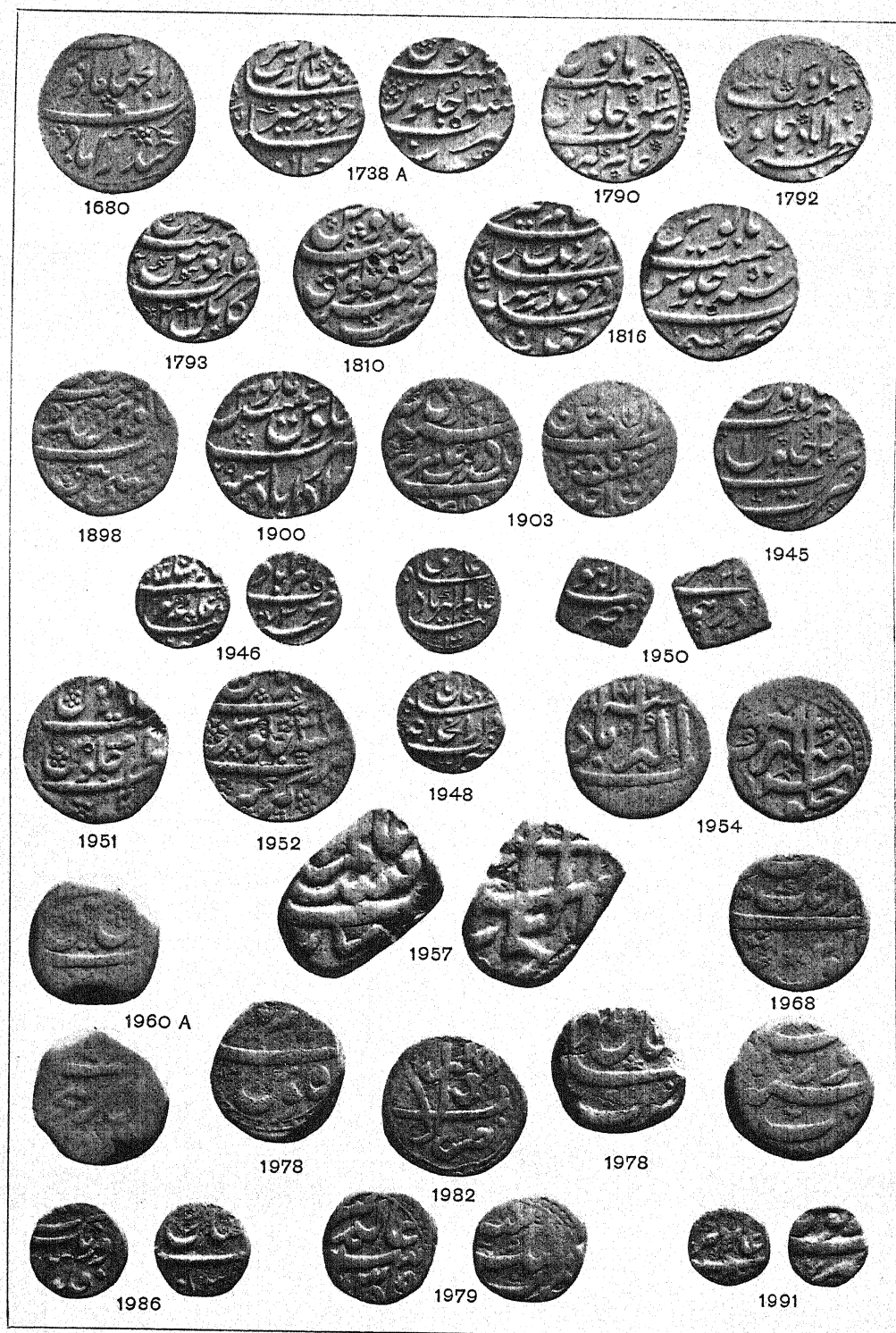
SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHS̄H



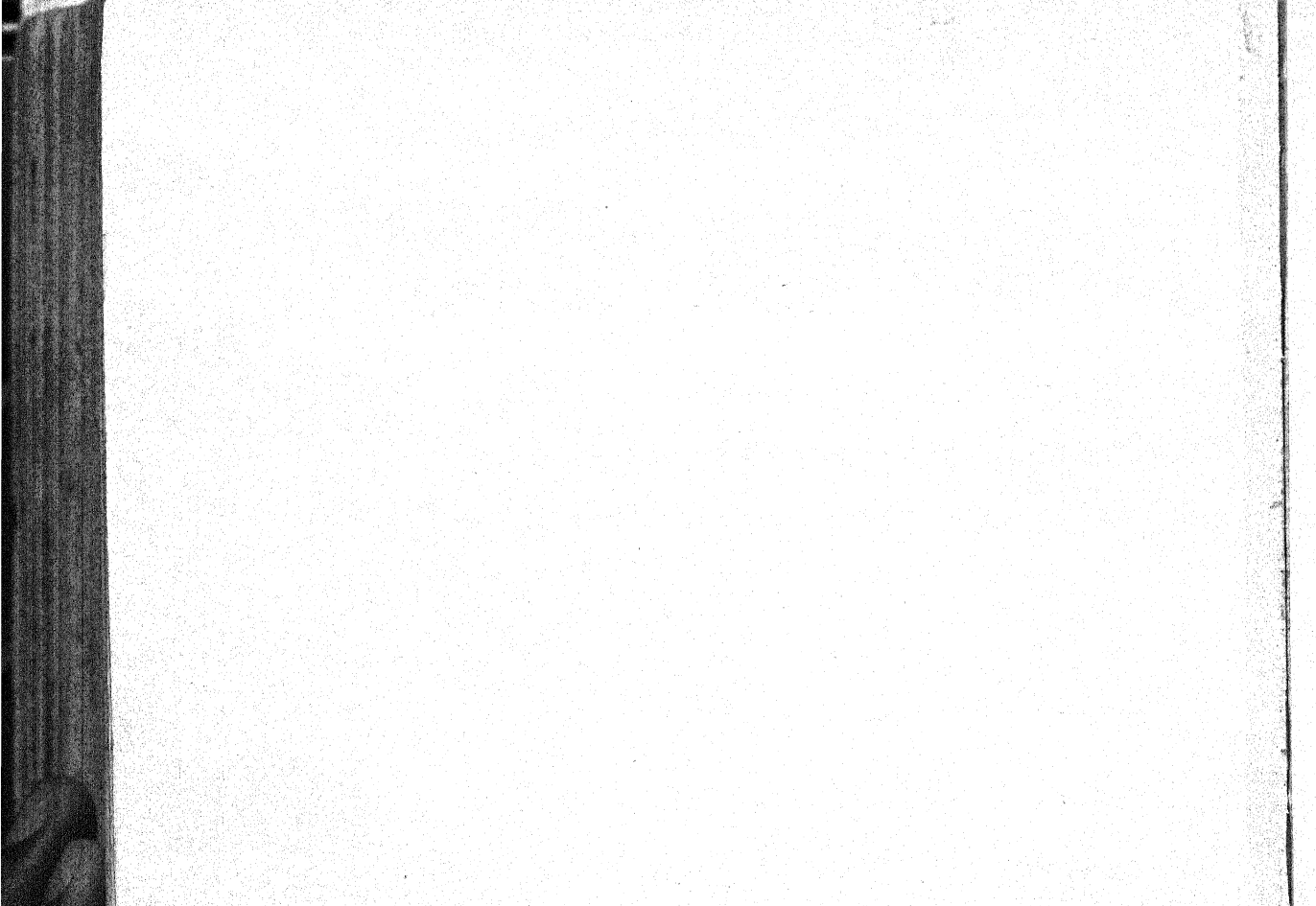


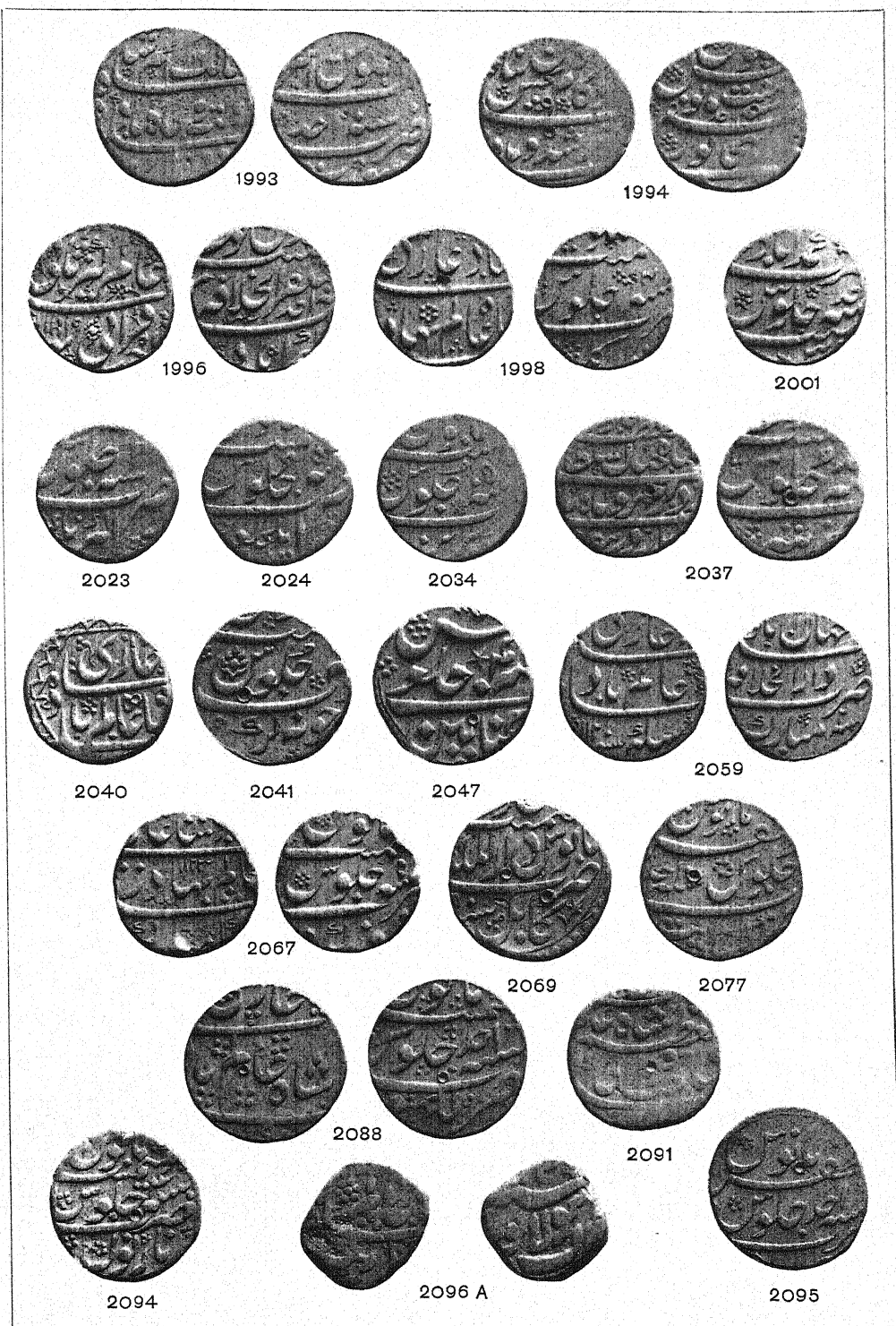
AURANGZEB





AURANGZEB





A'ZAM SHĀH. KĀM BAKHSH, SHĀH 'ĀLAM I



2099



2104



2106



2111



2117



2122



2130



2136



2132



2138



2147



2153



2182



2187



2190



2191



2243



2271



2271 A

JAHĀNDĀR, FARRUKH^USIYAR





2272



2274



2276



2280



2284



2287



2292



2301



2303



2307



2312



2315



RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT, SHĀH JAHĀN II, MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM





MUHAMMAD SHĀH





2630



2634



2635



2637



2642



2658



2659



2667



2676



2691



2698



2706



2731



2732



2733



2734



2738



2753



MUHAMMAD SHĀH, AHMAD SHĀH, 'ĀLAMGĪR II



2762



2778



2740



2764



2766



2793



2797



2798



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2843



2847



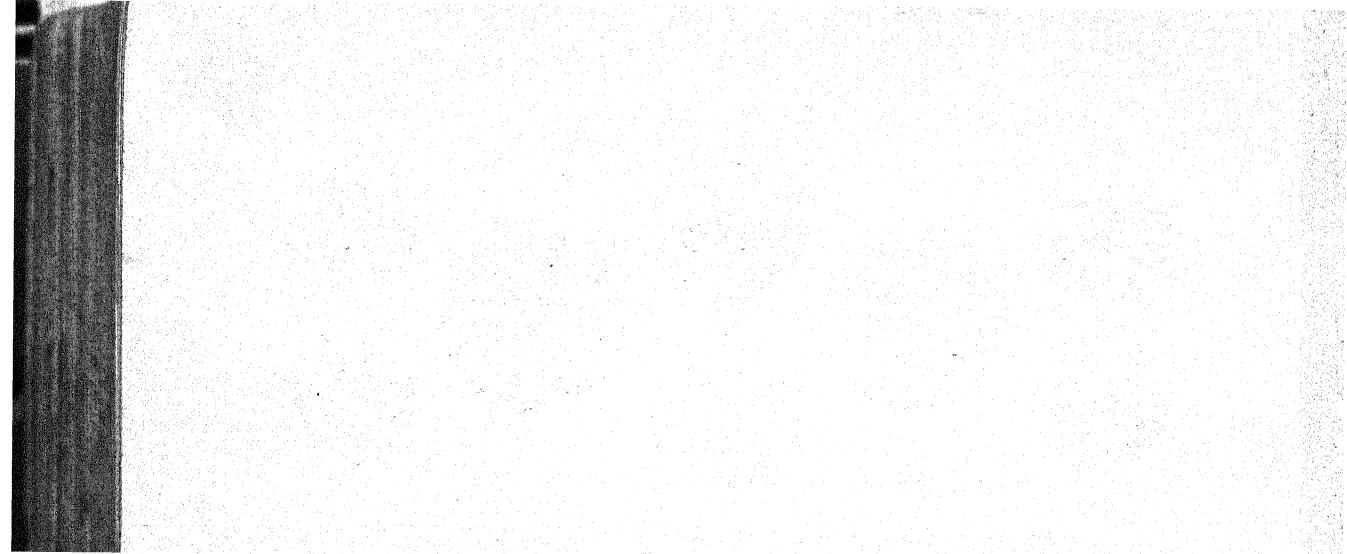
2850



2851



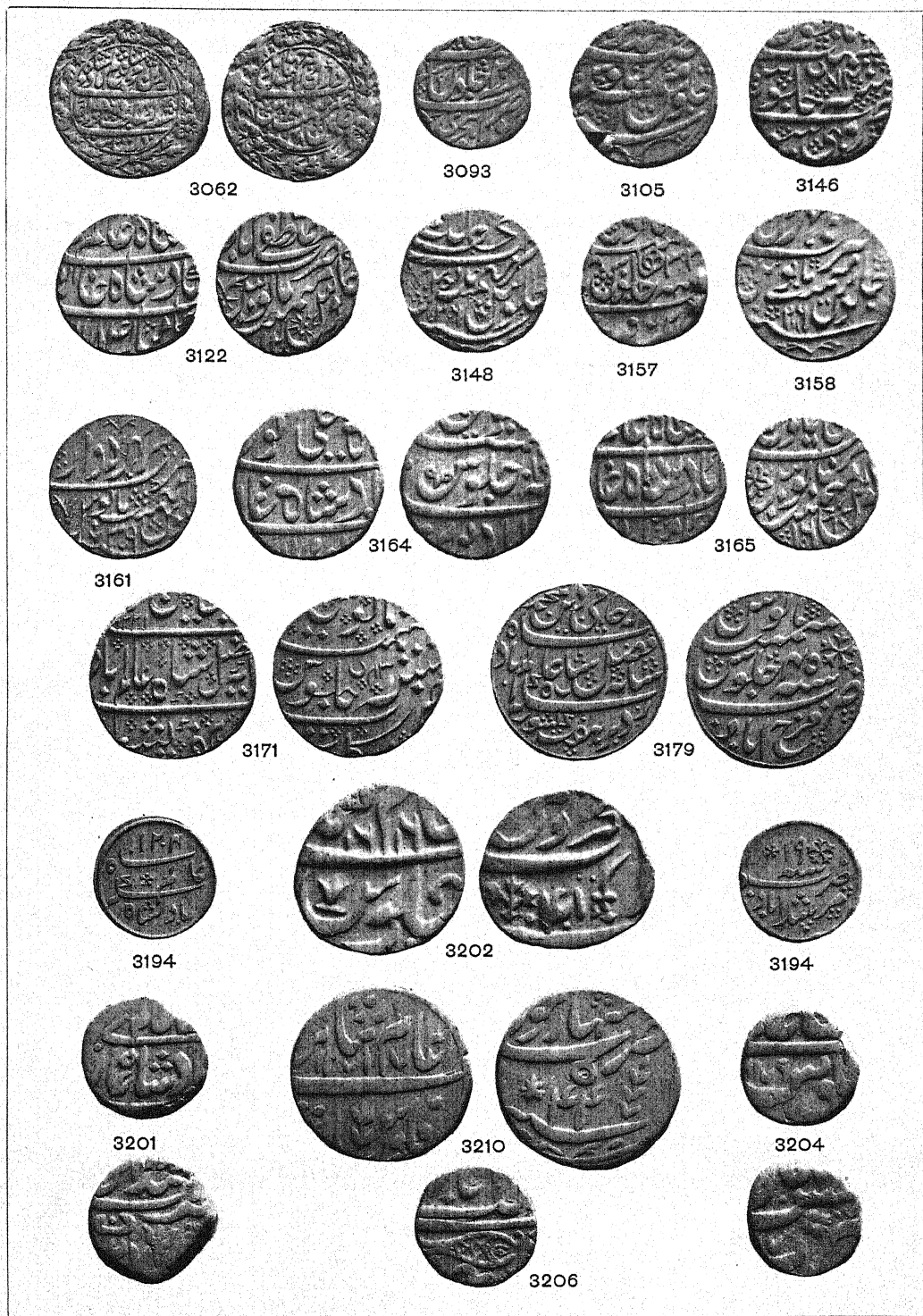
ĀLAMGĪR II; SHĀH JAHĀN III





SHĀH JAHĀN III, SHĀH 'ĀLAM II









3219



3222



3245



3248



3249



3250



3271



3273



3276



3277



SHĀH ĀLAM II, BEDĀR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHĀDUR SHĀH II



